667

Eastern Turkey Mission

1900 - 1909

Vol. VII

N — P

Kimball - Dr. Grace N. - ½.
Knapp - Mrs. Alzina M. - 1 - 12.
Knapp - Rev. George P. - 13 - 175.
Knapp - Mrs. George P. - 176 - 179.
Knapp - Miss Grace A. - 180 - 182.
Lord - Miss Agnes M. - 183 - 212.
McLaren - Miss Grisell M. - 213 - 237.
Maynard - Rev. Harrison A. - 238 - 249.
Norton - Miss Susan R. - 250 - 269. 298 - 301.
Platt - Miss Miriam V. - 270 - 285.
Poole - Miss Maria B. - 286 - 294.
Pratt - Miss Clarissa A. - 295 - 297. 302 - 308.

GRACE N. KIMBALL, M. D.,
66 MARKET STREET.

JAN 24 1901
JAN 25 1901

1/2

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 20 1901

My dear Dr. Barton:

May I send my answer to Dr. Barton's letter by the same route as that through which his came to me?

I have written plainly. But I need not write honestly otherwise. In the face of possibilities and results I do not understand why the postponement, and for the matter of that, the American Board is so half-hearted in regard to medical missions.

I congratulate you on the prospection

trip to India. By the way, I wish a candid investigation of the merits of this same medical corps, not only of our own Board, but in general, might be one of the phases of the trip. I cannot help feeling that a better knowledge of this corps on it, is on the ground would lead to more cordial relations in it on the part of the Executive. Let me make my feelings to know of aspirants to this corps being discouraged by the Board. Lest only means that they will turn to other Boards who will not discourage them.

Best cordial regards

Yours

Yours very truly

Francis A. Cunningham

Mrs. Alzena M. Knapp

JAN 11 1901

1010 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs
Colo.

Jan 7th 1901

James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Sir—

I learn that you have inquired concerning the feasibility of sending a lady physician to Bitlis.

I fear the answer you will get will be discouraging. For having Miss Kimball in mind they will be afraid that she would not be contented because she would not have full liberty from the government to practice in her profession. If a lady physician can be found who aware of the situation would be willing to do missionary

work besides practicing medicine to the extent of caring for the schools and Missionaries. I should think it would be all right. I wish I might find such an one here but I see no probability.

I would not write this but it takes so long for letters to go and come from Bethel that I fear lest some one you have in mind might be diverted to other fields before this can be sufficiently considered

Yours very truly,

Alzina M. Knapp

P.S. The periodicals come all right now. Thank you for getting them changed

A. M. K.

Mrs. A. M. Knapp
1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Jan. 3rd 1902.

JAN 6 1902

JAN 6 1902

Dr. J. L. Barton Secretary of
A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir—

I wish first of all to welcome you back from your long tour among the missions. I have been much interested in all you have written and have tried to follow you through it all. I trust much good has been accomplished.

Mr. Cole asked me to send this letter to you as you will see. I think you encouraged George somewhat to expect that if you received the indemnity from the Turkish Government the Board would support

house in Pittis. In your absence I wrote him Mr. Cole about it and this is his answer just received.

As far as I can remember the Board gave us at three different times to help us out about the lawsuits the following sums in Turkish pounds 20+20+60=100£. I wish to have that deducted from the 800£ the price of the house, then if the 700£ could be given me I could provide for myself a little cottage which would be much more comfortable and convenient that the apartments we are obliged to rent. Rents are high and we cannot afford to rent nice places.

Our house has seven large high rooms on the second floor, two small store rooms and two "lofts" one quite large, and of course as much on the first floor.

There is a large garden surrounded by a high wall all in good repair. Instead of maintaing a life insurance policy as some missionaries do Mr. Knapp used all he could spare in additions and keeping the house in repair. By the way should the Board take possion of the house I wish to bespeak a permanent residence in it for the Misses Ely, that is as long as they wish it. They

P.S. My missionary deals did not come for December.
A. M. K.

have helped us much in make
it what it is.

It seems to me that a kn
edge that the American Board
had assumed possession wou
greatly deter that Armenian f
making further trouble.

I suppose you have much
upon your mind since return
but it will be doing me
great favor if you can bestow
a thought upon this subject

Remember me to Mrs. Ba
I hope she will receive perman
benefit from this trip.

Yours very cordially,
(Mrs.) A. M. Kn[illegible]

Mrs. A. M. Knapp - 3,
1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Jan. 10 1902

JAN 13 1902

James L. Barton Sec. of A.B.
C.F.M.

JAN 15 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your kind letter of Jan. 6th was gladly received yesterday.

I would like to have you understand the situation perfectly and to help you a little I will send you the best picture I have of our house in Bitlis. George took it from a neighbor's roof across the garden.

This part which extends out into the garden we built new when we were expecting Grace and an associate to come.

The room is 20 x 20 besides a

a large clothes closet and an
iwan which it opens out upo
Under the iwan is a stable
large enough to accommodate
two horses and two cows. Un
that part of the room that is i
the garden is a chicken room
There is also a small yard outs
for them. The low door on t
left enters the "pag" which i
surrounded on all sides by
buildings. The Misses Elg
rooms are at the left just be
of those mulberry trees and co
sist of a setting room bedroom
and store room all extendin
south. Then extending east is
a long wide corridor or iwan
open towards the court and
opening into a large kitchen
which has a bathroom partit

off in one corner. Our large setting room and bedroom are the east side on the street and the large dining room is the south side and opens into this new room. The windows of our bedroom can be seen on the right of the picture.

Just under it can be seen the high stone door way which is the entrance to our house from the street. The outer court is partly covered by an arch way under the new room and covers the entrance into the inner court.

As you enter just at the right is a covered or roofed stone stair way which leads to our apartments and at the left a ~~stair~~ flight of stone stairs which leads to the

Misses Ely's apartments. We
built all the west side of the
court and also put the roof
over the long iwan. The Misses
Ely have occupied those rooms
a good many years.

You can see a little of the
strong high wall which sur-
rounds the garden. The soil
of the garden is rich and pro-
ductive and furnishes the
missionaries with much American
fruit and many choice vegetables.

About five years before Mr. Knap
had competent native Judges
rised our house at 600 liras
Since then we have spent over
so Turkish liras upon it.

Only the Misses Ely and my daughter
Grace occupy it now but I should
almost think that the new doctors

would be accommodated there
ally if Grace leaves in the S

Now perhaps I have not
you what you want to kn
if not ask again and I w
try again.

If I can prove
myself with a house and the
rity money which is promis
is really given, so that I c
have the use of it. I shall ho
that I can live without taki
an allowance from the Board
I shall hope not to encroach
the principle. The house would
be a good investment for my ch
after I am gone.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) A. M. Kn

Mrs. A. M. Knapp APR 28 1902 4.

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs
Apr. 23 1902

James L. Barton D.D.:-

My dear Dr. Barton:-

Your kind letter is received. Thank you for congratulations.

In regard to the house at Bitlis I dont pretend to be wise above others but I fail to see how the transfer to the American Board would result in more litigation I can but feel the opposite would be true for the Armenian could but feel that such a constituency would be more powerful to resist than one person and that a woman and should I sign

papers conveying the property to the Board I dont see why he need to know anything about it, unless it should be thought best to show more strength.

I cannot see how the transfer would stir up the matter.

I have been hoping that in some way that property would furnish me a shelter here, so that with the interest on the $6.000 indemnity money I could live quite comfortably without taking an allowance from the Board after what has already been voted me. I need not say that this would give me great pleasure. It is not so long ago for I am 72 years

I am ready to acquiesce in any arrangement the Board shall see fit to make knowing that it intends to do what is best for all concerned. That house will be needed by the Board as long as there is any missionary work in Bitlis.

I never have had occasion to complain of the Board in any way and I never expect to have, on the contra I feel very grateful.

Very sincerely and cordially
Yours,
(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp.

Mrs. A. M. Knapp

5.

SEP 2 1902

1012 W. Wahsatch Ave.

Aug. 8th 1902

James L. Barton D.D.

Dear Mr. Barton:—

I cant let Grace's letter go without adding a note to tell you how shocked I was to see her. I would not have known her had she not ~~have~~ told me that she was Grace. How my heart cries out against the short sightedness of humanity. She ought to have come home two years ago. She only needed some one on the ground to suggest and encourage her to do so. I think she has come home to die. We shall do all we can for her and I hope

this climate will help prolong her life a little but I can't hope for long and yet she is planning to return.

It almost breaks my heart to see her. I knew she was not well but I hoped the journey would improve her. Instead she grows thinner, if that is possible and weaker all the time and I could not imagine she was so bad. I am very grateful to the Board for helping her to get here. She could not have come alone.

Yours very truly.
(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp

Mrs. A. M. Knapp

SEP 29 1902

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs,
Colo.

Sept. 24th 1902.

Dr. James L. Barton:—

My dear Sir—

I am greatly relieved to know that I need have no responsibility or anxiety about that indemnity money. I thank you very much for your advice and action in the matter.

Yes, I am receiving rent from the Board for the house in Bitlis and it has been quite a little help to me since I do not take

the full
allowance. I like to feel that I belong to the Board though if I could live comfortably without taking from its treasury I should be very glad.

By the way Grace has her life insured! Two years ago Dr. Usher made out the papers required concerning her physical condition which enabled her to do so. There were some obstacles in the way and the matter was delayed until about a year ago when she succeeded in getting ~~in getting~~ her policy. She has paid the premium for one year and

It is due again about this time. Perhaps it has already been paid in Constantinople or will be very soon. It seems quite large to me - 38 Turkish liras as she remembers. It will be charged to her allowance fund I suppose and will take quite a large portion of it, but I presume it is best to let it alone. I dont know as anything can or ought to be done about it.

She is very hopeful that she is going back to her work and I dont like to discourage her at present. There have been many wonderful cures here and a

great many die here of lung disease.

I feel that you and Mr. Wiggin ought to be informed about this insurance business so that when the charges come in you will understand about it.

I am very grateful that we have your sympathy and your prayers.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp.

Mrs. A. M. Knapp.
1012 W. Wahsatch Ave.
Sept. 8th 1902

SEP 15 1902

SEP 18 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Grace was pleased to receive your letter, and I thank you for your sympathy. I have had a tent made on our veranda for Grace to sleep in. The doctor wished it. (We are on the second floor) I am sparing no pains or expence with the advice of a good doctor to place her in favorable conditions for recovery. I dont think she is any worse than when she arrived here and I hope she is a little better. She

is rested any way. If her case should serve to make missionaries more on the alert to look after the missionary girls who have no husbands to care for them, something will be gained I am sure.

I want to talk to just you and Mr. Wiggin perhaps a little about money matters, and ask your advice. The income that I shall receive from that $5,000 indemnity as it is now invested will be $285. per year. Our Administrator - Mr. George B. Knapp thinks it is very secure when it is but says that after the will is proved I can take it

and place it where I choose.
Some of my children and friends
feel that it would be running
a great risk to bring it here and
invest it at a high rate of interest.
I could get 7 or 8 per cent.
I could not get along with
only the $285. Shall I ask
the Board to make up the
deficiency or shall I take
the responsibility against
the advice and judgement
of friends of removing it
for a higher rate of interest so
that I need not ask any
allowance from the Board.
I do not feel that it is mine

to use up. I can only ha
the use of it.

I do not hear that c
Cole has done anything
as yet about the House.

Trusting that you will
appreciate the situation
and kindly advise me
I am yours gratefully,

(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp

#400. NW

Mrs. A. M. Knapp 8.

DEC 1 1902

DEC 1 1902

1012 W. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs -
Nov. 26th 1902. Colo.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

Since Dr. Lesher requests it I will send his letter to you. I am sorry that George became so stirred up that he wrote in a way to "hurt" Dr. Lesher. I think Dr. Lesher was very kind and did all he could for Grace since being comparatively new he did not know or realize that a doctor had authority to send missionaries home when they need to come. Had he used that authority and advice Grace would have yielded gladly but she was too conscientious to appear

to shirk her duty. She knew no
of his suggesting her coming ho
until after her return to Bit
the decision had been made
she come in the spring. Then
her that if she would come by
of Van he would take her to Z
or Batoum.

Much is being done for
now and I am much encour
to see that she has really gained
little in flesh though she he
temperature every P.M. and c
badly. We all think her prett
to sleep out in the tent all the
nights.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) A. M. Kru

Mrs. A. McCurdy

RECEIVED APR 18 1903

9.

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs
Colo.

Apr. 15th 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:—

yours of 7th inst.
received. I note your inquiries
specting Grace and am most
rateful for your sympathy and
rayers. Grace has failed in
trength a good deal since the
irst of January but for the
ast six weeks has seemed to improve
little. I can but hope that I
hall keep her with me a good
hile yet. I am very thankful

that I am able to care for
Her sister Edith was wit
three months but has gon
to her teaching now and
and I are alone.

Please remember me t
Barton and believe me

Yours sincere

(Mrs.) A. M. Kna

Mrs. A. M. Knapp,

10.

Rec'd JUN 20 1903
Ans'd JUN 23 1903

1012 W. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs -
Colo.

June 15th 1903.

Ans'd JUL 2 1903

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I have received yours of June 1st with the enclosure from my son George. I fear he was asking too much of you to send it to me but I was very glad to see it. I presume you did not take Colorado Springs on your way to or from the meeting at Seattle but I think Dr Daniels did since I saw a notice in the paper that he was visiting his sister here. We certainly should have seen you.

Grace is a little better than

she was two months ago though she does not speak aloud yet

The Dr says it is tuberculosis in her throat and he is treating her now with the "X rays".

She was weighed to day for the first time since arriving and she has gained fifteen pounds since she was in New York.

I know she has lost considerable since her throat began to trouble her so much.

By the way I have just received a check for $94.00 which represents the semi annual income from the $6000. It will continue at this rate they say for two years as they have had extra expenses &c. I feel a little disappointed

since I supposed I should have $117.00 instead. I did not know that it would vary in this way It means a loss to me of $46.00 a year. Perhaps I ought not to trouble you with this as it may not seem worth mentioning and yet every dollar counts with me. But do not trouble about it if you do not think best or you do not wish to do so.

I am very grateful for what the Board is doing for me.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp

Mrs. A. M. Knapp.

Rec'd JUL 14 1903

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs.
Colo.

July 7th 1903.

Ans'd JUL 22 1903

Dear Dr Barton:—

I have received your July 2nd. I thought, if you would be willing or think best to ask for me the $46.00 which is the amount less than I expected to receive I would be glad. That is, I shall receive from the $5000.00 $188.00 per year for two years, they say. Whenever I receive more I will surely let you know. I can hardly get along with less than $400.00 a year. My rent for three small upper second story rooms is $22.50 per month.

By the way, Miss Lamson came to see us and she can report how we live. The W. B. M. helps me very kindly in the care of Grace, otherwise

I should be in straits.

Still, I say, if for any reason whatev
you should prefer not to speak of it,
will not press the matter but will th
Thank you all the same.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) A. M. Knapp

SEP 3 1909

Mrs. Alzina H. (Churchill) Knapp--

Born in Pittsford, Vt., Jan. 20, 1809. Sept. 6, 1855, married Rev. George Cushing Knapp, and sailed soon after to Smyrna, Turkey, where the winter was spent in the study of the language. In the Spring they went to Diarbekir, on the Tigris. Before the second summer they were so run down in health that they went to Bitlis. No missionaries had lived there before, and it proved to be such a promising field that they accepted the suggestion to stay on in that city, which turned out to be their missionary home for nearly forty years. Mr. Knapp died there in March, 1895. Mrs. Knapp left Bitlis in May of the following year, after the massacre, for America.

After spending some weeks at the Clifton Springs (N.Y.) Sanitarium, to recover from the severe nervous strain of the massacre and the unusual hardships of the overland coastward journey in Turkey, she came to Colorado Springs, making her home with her son, Herbert, the care of whose three motherless children came upon her for two years. After a year spent in California, she went to Massachusetts in the summer of 1899, to visit her son George, and his family, before their departure for Harpoot, Turkey.

She then returned to Colorado Springs to make a home for her daughter Edith. Hardly two years had passed when her daughter, Grace, returned from Bitlis, so completely broken in health that few expected her to live long. It was, no doubt, the mother's nursing and tender care which not only rescued Grace from premature death, but brought her to such a point of health that she feels able to resume her missionary work in Bitlis.

With the exception of the trips already mentioned, and another six months spent in California, she made her home in Colorado Springs. Here she was identified with the First Congregational Church, and did what her strength and time would allow, to add to the missionary interest of the members.

About two years ago she had a paralytic stroke, from which, however, she practically recovered; but in April, 1908, she was attacked by a painful disease which was pronounced incurable. After nearly a year and a half of suffering, growing more and more intense, and after four months of confinement to her bed, the merciful release and the call to the Eternal Home came on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 21, 1909. The service at the house and the interment in Evergreen Cemetery took place Sunday afternoon.

SEP 3 1909

Colorado Springs, Colo.
Aug. 23, 1909.

Dear Friends:

You who knew my mother personally, or knew about her at all intimately, would doubtless like to have some details of her last days not contained in the foregoing synopsis of her life.

When I started from Harpoot early in June, with my family, for my furlough, I knew of mother's illness and feared that I should not see her again in this world. On reaching New York, however, I had a letter from my sister, Grace, saying that she was still living, and anxious to see me. After starting my wife and the two children to her home in Barre Plains, Mass., I came on directly here, arriving on the morning of July 27th, and was met at the station by my two sisters, Grace and Edith, (Mrs. Melwin), whom I had not seen for fourteen and twenty years, respectively.

On reaching the house I found mother on the qui vive to see me. The ten years since I had seen her, and suffering, had made changes, but her mind was perfectly clear and that first day we had five hours of sweet converse. She had evidently been saving herself for this interview. The reaction, of course, came, but for a week or ten days I could get chances to talk with her, off and on. Unless under the influence of opiates she was in constant pain and could not sleep. The trained nurse, whom the ladies of the church kindly provided for the last twelve weeks of her illness, testifies that during her fifteen years of experience with all sorts of cases, she had not seen such patience and fortitude in suffering. When she must have been suffering excruciating pain she controlled her feelings. We do not understand why one who had had her full share of hardship and suffering should have been called upon to endure such paon during her last days. It was perhaps for the benefit of us who watched at her bedside, that we might get new inspiration for Lif's work. She said that she had trusted the Lord all her life and never found him to fail.

Friends, who were lavish in bringing delicacies and flowers, loved to come and see her; they felt better for having come into touch with that spirip. A letter which came as I was writing, from one who knew her, says: " I would rather leave such a record and influence as she has left, than to leave millions of money."

Two days after my arrival she was able to see her only brother, Samuel J. Churchill, a veteran of the Civil War, and his wife, who visited us for two days, on their way from in Kansas to the G. A. R. Encampment at Salt Lake City. After that her mind grew more and more clouded, largely through the influence of the opiates that had to be injected every few hours. There seemed to be bright periods when she had full consciousness, but usually her speech was incoherent or she talked to herself on disconnected subjects. She appeared to enjoy to have us sit at her bedside when s she was free from pain, though she could not give expression to any connected thoughts.

At two o'clock Saturday morning,, the nurse gave her the last hypodermic injection, but she regused any stimulants. At nine o'clocl she was at rest. The sweet spirit, which so long had been beating against the cruel bars of the cage, was at last free;-but we were bereaved.

The two daily papers, the one issued that evening and the other the next morning, published appreciative notices of her life. At the morning service of the First Congregational Church friends were invited to be present at the service, which was held at the house at 3 P.M. A goodly number gathered at the appointed time. Generous contributions of flowers were placed on and about the casket. Among the friends were the few Armenians in the locality. One of her pupils at Bitlis, Hagop Kuoian (Huxy Israelian) came with his daughter from Denver, ninety miles, on purpose to be present, and was one of the six pall-bearers. Another bearer was Mr. Kevork Odabashian, whose family and a young lady from Sivas were also present. Mr. Hampartsoom Harootunian of Van, a recent graduate of Colorado College, likewise was here. The other pall-bearers were Prof. Henry Smith, son of the Marsovan Missionary, Prof. Loud, Mr. Fred R. Hastings, brother to Herbert's first wife, a and Mr. Thomas Craig, brother of a college classmate and friend of mine, and owner of the house in which mother had resided for nine years. Rev. Mr. Ormes, the College Librarian, conducted the simple service and made very appropriate remarks. The soprano of the Church Quartette sang two hymns with marked sympathy. Then came the quiet drive to Evergreen Cemetery - the hearse preceded by the carriage containing the pall-bearers and minister, and followed by the carriage in which my two sisters and cousin, (wife of Judge James Owen), and myself were seated. It was a beautiful Sunday afternoon when the casket was laid in the plot beside that of my brother's wife. It seemed appropriate that she who had worked so many years among the Taurus Mountains at Bitlis, where the remains of her husband now rest, should be buried at about the same altitude, in view of the Rocky Mountains, dominated by Cheyenne and Pik's Peak.

Our parents have left rich character as the heritage of their four children, and we may well rise up and callthem blessed. I expect to accompany my sister Edith, and her two children, to her home in Seattle, and then visit my brother, Herbert, in Southern California, whom I have not seen for twenty years, before I go East to join my family at Auburndale, Mass. (144 Hancock St.) My sister Grace, starts East, visiting en route. She has the happy prospect of going on to Turkey this fall, to resume her work at Bitlis. Now that both our parents have gone, may the Lord help each of us to do faithfully, in their spirit, the work that is committed to us.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Colorado Springs Aug 23 1918

(3)

At two o'clock Saturday morning, the nurse gave her the last hypodermic injection, but she regained any stimulants. At nine o'clock she was at rest. The sweet spirit, which so long had been battling against the cruel bars of the cage, was at last free;-but we were bereaved.

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Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

MAY 24 1900
JUN 26 1900

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

Apr.25,1900.

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Thh mail is called for eighteen hours before the usual time, so I cannot write as fully as I was planning. Yur kind letter of March 22d came by the last mail.The enclosure about the orphan boy supported here has been attended to. You have doubtless been informed about the Barnums' leaving a week ago to-day.You may like to see the enclosed picture of them which I took just as they were starting .Mr.Huntington took one at the same time,and I hope it will turn out better,tho this gives some idea of the start. They have had good weather ever since they left,and we hope in every way they will have a restful,easy journey. Mr.Browne and Miss Bush have not yet returned from Malatia,but we expect them today..

I took my first tour since my accident last Sat.Bn.Chatalbashian accompanied me to Ichme.We got there in time for the evening service Sat.Then there was the Sunday morning service.After breakfast five women and one man were examined for church membership.At the communion service two other men who had formerly been approved also were received. In the P.M. we went to Habnosi and had the communion service there also .The brethren there have suffered loss in the death of Kevork Goshgagarian last week. Mon. we took Aghantsig in on our way home,and the people seemed so desirous to have a service that we stayed and had one.The Gregorian priest was expecting to be present, but one of his zealous parishoners struck the gochnag at the time set for our service so all their people should go to the blessing of the graves. We stopped an hour also at Hoghi on the way. Next Sat. is to be the examination of Bn.Asdoor Yeghoyan at Hooeloo.I am asked to preach the ordination sermon on Sunday.

Yours very truly
Geo. P. Knapp.

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

Apr. ~~21. 1900~~

JUN 26 1900

Dear Dr. Barton.—

Br. Asadoor Amanian of Afrili, has just come in and brought from certificate of deposit for $150. in the Suffolk Savings Bank + Provident Inst. for Savings, and wishes $300 (Three hundred dollars) of the money to be sent him through Panyamin Janjigian.

Yours truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Apr. 30. 1900

Dear Dr. Barton,—

Simon Hanesian of Afrili has just come and wishes me to ask you to have One hundred and fifty ($150—) dollars sent him through Janjigian from his deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank

Yours truly

Geo. P. Knapp.

1900 մայիս 10 թ.

Հարգելի՞

Հիշատակարան,

Սոս, Ամարաս.

Ասաս. Կարգիցակ, ինչպես գիտեք. Ես գալիս, որ մնում, 22 թ. խորհեցի. միայն պետք, եմ, ամբողջ, գաղջոյց. դա-էլ թեզերս. 22 օրվա օրերեն և 23 բան-ում, հարց կան. գիտեմ. ցանկ. Փարեցարա-թեմ գրեմ, որ ինձ գոհ. Ես հարց, ուզում սիրում. ցանկ չունեմ, ցան չունեմ, և ցանկ զորքս, ես թեզերս, որ հանեմ ինձ, պատրաստում. 22 գալ օրվա օրերեն. թեզերս. դա-գալ, բեզ-որ, Կարգիցակ գաղջում, ուզում. ցանկ-ցանկ պարտ-գալ դրեցնում, ինձ ասում, ասում Միրզան, և թեզ մեզ. Ես հանում, Փարեցարա, թեզ, ոչ և ուզ, գիտեմ, Փարեցարա, գիտեմ, և պատրաս, և թեզ ասում, բանգ, ինչ բանում և գիտեմ. գաղջում-թեմ գրեմ. թեզ, դա-գալ ասում Փարեցարա թեզ. Ես գալիս, Փարեցարա գաղջում թեզ. Ես գալ, գիտեմ, ինչ ասում, պատրաս-թեմ, ցանկ, Ես ասում, գիտեմ, գաղջում, գալ. Փարեցարա Ես գաղջում պատրաս ասում ինչ և ցանկ, Ես գիտեմ. Փարեցարա Ես գաղջում պատրաս ասում ինչ և ցանկ, Ես գիտեմ.

Հարգանքով մնամ Ձեզ

Ամենայն, բարիք,

send money

Halpoots apr. 27 1900

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

May 1,1900.

Dear Barnum Trio,-

With all that the other are writing I fear you will be surfeited with Hpt matters .I'm sure you will get full reports of the wedding and the ordination. Perhaps you would like to have me go back and tell what I did not have time to finish last week. First of all you may be interested to know that I succeeded in getting possession of that black beauty on which my heart was so set.And the wedding of which we met the procession that was partly the cause of my success. The officer who had bought the horse at the auction rode him up to the house of the wedding here,and I called on him here,and after the usual oriental bargaining method I succeeded in getting the horse.Of course I had to put on several liras to the auction price but I have got hold of a prize-a strong,large,spirited animal,but still as gentle as a lamb. I am sorry that through the carelessness of Haiajan and the crookedness of the jambaz I did not succeed in getting it at the auction price.It was sold for five pts. more than what I did for it.But then it is well worth what I paid for it.

Sat.Chatalbashian and I went to Ichme.We stopped at Haboosi on the way and arranged to have communion service there the next P.M. We were at Ichme in time for the evening service.After the Sun morning service and breakfast we had a church meeting and the examination of eight persons who were admitted to the church. Later in the P.M.we went to Haboosi and had the promised service there.The people are in deep morning over the death of Kevork Goshgagarian,a pillar of the church.We spent the night at Karakeen's house.His wife was buried the previous Sabbath.There are sixty people in the congregation that have been eating grass for about a month.With Dr.Gate's

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

May 1,1900.

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Much love from us all.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

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Much love from us all.

Yours very sincerely,

Robert Frame.

JUL 10 1900

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

June 6,1900.

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Please find enclosed our estimates for the coming year.You will find them inside the allowance for this year.Would that we had the means and men to reoccupy all the out stations.A number of them seem to have sunk below the point where it is of any use to help them.I wonder if the time will ever come when Harpoot will have her old list of sixty and more of out stations.

There is a request I would like to make in reference to any of our regular funds from the Board that may remain unused at the end of the year. I would like to have leave to apply them to the orphanage work.I have consulted with Mr.Browne about the matter,and he thinks it a very suitable and legitimate way of using any such surplus.You know that we have orphans in training for teachers and preachers.Some of our most hopeful candidates are from among their number.Besides the orphanage work is sustaining a number of teachers. We must not think of this orphanage work as apart from our regular missionary work.Many feel that it is the most hopeful part of our work. At the same time Indian famine and African war and the lapse of time since the massacres are decreasing the interest in this work ,and we are harder pressed for funds every year.If the Board were able to make an appropriation for this work,it would help meet a great need,an d would be making a good investment for the future of its own regular work- I hope therefore you will not deny us any funds(aside from grant for buildings,etc) from your appropriations that may remain unused at the end of the year.

We are hoping that the Relief Com. will make their apportionment soon,as the time for laying in the winter supplies is at hand,and money goes especially fast.I am glad to hear of the success Miss Wheeler is meeting in

spite of the many counter-currents, and hope she will have less obstacles to overcome in her work. We are doing all we can to reduce expenses, by combining and by getting the orphans to do more for themselves. We have started a weaving industry for the girls by which we hope to gain financially besides the good the girls themselves will get in learning a trade. Of course the burdens are much heavier for us since the Barnums left. We shall all be very glad when they come back strong and well, ready to assume what work they can easily carry.

Others doubtless write you the station news. The Irade about which such a splurge was made seems to be of no great importance-so indefinitely written that it can be interpreted as those in power see fit, and they are not doing all they can to expedite the building. If after all our govt has done, it ceases to press this matter and that of the indemnity, we shall feel like hanging our heads more than ever.

Miss Ellsworth has decided to accept the invitation from Sivas, and Mr. Browne will accompany her there in a week or two. While it may be best for her not to remain here, I think most of us exceedingly regret the method that was used to bring this change about.

We have received the circular of the Prud. Com. about overdrawing accounts, or not using sums not formally appropriated.

My foot is nearly well, but it will take some time yet for me fully to outgrow the effects of the accident. I have never been thrown from a horse yet yet, but horses have fallen with me several times. This was the first time that I ever got hurt that way, however. The horse fell heavily against a ledge, so forcibly that he rebounded, and my foot was between him and the jagged rock. Besides the bad bruise and wrench, some of the instep bones seem to have been dislocated. But now I feel that there is to be no permanent injury.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

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Others doubtless write you the station news. The trade about which much a scandle was made seems to be of so great importance-so indefinitely written that it can be interpreted as those in power see fit, and they are not doing all they can to expedite the building. If after all our love has done, it ceases to press this matter and that of the industry, we shall feel like changing our mode more than ever.

Miss Ellsworth has decided to accept the invitation from Siyan, and Mr.Browne will accompany her there in a week or two. While it may be best for her not to remain here, I think most of us exceedingly regret the method that was used to bring this change about.

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Yours sincerely,

Mrs. B. Fairchild

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

JUL 17 1900
AUG 17 1900

/8.

June 20,1900.

Dear Dr.Barton,-

You are no doubt kept well posted as to the state of things here.When the "baladia race" and other town officials came a fortnight ago to look over the premises,and to facilitate our building operations(?) I succeeded in getting a snap shot of the group.It is rather a poor view,but it will give you some idea of the men and of that part of the ruins.The place is near the Girls' School bath-house.The opening at the upper left hand corner you will notice is the eastern entrance to the premises.You see how far the new building operations had gone before a stop was put to the work. I enclose also two other views which I took.You will recognize them,and will see the changes that have taken place..Of course you know that we live in the eastern end of the long dwelling house,and very comfortable,convenient quarters they make for us.You know what a view of the plain we get from the southern windows.

These are very busy days for those connected with the schools.We may wait till next week after the schools close before going to the garden, and Mrs.Browne will probably do the same.She has had an ill turn,and is really too week to venture out now.She has most of the boarders.Miss Daniels and Miss Hall have been with us since the first of April. The Gates' have been at the garden two or three weeks already.A week ago Mrs.Gates gave us all a garden party on the eve of Miss Ellsworth's departure. When Mr.Browne gets back from Sivas in about two weeks Miss Bush and I are planning to visit Arabkir and Egin,and see especially to the orphanage work.Probably Miss Huntington will go with us. We do not know what we are to do for teachers.We have no one for either of those two important places,nor for many other places in th the field.Would that the conditions of the country would encourage suitable persons to remain and serve their own people.But conditions seem to go from

bad to worse, if it were possible to have a regular state of things worse. The crops promise to be very abundant, as much so as they were in the fall of '95. Aside from govt oppression there is an unusual amount of lawlessness now, robbery, demanding large sums of money from villages, etc. The moving of considerable bodies of troops eastward does not tend to quiet matters. It is said that the number sent from these parts has amounted to forty companies. Some leading moslems have openly said that should the bear move this way they would dispose of all the Xns before she arrived. If the word of Eng. officials is to be believed, nothing would suit the bear better. Well, perhaps on their and our graves there may some day be erected a beautiful structure- a new order of things. The sacrifices already made do not seem to be enough.

Our orphan funds are running rather low, especially at a time when we must be getting supplies for the winter. Miss Wheeler has written about an apportionment being made, our share being $2500 out of $6000. Unless things have changed since I left, we have in the Harpoot field more orphans under our care than all the other stations in the country put together, and were entitled to more than half of the apportionment.. At another time I hope matters can be set right. I fear a desire not to seem partial to Hpt. has led her to go to the opposite extreme. We are in a specially trying position because our English funds are falling off. The Bible Lands Aid Soc. recently wrote that their annual grant of one hundred pounds could not be continued-money was not coming in for this purpose. I am cutting down expenses all that I consistently can, but besides our regular expenses there is a tremendous pressure for us to take some of the many forlorn orphans that are wandering about. Would that we might pursue our, work and let it grow without having any anxiety about the means to carry it on. But then perhaps this is a part of our discipline.

Please remember us to Mrs. Barton. We trust she is entirely well by this time. We were glad to see your family group sent to some others in the States.

Yours very truly
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, June 20, 1910

bad to worse, if it were possible to have a regular state of things were.

The crops promise to be very abundant, as much so as they were in the fall of '95. Aside from that oppression there is an unusual amount of lawlessness now, robbery, demanding large sums of money from villages, etc. The moving of considerable bodies of troops westward does not tend to quiet matters. It is said that the number sent from these parts has amounted to forty companies. Some leading moslems have openly said that should the bear move this way they would dispose of all the Xns before she arrived. If the word of Eng. officials is to be believed, nothing would suit the bear better. Well, perhaps on their and our graves there may some day be erected a beautiful structure - a new order of things. The sanctimonious dirtiness made do not seem to be enough.

Our orphan funds are running rather low, especially at a time when we must be getting supplies for the winter. Miss Shuler was written about an apportionment being made, our share being $2800 out of $6000. Bad as things have changed since I left, we have in the Harpoot field more orphans under our care than all the other stations in the country put together, and were entitled to more than half of the appropriation. At another time I hope matters can be set right. I fear a desire not to see partial to Eng. has led her to go to the opposite extreme. We are in a socially trying position because our English funds are falling off. The Bible Lands Aid Soc. recently wrote that their annual grant of one hundred pounds could not be continued - money was not coming in for this purpose. I am cutting down expenses all that I consistently can, but besides our regular expenses there is a tremendous pressure for us to take some of the many forlorn orphans that are roaming about. Could that we might pursue our work and let it grow without having any anxiety about the means to carry it on. But then perhaps this is a part of our discipline.

Please remember us to Mrs. Barton. We trust she is entirely well by this time. We were glad to see your family group sent to some others in the

Yours

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

July14,1900.

AUG 13 1900
AUG 17 1900

Dear Dr.Barton,-

So far I have refrained from making any comments as to the work here.I have felt that I should get the lay of the land somewhat before expressing opinions.Now that I have been here nearly eight months,I feel that I may be justified in expressing some opinions that may possibly have some influence in governing the policy of the work here.What I have to say now has special reference to a Theclogical Seminary.

Until recently I was of the opinion that the reason why we could not have a Theclogical Class was because the proper candidates were not forthcoming,but I am now convinced that the right men are holding back (and some have been waiting several years) because they do not see the prospects of satisfactory instruction. This is nothing against the missionaries. It is no reflection whatever on the ability of Dr.Gates ,for instance,that he cannot do every thing at the same time,and when one sees the amount of work he has to carry one wonders where he could find a crevice of time to devote to a theological class.If the work of rebuilding gets under way this summer,there will be an additional burden on him for the greater part of two years.

Mr Browne has doubtless written you repeatedly how the field has suffered for lack of touring Perhaps this last year a normal amount has been done,but he needs help in the work,and more of it should be done,not less, especially at a time when so many places are without preachers and teachers. How could he be spared to give up that work altogether in order to devote himself to a theological class?

You know how we all value Dr.Barnum here.His very presence is a benediction.It is a great thing to have one here on whose long,valuable experience we can draw.But he has earned immunity from the more active mis-

sionary duties.He ought not to be called upon to have regular classes in the Theological Seminary. You know something of the substance and method of Mr.Allen's instruction ten years ago.Now that ten years have passed Dr.Barnum would be the first to disclaim that his own instruction would have more enthusiasm and attractive power.

As to myself:it may not speak well for my past work,but I must nevertheless confess that I have never before been under such continuous pressure of work as I have been since coming here,especially since the Barnums left. Even if I had more time at my command,I am not at all sure that I could give satisfactory instruction to a class in Theology.Dr.Gates kindly invited me to give a series of talks (one each week) to the varjaran and college students on the Minor Prophets.While this was excellent practice for me ,I cannot feel that the hand-to-Mouth method of preparation which I had to use made the talks profitable to the hearers.This is not assuming that if I had a good deal of uninterrupted time I could make an attractive,stimulating instructor to a still higher class of students-those in Theology.My forte may not lie in that direction,nor in any particular direction ,for that matter.

Then as to native teachers in Theology,so far as I can find out there are none in sight.The work will have to come altogether on us missionaries as we can give odds and ends of time at the expense of other important work. If we can offer no more than this,can we blame the right young men for holding back from theological study? I fear that in the past also circumstances have forced the missionaries into adopting a makeshift policy regarding the seminary,with the consequence that now theological study is held somewhat in disrepute. You had drawn up a good curriculum,and had barely got it under way when you had to leave.Those who remained had to do the best they could.Turkish callers or other engagements would oblige them to omit lessons or apolo-

sionary duties.He ought not to be called upon to have regular classes in the Theological Seminary. You know something of the sub-stance and method of Mr.Allen's instruction ten years ago.Now that ten years have passed Dr.Zerbee would be the first to disclaim that his own instruction would have more enthusiasm and attractive power.

As to appearing may not speak well for my part here,and I must nevertheless confess that I have never before been under such continuous pressure of work as I have been since coming,particularly since the Seminary left. Even if I had more time at my command,I am not sure that I could give satisfactory instruction to a class in Homiletics.Mr.Allen seemed to give a series of talks (one each week) to the variegate and college students on the Minor Prophets.While this was excellent practice for me,I cannot feel that the hand-to-mouth method of preparation which I had to see made the talks profitable to the average hearers.This is not assumed that if I had a good deal of uninterrupted time I could make an attractive,stimulating instructor to a still higher class of students-those in Theology.My force may not lie in that direction,but in any particular direction,for that matter.

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gize for lack of preparation; and it is probably not too much to say that some of the instruction was not by those who took the pains or had the opportunity to keep abreast of the times. Earnest students cannot be attracted or retained by such a system. The time has passed, if it ever existed, when anything would do for the Armenians. Cruel circumstances have forced them to accept bread and clothing from benevolent outsiders, but that does not mean that they will swallow the stale intellectual food of the west, or assume their discarded methods. Obsolete books and antiquated systems of education should have no place here. Not a few Armenians are able to hold their own with many missionaries. I think if you will ask the professors, they will tell you that Shemavonian, who graduated at Hartford last year, surpassed most of his classmates not only in his studies but also in his spiritual life. The number of such men I believe is increasing. Can we afford to ignore them in the equipment of our theological seminaries in this land?

In one of your recent letters to the station you refer to the effort to find another man with a family for Harpoot. I am sure the right man will be a very welcome addition, and there is work enough for him and another like him even if we should not have a theological class. If he were specially fitted for the work and could give his whole time to the theological class, would we then be in a position to give satisfactory instruction? I doubt it. At Marash Mr. Lee and Mr. Macallum practically give their whole time to the seminary, and besides there are several native professors who give their time to that work.

If we could have the proper force and equipment here, would it be wise to have another seminary? These are the days when in America such seminaries as Andover and Bangor think seriously of moving their location and combining with other institutions; and they have a far larger constituency than all the seminaries in this country combined. Many people think that one Congregationalist seminary is enough for all New England. There would be several less if it were

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not for different schools of thought. The doctrinal problem does not enter here where the seminaries are under men sent out by one Board.

Then it is usually a good thing for a young man to take part of his education at another place. It broadens his views and stimulates his efforts to come into contact with new men and to be in new surroundings. I do not think you would recommend a student who had taken his preparatory and college course at Oberlin to take his theological course there also.

I feel pretty strongly that two well-equipped theological seminaries are enough for the Armenians. The strongest objection I see to having these at Marash and Marsovan is that both these places are among the Turkish speaking Armenians, but since most of the instruction is given in English, this objection would not have much weight. But even this objection could be removed if instead of rebuilding the seminary at Marash the theological plant were transferred to one of the Eastern Turkey stations.

I am not at all sure but that the very best plan would be to have only one specially well equipped seminary for the Armenians, where not simply one class would study at a time, but where there would be a succession of classes. At any rate there should be a seminary of such a standard that it would satisfy the cravings of those who now think they must go to America for instruction. Perhaps a system of fellowships could be devised, by which young men of special attainments and promise could study abroad for two or three years, just as is done in American seminaries. Such a system while tending to cut off general emigration among students would at the same time help raise the scholarship and after a few years provide us with an efficient set of native professors.

Against this plan will be urged the extra expense to students of travelling and of residing at Marsovan, for instance. I do not believe ~~the~~

the extra expense of moving and maintaining fifty students would equal the extra expense of keeping up three separate seminaries. But supposing the expense greater, is not the greater efficiency gained by this method well worth the difference?

It may possibly be said that students who go to a place so near the coast as Marsovan are less likely to stay in the country. It is hard to get at statistics, but my impression is that as large a proportion of students have left this interior station for other countries as there have from either Marsovan or Marash. Then those students who stay in the work simply from lack of opportunity to go abroad are not likely to have much heart in their work: we would be better rid of them.

What remains for us to do here in the line of fitting men for Christian service? I think we better maintain a Bible Training class similar to those founded by Moody or to the School for Christian Workers at Springfield. Men who have not graduated from the college or who for other reasons are not fitted to be sent to a theological seminary could thus be trained to do a much needed work in the villages. We have a number of men in the villages now who would like to join such a class. It would not be wise to take them from their work for the whole year, but they could give six fall and winter months to preaching and teaching, and we could call them in for the remaining six spring and summer months to take a course in the Bible class.. In two or three such terms they ought to be fitted to do first class work of one grade. In this process some may develop such qualities that it may seem best to send them to the seminary for a supplementary training.

This seems to me the wisest and most practicable plan. What I have said may at least possibly lead others to look at the matter from a different point of view and provoke discussion. I will show this to Dr. Gates, and he may perhaps have some supplementary remarks to make, or other views to present.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Hayfield, July 14, 1900

AUG 20 1900

Harpoot. July 26, 1900.

AUG 24 1900

Dear Dr. Barton.

The post is just in with your favor of 27th ult. To-morrow I leave for a fortnight's trip to Arabkir and Egin, and I am rushed to close last things before I start.

A man from Hooli, Greater Mosul, Guyhoyan, has just stopped in, and wishes me to ask you to send on to him through Arabkir S. (G.) Arakigian of Worcester sufficient balance he has left in the savings bank. This will relieve you and us of any further trouble. In the matter of other remittances, since I have the trans. ryship, it would be more convenient at this end for you to send to me (instead of to Dr. Gates) — but do as is easiest for you in the matter.

We do hope that our missionaries in China are safe, but latest reports are gloomy enough. Tientsin being I suppose over in the thick of it, and cannot have escaped, if others have fallen.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Hanford, Indy
July 26, 1900

SEP 24 1900
SEP 29 1900

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey.

Aug.30,1900.

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Your favor of July 10th was duly received.I am so crowded that I would not write now,but your "Miriam" has a letter for you,so I will send a few lines.

I am glad you could have been at the Middlebury college anniversary. I wish I could have been there with you-I have not yet seen my father's Alma Mater.

From what I said about Miss Ellsworth I did not mean to imply that changes are not necessary in the location of missionaries,and that these changes are often best made without formal discussion.But I think Miss Ellsworth would have felt better,and that it would have been better all around if she had been consulted before any steps were taken looking to her transfer elsewhere.I think the cases are very rare,if they ever exist,when it is unwise to let the person most deeply concerned know what is considered for their good by the other members of the station. I like to see fair play.It would have been fairer to her to have told her beforehand what was told her after she accidentally discovered what had been done. Then I must confess that it does not seem quite right that individuals should take steps unbeknown to the rest of the station,but in the consequences and responsibilities of which the other members must share.If the Prud.Com. have such confidence in an individual that they delegate to him the power practically to place and displace such missionaries as he likes,that is a different matter,but I did not suppose that affairs were managed in that way. The startling news comes from Sivas to-day that Miss Ellsworth is engaged to the British consul,Capt.Anderson. If it had not been for one who could not block her there,she would have prob-

ably been here as Mrs.Ussher. This will give you a hint that it was not mere incompatability that entered into the question.

My trip to Aghun, Arabkir, Egin, etc. was very pleasant. I was gone two weeks, and now find it hard to catch up with my work here. I hope to get things into such shape that I can go to Peri with Mr.Huntington next week, and see the orphans there. At Arabkir the care of the orphans was unsatisfactory and expensive, so we dedcided to have them transferred here. Thirty-one boys have already come, and the girls, some forty, will come this week and next. We can care for them without hiring more quarters or increasing the helpers. Some of the older boys now care for themselves in the work shop, and have daily wages. I was much pleased with the condition of the orphans at Egin. Some twenty or thirty girls are engaged in making rugs during spare hours. Two of them I had brought on here and sold them for twenty liras to a merchant who was going on to America. If we could get in touch with a carpet firm in America and make rugs to order, it would be a great thing for this work-in time we might possibly put it on a self-supporting basis.

We hope by this time you have received definite word that the missionaries in China are safe. It has been a long and painful suspense, but we trust the outcome of this and the bloodshed will be the opening of wider doors in that land for the entrance of the gospel.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp

Goodwin
Aug. 30, 1905

Garden Homes

Hartford, Sept. 14, 1900.

Dear Darrow Bros. –

Your note of Aug. 28th giving directions about sending men on to meet you was awaiting me when I returned from Peri last Friday. Bogbos had been spoken to and sat – he went to his village, coming back yesterday. This morning he got off with the Arbagua, Yegho. Giingos the Sabire is now at Sivas. He was spoken to when he was here several weeks ago, and appears to be at Samsoun in time for you. I advanced Bogbos 3 liras on his salary and gave him 2 Eng. pounds and 7 pts. (243 pts) for his road expenses. He expected that his bill to Samsoun would be 125 pts. I hope you will find everything in readiness when you arrive in Samsoun for a comfortable journey inland.

Ellsworth is probably writing you something of our trip to Peri – a pleasant and profitable trip altogether. We went by way of Pulug and came back via Adaden. The first night out we spent at Pedarank, getting there about 8 o'clock in the moonlight. A Turkish village about 1½ hrs. this side would give us no quarters, so we had to go on. We camped out on the roof of a house that the

Lojabasti showed us at Pasharak, and it was not till morning that we knew there were protestants in the village. Then Abdal Abkarian called and asked us to take breakfast at his house. His daughter, Anna, was at home. They all did their best to make things pleasant for us. Later we called on Aslan Bey. He seemed glad to see us, and spoke of knowing you. He received Prei in fairly good season that (Sat.) P.M. He called on the Kaimakam and he returned the call. He seems to be a liberal man. He suggested some time ago that the ~~school~~ graveyards were rather narrow, so at his desire, it may almost be said, the wall had been taken down and moved 3 yds. out. This had been done the day we arrived, so in honor of that Bro. Andreas decided to give a dinner to the K. and several other officials. Everything passed off pleasantly. I had the morning preaching service. Ellsworth had the church meeting at the parsonage house, and I spoke some at the S.S. exercises in the P.M. Some of the orphans had prizes and songs. Your brother Hachadoor (formerly at Palu) is teaching there and seems to be doing well. The same regulation teachers this year who did last. We have 54 orphans there now. Two

of the girls are rather forward in their lessons, and we have thought it wise for them to come here and enjoy better school facilities. Both orphan homes seem to be well managed. About the only change I had to suggest was that the underclothing should be washed once a week instead of once a fortnight. Perhaps you know that for a year now the Gregorians have opened an orphanage, having 30 boys. The Vartabed called on us several times. It seems that the Gregorians are maintaining 40 orphanages throughout the country. A wealthy Armenian in Russia has recently died who was maintaining 12 orphanages, and has left funds for their continuance for 3 yrs. If you could find time while in Constantinople I think you might call on the patriarch and find out just how many children they are supporting in these 40 orphanages. Emily Wheeler asked me what the Armenians or other were doing in this field. I told her about Arabkir and Egin, and the best I could of other places, but I did not know of Peri at that time, and could not give exact figures about some other places.

If you see the patriarch, I wonder if you could not come to some understanding with him about running tailors in the Sebastia orphanages

We have been unable to come to an agreement. They want to take up Shoemaking (Koundrea). We agree to put in capital in proportion to the number of our boys who work and ten lira more. In their Capital they may include the rent of their building. We say we will divide proceeds in proportion to the capital we put in; while they say let us divide equally, for tho' we put in less capital, most of the customers will be Gregorians and it is thought these chiefly that the enterprise will succeed. Edsworth will tell you of how we went on to Bagdad and elsewhere with Bro. Asdrur, and how at the former place we found cuneiform inscriptions. E. took a good many topographical observations — and I think he was well satisfied with the trip — was unusual in this time. Your coming seems so near now we must leave some things to tell you when you arrive. The Arabkir orphans are all here now — 7 girls remained, 2 were married, 2 are engaged, and the remaining 3 have found homes. 9 girls we sent to Marash to make up the number there to 30. Ezekiel is succeeded by Hachig Tashjian in the tailoring dept. We have rooms in a khan and plenty of customers. Well, I must close now. Much love from us all to you all. May you have a pleasant, comfortable journey homeward.

Yours sincerely. Geo. P. Knapp.

NOV 1ST 1900
DEC 14 1900

Harpoot. Oct. 24. 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton.—

I have your favors of Aug. 25, Aug 31, Sept. 14 and Sept. 21 relating to drafts that were to be paid here, and the matter has all been attended to.

Dr. Gates has already written you about a proposition which Hagop Janjian makes. He wants Benjamin to come home, and wanted like someone to receive payments there in his place. The Express Co. wanted like to take the business, but he wanted rather have it in our hands. He suggests that Herbert Allen receive payments in Boston and vicinity and Elias Wheeler in Worcester. All they would have to do would be to receive the money (£4 5s for the lira) give a draft on him here, and then send a draft for the amount in sterling to Mr. Peet. The profit in exchange is now between 5 & 6000 a year. Half of this he would give us for orphanage, and he thinks when this name is attached to it the business would increase. Of course he would make all the payments at this end. I don't see as we would have to give more time to the business than we are now, and we would get some

benefit from it for our work. The question would be as to our liability in case Janjigian should not pay promptly at this end. Of course he has the money in hand from America for all drafts that come on him, but in running a banking business he may give his notes instead of paying the money. If he should be embarrassed in redeeming these, could we avoid all liability? Dr. Gates fears that there might be complications at this point. Then if anything should be done to divert business from the Harpoutlians, Sivashanians, etc we arouse their enmity here, and they would all they could to injure our business. It is such business to go in the regular channels far as possible, but if that which Janjigian already has, and for which we already do a certain amount of work, could be managed so that the orphans could be benefited without our being involved in Janjigian's liabilities, I should be in favor of the plan. I suppose we could see that cash was paid to the payees, and we would take the receipted draft. After that he could do as he liked with his money. We would assume no more responsibility if he wished to buy Janjigian's or any body

ates. I am sure Jangigian would agree
this plan; that is, send a draft
presentation, and hand over the manifest
draft to us. I hope you will talk
the matter over with Herbert Allen, and
if it is not practicable to carry
out this plan. As I said Miss Emily Wheeler
would attend to the Worcester business.

If the Barnums are following out their
written plans, they are in Paris to-day,
and will start on to-morrow, spending Sunday
at Hassan Chelabi. I expect to go to
Galatia Friday, spending Sunday, Mon. & Tues.
there, and then coming back with the Bar-
num party on Wed. I shall have a
chance to look over the orphanage work
while there. Mrs. Rendall Harris has written
that the subscriptions for the 120 orphans
there expire this year. I'm sure I don't
know what we are going to do there.
We've done all we could in the way of
economizing by concentration, etc. I think
I have already told you that we have
moved the Armenian orphans here, and we
have just moved the Hussenik boys here.

Yours very truly

Geo. P. Knapp.

24.
JAN 9 1901
JAN 25 1901

Harpoot, Dec. 11. 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Two men who have deposits in Saving Banks there under your care wish money sent them.

John Mangikian of Hoorli wants Twenty (20) Lira sent

Asadour Armoyan of Hoorli wants Twenty-five (25) Lira sent.

Kindly forward the amounts to me through Mr. Peet.

Jangigian tells me that his son has completed some arrangement with the Express Co. for transmitting money here. I'm glad an arrangement has been made by which Mr. Peet and we have nothing to do. As I wrote before, if the former method continued we might rightly have some benefit from it for benevolent work.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

#125.

CA2MS88V3 B00H1H108

25.

JAN 22 1901

JAN 25 1901

Harpoot, Dec. 27, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I think I have not directly referred to your letter of Sept-9th, written just as you were about to start for Mexico.

Thank you much for your offer to do what you can to help us make the rug business successful here. I feel that it can succeed only as we are able to get a market abroad. If our work could be brought to the attention of some of the leading carpet dealers there, they may perhaps be got to advance capital and give us orders. We have the facilities for carrying on the work. We have four or five hundred orphan girls for the greater part of whom their future living will depend on their being connected with some self-supporting industry. This is the place for wool, for camel's hair and silk Here we can get the fast vegetable dyes, which are the peculiar charm of oriental rugs. We have an experienced man who can look after the business-Bn. Melcone Beneyan. He was in the business for eight years in America, and during that time sold over ten thousand rugs. He knows therefore something of American tastes and demands. We could have the choice designs which are popular in America sent us, and make rugs to order. Infact, we would make nothing which would not be of value in America.

What we need is the capital to establish the plant on a paying scale. Perhaps apart from men who are in the carpet business there may be men who would be willing to loan us capital for a term of years without interest. I feel very sure that the business will succeed if we can have the capital and get the right connections with firms in that country.

Under separate cover I send you photos of two groups of Egin orphan girls and two rugs which they made. These rugs I sold to Haratune Agha Barsemian for twenty liras as he was starting for America. I hope the rugs will be widely seen in New York. Mr. Greene will know his whereabouts, and I hope will do something to get business men see those particular rugs. These pictures Miss Wheel-

Harpoot, Dec. 27/1900

er may possibly want later to use in her publication, tho I am sending her smaller copies which I took myself. I enclose two pictures which I took of the girls at work.

Others tell you of the news no doubt, so I will not repeat. The Christmas gathering and tree at the Gates' was a very enjoyable affair indeed. We thank you much for the little calendar you sent us.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Dec. 21, 1900

APR 1 1901

APR 5 1901

Harport. Mch. 1, 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton.-

Yours of Jan 25th was rec'd in due time, and I passed on the drafts on Janjigaia to the proper persons.

Thank you much for the encouragement you give about helping in the rug business. I fear we cannot get any samples to you before you start for India. We are feeling our way carefully and hope as our work becomes known we shall have plenty of customers. We have already practically secured an order from America for one large rug.

Please find enclosed an order on the Savings Bank of Ayro Britain. Will you kindly secure this money and send me an order on Janjigaia for the amount or a Bill on London - whichever you think best.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpool, March 7, 1901

APR 9 1901
APR 10 1901

Harpoot, Turkey, Mch. 13, 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton.—

Aristakes Chapanian, whose order on a large Bank in New Britain, Conn. I sent you last week, has just been in and begs that you will send the $400+ through Brown Bros. & not through Janjigian. He says the latter charges 8 to 10 ct. more per pound sterling than Brown Bros. I don't suppose it is much more trouble to you to get one rather than the other, and it will be quite a little saving for the man. You can send Brown Bros' draft directly to me, and I will either sell it here or charge in a/c with Mr. Peet. But there is such a demand for London drfts here now, that the man can probably sell it easily himself.

We all much hope before you get started for India that you will be able to find re-inforcements for Harpoot. With all that others have been writing you, you cannot fail to realize the need we are in. So far as a physician is concerned all you need consider is the fitness of the man for the place. Those who know the field well say that a good American doctor could easily support himself by his medical receipts — he would be no charge to the Board.

Besides the great need of another missionary, emphasized by the fact that Dr. Gates must take

a furlough next year, and that Mr. Brenner cannot stand the strain of touring as he used to, I want to put in a plea for a layman — something that has already been done before, I believe. Miss Shattuck is trying to get a young man from America to look after the manual training of the orphans and other pupils in the Schools. We need just such a man here — one familiar with Sloyd work — who could help develop the inventive faculty, and stimulate to industrial progress. Many boys would stay longer in school if they could at the same time be getting familiar with handicrafts. This same young man could also help some in the business routine work, and leave the rest of us freer for educational & evangelistic work — what we are here primarily for. Sometimes I fear we are so taken up with this routine work, that our real work has to suffer.

Well, you know all this, and you will do your best to help us — the only drawback will be the lack of means and men.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

Kindness of Mr. Smith

Hampton. Apr. 3. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Your favor of Feb. 28th came by the last post. I have notified Hampton Shishmanian in Syak of the money that has come for him.

We were all sorry to learn of Miss Chapin's serious illness, and glad to know that her recovery was progressing so well that she was expecting to resume her work by this time.

One reason I think that some of us allow other work to prevent our writing to you more frequently is because we feel that a letter goes to you regularly every week from Dr. Barton.

This time I send you some pictures which will speak for themselves as to how we are situated here at present.

We are still feeling our way in the rug industry for the orphan girls. We have had some encouragement from England as well as America. A New York gentleman, who is interested in the orphans, recently visited Cowiche on an excursion steamer. I knew of his expected arrival there in time to send him by mail a small rug which one girl had made. As a result he gives the hope of putting $2000.00 into the industry. If we could get as much more from other sources, I think we could put the business on a pretty good basis.

Yours very sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

JUN 10 1901
JUN 11 1901

29.

Newport. Tuesday. May 15, 1901

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

John Manzigian of Marden has given receipt for $450 (four hundred & fifty dollars) which you wish to deposit in a Savings Bank subject to his order.

He wishes now like to draw $75 (seventy-five dollars) Will you please draw that amount and send me Brown Bros. & Co's draft on London for the equivalent in Sterling.

Yours very truly,
Geo. P. Knapp.

B. Bros & Co. Lond.
No. 6763. £15. 7. 1

JUN 10 1901

38.

Harpoot, Turkey, May 16, 1901.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

At our Station Meeting last Friday evening we voted by an overwhelming majority to invite Miss Alice S. Browne, now studying at Hartford Theological Seminary, to join in our missionary work here when her preparation shall have been completed. You would not expect me to report a unanimous vote, for you already know Mr. Browne's convictions respecting missionary's children returning to the city of their birth . Whatever force there may be in the reasons for his conviction, most of us feel that they do not hold in the case of his daughter, and are very anxious that she should be appointed for the work here. You know the great need we are in for more workers. Miss Barnum has gone off with her parents to Marsovan. She is not at all well, and many of us think that she ought to have a season of rest. Then Miss Daniels will have to leave for rest in a year or two. It will be hard for you to find another lady for us when other stations are also in such need, but we feel that we have a natural claim on Alice Browne.

As secretary of the station I have sent her the invitation in behalf of the circle. We hope you at the Rooms will endorse our action and appoint Miss Browne definitely to Harpoot Station.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot. May 16, 1901

JUN 18 1901
JUN 19 1901

Harpoot, Turkey. May 22. 1901.

Dear Dr. Barton. —

In your favor of Apr. 10th rec'd by last post you ask me to report whether Janjigian demands a percentage here on the face of drafts. He does not, but the people here claim that the charge at that end is higher than what Brown Bros. & Co. charge. Besides Brown Bros' drafts on London can often be sold here at a premium, whereas the Am. Exp. Co's drafts have to be given up to Janjigian at their face value. That is the reason that many prefer to have their money come through Brown Bros.' drafts.

I suppose you have made arrangements during your absence for the drawing of money now in Savings Banks for Armenians and the transmission of the same here. I sent such an order a week or two since, and others have been asking if they could draw on their deposits while you were away.

Yours very truly,
Geo. P. Knapp.

C. E. SWETT,
REC'D JUN 18 1901
Ans'd

Dr. J. L. Barton.

Harpoot, Turkey,
Oct. 9, 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith, —

Your favor of Aug. 30th acknowledging the receipt of our Estimates for the coming year is duly received.

I am sorry you should not have received the annual report of the Station. It was written by Mr. Browne, and was sent several weeks before I sent the estimates. It probably ar-

rived there all right, but did not get into the right hands.

Dr. Gates and family got off a week ago to day. We suppose they reach Swiss to-day. They hope to reach the Coast the 17th or 18th. Probably the Careys will return with the men who took the Gates' on. They will therefore get here the first week in Nov. We trust Mr. Carey can take a lesson in the College from after arriving. We are all staggering under the burdens

that rest upon us, but are doing the best we can under the circumstances. It is very unfortunate that no one could be found to take Dr. Gates' place during his absence.

We think of you now as at Hartford. May the meetings have a quickening influence on the churches, and cause more of the fruits of the generous prosperity to find its way into the Lord's treasury.

Yours truly. Geo. P. Knapp.

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot, Oct. 9. 1901

Rec'd Nov. 4

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp

33

FEB 8 1902

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE HARPOOT ORPHANS.

Your failure to get as frequent letters as usual about your orphans during the last few months is not due to any lack of need on their part, but to a sad crippling of our corresponding force. For though the Barnums went off for a short season of rest last year, Mrs. Barnum on their return was far from well, and this spring it was discovered that she must take a fortnight's hard journey to Marsovan, in order to submit to a serious operation at the hospital, and though the Lord has mercifully brought her back again to us this fall in much better health, she is not able to carry any of the burdens of the orphan work. Then, next, President Gates has been obliged to go with his family to America, leaving the heavy responsibility of Euphrates College on Dr. Barnum; while his absence also places additional work both in the college and outside on the writer, and, to crown it all, Miss Hall, who was obliged to go last June to her home in Liverpool, has had such poor health that she can not return till late in the spring, so that practically all the orphan correspondence now rests upon Miss Seymour, *who is not far from seventy-one years young*. Naturally, then, as many and as full letters can not be sent to friends in the home land; so we ask you kindly to accept this general letter in the place of the many more personal ones we would like to write.

As already intimated, the needs of our work are far beyond our power to express them; for a dumb man in distress can only hold out his hands beseechingly; and we can only point to a few figures which will eloquently speak for us.

We now have under our care 950 orphans, 150 less than we had two years ago. During that time 21 new orphans have been admitted, but about twice that number have died; there are still under our care 150 that are under ten years of age, and 700 who are between ten and fifteen years old. About one-third of the entire number, both of the boys and girls, spend a part of their time learning some trade or industry, in addition to doing the regular housework, and all of their own mending.

The tailoring business has been a great success, for aside from making and keeping in repair coats and sacks for 500 boys and girls, the department has made a profit of $100 on work for outside customers, and several of the boys have reached a high degree of proficiency in their trade. Of these we have sent two to Peri and two to Egin to open branch shops in connection with the orphanages there; *and they are making a success of it,* and gaining a good deal of outside trade. So you see the five sewing machines recently donated by friends in America are being put to good use, both in the tailoring business and in the making of underclothing and dresses, which last is a part of the girls' industrial department.

The girls have also made good progress in weaving cloth, though the profits have been small in comparison with the tailoring business.

We also have a knitting department, where several of

our boys are hard at work making stockings with some second-hand knitting machines, which we were fortunate enough to secure.

A gentleman in New York has kindly given us $2500 to be invested in industrial work, and we are applying it to the making of Oriental rugs by the girls. Already a number of American orders have been received, and the first shipment has been made. This industry promises to be one by which many girls who can not hope to have homes of their own can support themselves under our oversight.

But though so much has been said of industries, it must not be supposed that the general education of these children is being neglected, for the small proportion who work all day attend evening school, and those who work half a day spend the other half in school; while more than two-thirds of the entire number (consisting of the smaller ones, and the more study-loving older ones) attend school all day. Fifteen of the very brightest of the girls have been placed in the boarding department of the girls' school, that they may give more undivided attention to their studies; and four or five of the brightest boys and girls in each of our outlying branch orphanages have been brought to Harpoot, that they may profit by the better schools in this city, where Euphrates College is located, with its excellent preparatory department. It is safe to say that at least forty of the older boys and girls in school give promise of becoming, in time, good teachers, preachers and other Christian workers. Several have indeed already been tested in teaching with most satisfactory results.

Would that we were able to make you appreciate the great possibilities for good of this work! Not only in

trained Christian teachers and preachers to go out into the remote, dark corners of this land, but also self-reliant, industrious Christian artisans to go into every town and village, and be living epistles of the truths and principles which they here imbibe. Nor do they forget their orphan homes after leaving us. For only last week one of our boys who had gone to Adana (seventeen days' journey away from here) sent us a thank offering of $4.40, representing *more than one month's earnings.*

And although you can not be with us at the front, you can at least share in the joy and blessing of having a part in so good a work.

Yours in His name,

GEO. P. KNAPP.

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 23, 1901.

34.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6/01.

JAN 1 1902

Dear Mr. Higgins, —

I have your favor of Oct. 4th enclosing American Exp. Co. check for the equivalent of $60 —

John Mangigian of Hartford has just brought me a paper signed by Dr. Barton, saying that he had received $450 — which he was to deposit in a savings bank for this man. You probably have the papers to show in what bank the money was deposited. The man would like to have $150 — drawn and sent to me for him. May I trouble you to attend to this.

Yours truly
Geo. P. Knapp.

Held over for Dr. Burton's attention.

DEC 3 1901

35.

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec. 10, 1901.

To the Prudential Com. of the American Board.

JAN 9 1902
JAN 15 1902

Dear Brethren,-

A growing and imperative need with us is to have the means with which to develop the industrial work. Ssme nine hundred Armenian orphans are growing up under our care: funds for their support are steadily decreasing, and we must not delay to train them for self-support outside or under our oversight. Under present circumstances it seems impossible foe the Board to make us a grant for this work, important as it is from a missionary point of view, not to speak of the great economic advantages to the country. We must therefore depend largely on funds which can be secured outside, or on funds that are not connected with the regular receipts of the Board.

In our present annual account with the Mission Treasurer we are crediting him with 90 liras which we have gained in exchange during the last two years. About two thirds of this amount has been taken in premiums on payments made to the Germans for their orphanage work. The greater part of the remainder is due to the large sums of money that come to us for the support of orphans under our care. This being the case we feel less hesitation in asking you earnestly to make us a grant of this ninety liras for industrial work.- Deficit in exchange & Cons.

Other money which we need, which it will be hard for the Board to grant from its regular funds, is for the support of a theological class, which we hope to start in the spring For this we entreat you to grant us one hundred liras which we are now returning from amounts appropriated us for native agency and touring. You already know the great need we have for trained native workers, and we feel sure you will do all you can to enable us to prepare the right men for the Master's work in this field.

Yours in His name,
in behalf of the Station
Geo. P. Knapp. Secy.

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec. 10, 1901.

To the Prudential Com. of the American Board.

Dear Brethren,-

A growing and imperative need with us is to have the means with which to develop the industrial work. Some nine hundred Armenian orphans are growing up under our care; funds for their support are steadily decreasing, and we must not delay to train them for self-support outside or under our oversight. Under present circumstances it seems impossible for the Board to make us a grant for this work, important as it is from a missionary point of view, not to speak of the great economic advantages to the country. We must therefore depend largely on the orphan fund or resources outside, or on funds that are not connected with the regular receipts of the Board.

In our present annual account with the Mission Treasurer we are crediting him with 90 lires which we have claimed to exchange during the last two years. About two thirds of this amount has been taken in premiums on payments made to the Germans for their orphanage work. The greater part of the remainder is due to the large sums of money that come to us for the support of orphans under our care. This being the case we feel less hesitation in asking you earnestly to make us a grant of this ninety lires for industrial work.-

Other money which we need, which it will be hard for the Board to grant from its regular funds, is for the support of a theological class, which we hope to start in the spring for this we entreat you to grant us one hundred lires which we are now returning from amounts appropriated us for native agency and touring. You already know the great need we have for trained native workers, and we feel sure you will do all you can to enable us to prepare the right men for the Master's work in this field.

Harpoot, Dec. 10, 1901.

Please in the name of the Mission to telegraph Mr. Wheeler.

JAN 9 1902

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec 11/01.

Dear Dr. Smith. —

Your letter of Nov. 4th came by the last mail. I am glad to know that the annual report of Harpoot Station reached you in time for use in your report of the Mission. It must have been a great privilege to be present at such an Annual Meeting as the one at Hartford. It has brought much cheer and courage to us all.

By this time you have doubtless seen Dr. Gates. We trust he is now where he can be rapidly recuperating. Mr. Carey is coming in well. For three Sundays I have been with him to one of the near villages, where he has spoken and I have translated for him. Dr. Barnum bears up under his additional heavy burden well. On the 5th we celebrated his 75th birthday. We and Dr. Newton's family united in presenting him with an easy chair. The stars and stripes were raised at the Consulate, and the governor-general sent a card of congratulation.

Enclosed I send a letter from the Station to the Board Com. We hope you will use your best efforts to get them to make no both grants. Against the grant at least of money gained on exchange I do not see as yet any technical objections can be raised.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot Dec. 25/01.

MAR 13 1902

Dear Dr. Barton, —

I didn't realize till I saw your letter from the Red Sea to Dr. Barnum that you were actually back again "at the old stand." To-day is a good time to wish you and Mrs. Barton a hearty welcome to your home and friends, and to wish you also a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. May the coming year be filled to the brim with blessings for you and all with whom, or with which, you have to do.

We wish you might be with us to-day. You know what kind of a welcome you would get at Harpoot. At Thanksgiving twenty-two of us sat about the Barnums' board. At that time ~~we~~ Dr. our eldest daughter, Winifred was absent, but we had to give thanks that she had been spared to us after a serious run of typhoid fever. To-day we are dividing forces. The Martins and Carrys are to dine with us, while Mrs. Browne, Harold, and the single ladies at their house are to dine with the Barnums. Mr. Browne and Miss Buck are away in the Peri and Palu region. If you were here, I am afraid there would be a bitter struggle between

the Barnums and so as to who should have for. After dinner we are to meet at Mrs. Brown's where the Christmas festivities are to take place. The stocking-hanging took place in each family last night, but this afternoon we are to have something like a tree. Those who have the matter in charge are keeping it a profound secret, so I cannot speak with any degree of assurance.

I cannot tell you how pleasant it is to be associated with such workers as these are. We have all we can do, in fact, more than we can do as well as we should like to. But we are happy in the work, and try to do the best we can. The coming vacation of two weeks I think seriously of going to Dunkirk with Dr. Norton. Vacations are the only time I get a chance to visit the outside fields. Sundays I frequently visit some of the near villages. I have been to five such places with Mr. Carey since he came, and next Sunday we are planning to go again — this time to Hyde.

Mrs. Knapp joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Barton and yourself.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp
Charlotte, N.Y.
Dec. 19, 1901.

MAR 10 1902
MAR 13 1902

Harpport Feb. 13/02.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

I have your favor of Jan. 1st. and have handed the enclosed draft to the proper person.

I will not write now but simply enclose a letter to my mother which you may like to glance through. After you have looked at it, may I trouble you to send it to my mother, 1010 N. Nevada Ave. Colorado Springs.

or hand it to Dr. Strong to give to Mrs. Geo. B. Knapp for her to forward.

Kind regards from us both to you and Mrs. Barton.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. B. Knapp.

MAR 21 1902 39

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 19, 1902.

MAR 21 1902

Dear Dr. Barton, -

The last mail brought your favor of Jan. 15th in reference to two sums of money which I had credited to the Mission treasurer account, and I read the letter at the meeting of the station last Friday evening.

I must confess that the refusal of the Com. to grant us these sums caused us an unpleasant surprise. You do not understand why we should have returned 100 liras from the appropriations. It was simply because we supposed that the Board ~~that the Board~~ wished unused sums credited back and reappropriated, rather than to be held over. If the usage has changed, we are glad of i it, only that does not help us out of our difficulty this year. We were asked to put in our ~~ex~~ estimates all that we really needed, and the appropriations give us more than 300 liras less than we asked for. By mistake we had asked 12 liras instea d of 120 for a theological class, but even this was not granted. Because we had an unused balance last year is no sign that we shall have one this year. We hope the work will open up more this year. Besides, we are making an effort to have an aunual meeting of the mission this year, and the expense of that must come out of the appropriation.

Then as to the 90 liras credit for exchange. As I explained in the letter this gain on exchange was largely due to other funds than those of the Board. Probably not more than 20 liras of the 90 was gained on strictly Board funds. Inasmuch as we charge to these other funds the premium we have to pay, it seems perfectly fair to credit them with what we gain. Besides the money was to have been applied to a work which would ultimately add to the value of the Board property.

I thank you for assuring Miss Wheeler that the station approved of

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the industrial work. In one of your letters to Dr.Barnum before your return from India you spoke of the importance of the industrial work for the young people there. I think if you were here you would consider such a work of no less importance to our orphans. While we have these children under our care is the best time to institute a work which can ultimately become a regular part of the college establishment.If we only had the means to have an industrial plant on a permanent basis,not only could we train our present orphans to self-support,but in the future such an institution would be the means of enabling many boys to come to our schools and continue their course longer than they otherwise could. We could also have an agricultural department to the college,market gardening near by,and farming pure and simple at a greater distance-all on scientific principles.You know personally a good man-Ajemian-who would be a good director in such work. But then,I must not go on.I see so many ways in which these orphan children who have been providentially forced upon us can be used for the benefit of their people and country,if we only had the means at our command.

You know how strongly we all feel ~~here~~ the need of a Christian layman here who could take care of the business part of our work.With the various accounts ,etc.we feel that we have enough to take up all the time of one man. It is perhaps too much to hope that we shall have such a man in the near future.Meanwhile we have to make the best of it with the force we have. Since Dr.Gates left I have all the accounts except those which belong to the college.Besides the orphanage management and accounts,which is no small item,there ~~is the~~ are the general accounts,Helperage ,Book Dept.,Premises, Stable,etc. to look after.Then I have eight or nine hours a week lessons in the college to which I have to give considerable preparation.Later I expect to have a part in teaching that theological training class,and for that I

Geo. P. Knapp

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shall have to work. I do not do any part of all this work as I ought, but I try to do the best I can under the circumstances. Some time ago I made some suggestions to Mr. Swett as to how some of my work could be lightened at that end, and I received the enclosed reply. I do not want to shirk any work that must be done at this end, but is it good policy to make missionaries do clerical work which can be done just as well at that end? Would it not be real economy to hire a clerk for a few extra hours at that end rather than make a missionary take time and energy from his more legitimate work? As I have shown there is enough of this other kind of work which must be done without putting on us that which can be done in Boston. If you can give us a layman to do this kind of work, all right, but if not, please do not make our burden heavier than it need to be. These may seem trivial matters, but it is a good many such straws that break the camel's back.

Last week we sent to the state dept the vouchers for the indemnity which is to be paid us as individuals. I got one thousand dollars instead of the 1000 pounds I had asked for the treatment I received six years ago. Mother is to get something for the treatment father received some eighteen years ago, but that is also greatly reduced from the claim made by our govt at the time. But then, let us be thankful that we got any thing. The time may come when we shall have ministers and missionary associates at Consple who will not hold missionaries so cheap. The Board fared well in getting 91% of its claims.

I am sorry to say that Miss Platt has been rather poorly of late, and we have felt it best to call Dr. Shepard up from Diarbekir. He thinks she will need to have an operation, tho the final decision and arrangements have not yet been made.

Mrs. Knapp joins me in cordial regards for Mrs. Barton and yourself.

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Yours very sincerely,

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Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 3, 1902.

Dear Dr. Daniels, -

Your kind letter of Dec. 26th came to me in due time. A week or two before getting this I had a good long letter from Mr. Peabody in which he told of his talk with you and of the action of his church. From his letter I got the first intimation that the Church in Chelsea had given up the project of having a "foreign pastor". I do not wish to free myself wholly from blame in the matter. Perhaps if I had written more frequently and interestingly those who it seems were not in full agreement with the plan may have been won over. But I never heard from the pastor, and got no acknowledgement of the first letter I wrote them. I have had some correspondence with the C.E. society, and they have become interested in one of our orphan girls. I think Mrs. Knapp corresponds with a S.S. class in the church about another orphan in which they have become interested. Perhaps this much interest we may still keep up.

While sorry to have this plan fail, I am very glad that it has fallen to my lot to be connected with a church of which my friend and college classmate is pastor and in a city with which I have pleasant personal relations. The hearty, jovial letter which Mr. Peabody has written me is enough to make any one wish to do his best to make this new relationship mean all that it is possible. It took me some time to get around to it, but I have written them and hope our coerespondence will soon be in good running order.

Some leaflets were once printed giving a historical sketch of the missionary work in Harpoot. If you can get hold of any of these, I think it would be a good idea to send a few copies to Mr. Peabody.

I would also suggest that when Dr. Gates comes to Boston that arrange-

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ments be made to have him stop in Hartford. He will want to see the Seminary and Miss Alice Browne, and at the same time Mr. Peabody might get him to address his people.

We are all indeed glad that Dr. Barton is back at his old place. Personally I must confess, however, that I think aid for the orphans in India and for their industrial training is being pressed disproportionately. Were this a country where like India the govt morally and materially backed such benevolent efforts, I would not say so, but when it is the very opposite, I think people abroad ought not to withold their support for the benefit of India.

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Hartford Theological Seminary
April 3, 1902

MAY 26 1902 41

Harpoot, Turkey, May.1, 1902.

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Dear Dr.Barton,-

Several letters of yours addressed to me I believe have not been acknowledged, those of March 14, 21, and 26. And now comes yours of Apr.4th.

The last two letters have to do with a grant for the theological training class. In the last letter the amount is reduced from 100 liras to the amount refunded from the appropriations made by the Board. The whole 100 liras was what belonged to helperage and what had been appropriated for Bible women, and since all the men who are to study have wives we did not think it out of place that the Women's Board should have a share in the work. However, we shall try to get along the best we can with what remains. Possibly there may be a little surplus from helperage funds which we can apply to the expenses of this class.

This class is rather a theological training class ~~rather~~ than a regular theological class. It is made up of men who are not graduates of the College and most of whom do not know English sufficiently well to have the instruction given in that language. We have eight suitable candidates. As I said they are married and are in some form of work already as teachers or preachers. We expect the class to start just after the schools close the 27th of June, and to continue for six or seven months of each year for three consecutive years. We hope to arrange the work so that while they are studying here they can be in their villages for work on Sundays. The most distant point will be Ichme, and as you know that can easily be reached for Sunday. Probably most of the men will leave their families in the village where they are to work on Sundays. For their quarters here we shall have to hire a place. Perhaps for recitations some of the rooms in the school buildings can be used at least for the summer vacation.

Bardezag, Turkey, May 1, 1902.

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We feel the need of having a seminary building rebuilt, but with our present force it seems impracticable for us to give the necessary attention to building operations. We are anxiously waiting to see what Dr. Gates' decision will be in reference to accepting the Robert College invitation

There will probably be no Mission meeting this year. Unable to go elsewhere ourselves this year we did our best to get the Mission to meet here this summer, but our efforts have been unavailing. I enclose a copy of the letter we sent around with the vote inviting the mission here, and also a letter by Dr. Raynolds which shows how the matter is regarded in some quarters. I think if we are ever to have a Mission meeeting again the Prud. Com. should make an appropriation for the meeting and urge the various stations of the Mission to have such a meeting. I think one reason for not having a meeting or for desiring to divide the Mission is the impression which is abroad that Harpoot is least inclined to join in the "team work" of which you speak. I suppose we must confess that in times past Harpoot has given just cause for such an impression. Traces of such an independent policy have not been lacking since I have been here, and possibly newer missionaries get a little infected with the idea. Personally I am heartily in favor with the team work idea applied to all the departments of the work here. I think of the different missionaries as members of a cabinet, where methods and policy are discussed and agreed upon, and then where each one is left to carry out the details in his own department. This is the principle on which I have tried to go. If there have been lapses, they have been due to infection rather than choice.

I wish we might be helped as much in the industrial line as India is being helped. Practically nothing is being done for us in this line. You remember that Miss Wheeler wrote to ask you if the missionaries here were in favor of industries. Now that she has been persuaded to take up the India work

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also, that country is being put first and we are "getting left? I can't help feeling that it was a big mistake for her to try to serve two masters in this way. I fear the outcome will be that we shall have to turn adrift many of our still helpless orphans. $2000 which she gave us hope to expect in Jan'y has not been heard from yet.

The money to the Hooelio brethren was given as you directed, and I asked the one when he drew again to close his account.

Others are doubtless writing you the news, of the movements of the missionaries about here. We hope in a week or two to report the safe arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Hall.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Oct. 1, 1902

With letter from Dr. Raymond

Harpoot, Feb'y 1, 1902.

Dear Friends of the A.T.M.,-

It seems that the vote to set off the three eastern stations of the Mission as a separate mission for the time being has failed to carry. As we understand the figures, the outcome would have been otherwise, if all the votes in the three stations proposing the change had been cast in favor of the action. It is obviously now too late to get another vote (supposing it to pass this time) around the Mission, and get the needed endorsement from the Prudential Committee in time to make arrangements for the separate annual meetings this year.

After so many years have unfortunately passed without any meetings of the Mission, we feel it highly desirable that there should be no further indefinite postponement, and greatly appreciate the importance of having a meeting this year. In private letters we have already informed you of how impracticable it is for this station to be represented at Van this year. Since those reasons were given another element has arisen which makes our coming to Van still more difficult, if not absolutely impossible. Ever since the events of '95 many of our out-stations have been without preachers, and many of the workers we had to use in other places were men with little or no training. Efforts thus far to get suitable men into training have been without success, but now there are eight or ten men who desire to join a theological training class, and we have promised to start such a class in April, to continue for six or seven months of each year for three successive years. Now that Dr. Gates is absent this work will require the efforts of all the male members of the station not only during some of the spring and fall months but also during the summer vacation. After the long time that has passed since any theological training has been given here, and for the sake of the re

regular theological class which we hope to start in a year or two we cannot afford to give the present class a secondary place, or, at least, in any way, least of all this first year. You therefore see how important it is that none of us should leave here for any length of time even during the summer.

Another consideration is the fact which has perhaps not been thought of enough, that probably at the present time a meeting here would attract less attention than anywhere else in the Mission from the powers that be.

In view of all these circumstances we unanimously vote that the Annual Meeting of the Mission be held here this summer, and heartily invite all who can to come. We earnestly hope that the vote will be as unanimously signed by the other stations, and that the invitation will be as heartily accepted as it is given. Let us make a good old-fashioned meeting. We are sure that we shall by God's blessing do onesanother good and do the work of our Master better by getting together for a season. You will be pleased to meet Dr. Norton and his family, who are in hearty sympathy with our work. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard and Miss Hodges of Aintab are likely to be here part of the summer.

We decined to fix the date in order to save time of voting later, and we have placed it in July, thinking that would accomodate the largest number. We trust some of you who could not otherwise come will feel inclined to spend part of your vacation in making us a visit.

With best wishes for the success of your work,

Yours sincerely,

In behalf of Harpoot Station.

Van, April 5th. 1902.

Dear Mr. Knapp,

Your home letters, including the very interesting account of the Wardin trip, have come to hand and been read with great interest, and we do all thank you for allowing us to read them, as they give us more of an idea of what is going on at our first missionary home than anything else that comes to us. It was nice that you could visit Wardin, and I wish I could have shared the opportunity of seeing the friends and the work there.

Your letter of March 15th. came to hand this week. I presume the vote regarding a mission meeting must have got around before this and probably it did not carry, at least if a two thirds' vote was considered necessary. With regard to that question, all that I find in the Hand-book on that subject is on P 5, regarding the mission meetings. "On questions as to expenditure of funds and the location and retirement of missionaries a two thirds vote shall be required. In all other cases a majority shall decide." I fail to find anything about intersessional votes or counting of members not voting. I do not lay my hand on a copy of the constitution of the mission, but if there is such a rule there, I suppose the mission would be capable of changing it by such a vote as has been started on the subject. If however that vote does not meet with the approval of your station, or of the great majority of it, I do not see that intersessional votes amount to much, and per force each station must get on as best it can, paddling its own canoe. As to the intrinsic desirability of having annual meetings there is of course no question in my mind, and I have advocated them more perhaps than any other member of the ~~meeting~~ mission. The question of expense however is certainly a very serious one. However much the Board may say about money being well expended for that purpose, we here should certainly not feel justified in dismissing helpers or teachers in order to secure the funds needed. Were it merely the three eastern stations, I am very hopeful that at least biennial meetings might be managed without using mission funds outside of touring, but with the present dimensions of the mission it is different. Were it to seem best for me to go on to Harpoot to bring Miss Hammer to Van, the expense would thus be provided for this year, and it would of course afford me very great pleasure to see my mission associates, and the present condition of the work at Harpoot, and even to attend an annual meeting, and it was because there was just a possibility that such a trip might be necessary that we here declined to vote when the paper passed. I think we here were all a bit amused at the claim of your letter that Harpoot, in proposing to hold a meeting there, was doing its part toward trying to stem the current, and if this effort failed the responsibility must rest elsewhere. Apparently your objection to amending the constitution by correspondence means that you will vote no on the proposition not to count unrecorded names, and it seems to us that this is voting to "continue to drift." Of course while Harpoot has as many votes as the three eastern stations together, as goes Harpoot, so goes the mission.

Should the proposition not to count unrecorded votes pass, I presume another effort would be made to secure a request for dividing the mission, but if not, I see little hope of having another meeting, at least till the Board can afford to pay the expense involved. Some suggestions have been made against attempting to travel, with the country in its present disturbed state. I hardly think this would be sufficient reason for not travelling in these parts, but do not know about the regions between Moosh and Harpoot, and I should like definite enformation on that subject, in case the question of going for Miss Hammer should come up.

Mattie joins in love to each member of the circle, and in congratulations on Miss Platt's recovery, and I remain

Yours most sincerely

G. C. Raynolds

SEP 3 1902 43.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug. 6, 1902. SEP 9 1902

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Your letter of May 26th I think has had no special answer. We feel that Dr. Barnum's circular and other letters keep you posted as to happenings here, and so get in the way of not writing unless there is some matter that concerns us particularly.

Others have no doubt already told you about our station Training Class, which we started the 1st of July. There are nine members now. All of them are on trial, but two are here at their own expense, that is, we were in so much doubt about them that we told them they could come for awhile at their own charges. After they have been in training six months we can tell better who of them should continue another spring. When the class began Mr. Browne had them in the Life of Christ, Mr. Carey had them in O.T. History and Prophecy and I had them in the Exposition of the Synoptic Gospels. Dr. Barnum was to have had them in Church History. Later Dr. Barnum felt that he would not be able to take up the part assigned him, so Mr. Browne is trying to combine with the Life of Christ some Exposition of the Gospels, and has the class eight hours a week, while I take the Church History four hours a week. Mr. Carey has the O.T. Prophecy four hours a week and besides gives four half hours in Vocal Culture and Singing. On the whole we are pleased with the class. There is some good material in it. As I told you before, most of them serve some church on Sundays, and will work for these churches during the winter.

Our taking this class has aroused considerable opposition among the pastors of the neighboring churches, who fear that from such material we intend to turn out full fledged pastors to be on an equality with them. A translation of a letter signed by six of the pastors has been sent you

On getting the letter we invited the signers to meet with us, and as a result we have had two conferences with them on the last two Mondays. I think these meetings have done some good in clearing away some misunderstandings and in enabling us to get at one another's point of view. I think it must be confessed that of late the missionary body and the native helpers have been drifting apart. As a result of these conferences we trust that we shall be able to devise some method of cooperation. When we think of the success they are having Aintab way in this line we cannot help wondering whether their success is wholly due to superior material, or whether they have not done more than we to fit the material to take such responsibilities as they are now able to put on their people. As Dr. Shepard says, probably both points are true: they have better material in the Central Turkey Mission and at the same time they have done more to train them to take responsibility for the work. While speaking of the Training Class I should have said that we hope to have a regular Theological Class next fall. Two of our men were expecting to go this fall to the Seminary at Marash. The Germans were to provide for the expenses of one of them. To-day we had a telegram from Dr. Lee in which he says that they will be unable to take a student from here. We are in doubt as to which of these men he refers to. It is possible he has not as yet heard about the man for whose support the Germans were to provide In case the other man who has gone as far as Diarbekir on his way to Marash cannot be received there, we hope he can preach one year more at Haine (where he has been working for several years) and then be one of the regular Theological Class next fall.

Enclosed I send Dr. Atkinson's account and a letter to Mr. Wiggin. Perhaps you would like to glance at them. After what is due Dr. Atkinson on his traveling expenses has been credited him he will still be over

50 liras in debt.From this will be deducted the expense on his outfit which I have not yet had a chance to make out.But there are still other expenses ahead of him,and you doubtless know how many unforeseen expenses face a man the first year of his missionary life. Of his salary which was appropriated 5417 pts. will revert to the Board,owing to his not having been here the first of the year.I wonder if under the circumstances (which in a good many respects are exceptional) the Prud.Com. would not feel justified in granting him part of the above sum appropriated for his salary.Part of the grant he could later refund from his medical receipts.

I am glad if additional receipts for Armenian orphans are proving my fears groundless as to the effects of Miss Wheeler's combining with this work that of the India Orphans.I was judging her by myself. I should find it difficult to give disinterested,impartial attention to two such widely different fields. I dont think sufficient emphasis is given to the fact that in India benevolent work has the cordial sympathy and cooperation of the Govt.,whereas here just the opposite is the case. Much is being made of the industrial feature in India.Miss Wheeler,The Congregationalist,and other influential agents are at work to help orphan industries in India, but Miss Wheeler says she cannot get a single cent for us.

A week or two ago we mailed you samples of "mancosah"and silk veiling which our orphan girls have woven.Perhaps as you have opportunity if it is shown to friends who drop into your office,some day one may be interested to help us some. I have also sent you two silk rugs which our girls have woven, one by Mrs.Hubbard of Sivas and the other by my Sister and Mrs.Marden.Perhaps Mr.Swett could get some of the leading Boston carpet dealers to exhibit these in their windows until I can send him instructions what further to do with them.We are now filling orders from America for two more silk rugs

similar to the larger one I am sending you.

It was a very strange and arbitrary proceeding for Miss Wheeler without saying any thing to the rest of us to send $1140 of the orphan funds to Miss Daniels for her to keep orphan girls in the boarding department of the Girls' School.For any one of our number independently to segregate funds like that is something we cannot regard with equanimity.As I have written Miss Wheeler it was by station action that last x year we voted to put some fifteen or twenty of the orphan girls in the boarding department,as an experiment.This year many of us were not fully persuaded that the advantages were of sufficient value to pay for the additional outlay.Then we found that there were some distinct disadvantages.Promising girls can still spend their time in school,and it will cost the $30 apiece which we allow for the girls in the boarding department(not including the expense of the vacations) Benefactors who have paid $30 for their orphans to be educated must leave it to our discretion whether the girls shall eat and sleep in the school building or in the orphan Home three to five minutes distant. For some girls the atmosphere of these orphan Homes is much healthier than that of the boarding school. $1140 would support 38 girls in the Boarding School,and would practically transform it into an orphanage. It is not for one individual to say that this should be done without consultation with the others. Besides,the withdrawal of so large a sum in advance throws our regular orphanage work out of gear.We have to meet expenses month by month, and expect that contributions will cover them ,just as the Board does,We have no appropriations in advance. We brought this matter up in station meeting,and it was refeered to a committe of the lady teachers. As a result it was decided to take twenty orphan girls into the Boarding Dept.and to assume their whole support,vacations and all.Money for the support of these

girls is to be paid in two semi-annual instalments.The rest of the money is to be applied to orphan girls who attend school,but who live in the orphan Homes. While we came to this decision in a quiet,friendly way,yet I think some feeling was aroused which might have been avoided if Miss Wheeler had taken pains to find out what the situation was here instead of following the suggestions of a single member of the station.

We are still anxiously awaiting to see what Dr.Gates' decision will be.He himself can appreciate as well as we can tell him how very much he is needed here And yet he must decide with the Lord's guidance whether he is more needed elsewhere If he decides not to come here it will take a long time to find one who can in a remote way fill his place here.Meanwhile what will become of the College? Yet we will not cross the bridge till we get to it,and will not be despondent even if the decision is adverse to our strong desire that he return: God will in some way provide for his work.

In a letter of yours to Dr.Barnum which was passed around the circle you refer to a letter from Mrs.Wheeler to you advocating that Herbert Allen be sent here.Those of us who felt that Harpoot was his objective point when he tried to go to Erzroom prove to have been right .Of course you would not think of foisting him on this station without our previous knowledge and consent. Times may change,but I think I express the opinion at present held by most of us when I say that he better stick for a season to the good work that he is now doing.It seems to be a work that no one else can do as well as he.

As I do not frequently afflict you with a letter,perhaps you will pardon so lengthy a one this time.

Yours very sincerely.

Geo. P. Knapp.

SEP 9 1902 44.

Harpoot, Turkey. Aug. 12/02.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Please find enclosed our estimates for 1903. We have made them out later than usual this year, but I trust the delay will cause you no inconvenience. We shall probably talk over the estimates for Helpfuage with the native committee later. Perhaps another year we shall get into such working order that we can make out the estimates together.

Some of us are going to the Lakeside for a little outing this week. I may stay over Sunday. Some will be gone for a fortnight next week Dr. Shepard and Dr. Norton may visit the camp and spend a week.

A month ago Mr. Cary Dr. Norton and I went to the lakeside and spent two nights. On Sunday we were invited over to the village on the opposite side, where we had an out door service with the people. A priest from Sivas was visiting there and also took part.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

SEP 15 1902
SEP 18 1902

45.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug. 21, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Dr. Gates in a recent letter to Dr. Barnum said that he had had an interview with the Prudential Committee, during which he had urged the sending of a business manager here. From what I have already written you and from your own personal experience you know how great a help it would be to us to have such a man here. I probably feel the need of such help more than any one else, since all such work not connected with the College rests on me, and the College work, now that building operations are practically over, is very light in comparison with the rest of the work that a business manager could attend to .

Much as we appreciate the need of such a man, we appreciate the difficulties also in the way of having such an addition to our force.
First, is the difficulty of finding the right kind of man: a consecrated Christi of good business ability, training and experience.
Second, after the right man is found, it would take a year or two after coming here before he would learn enough of the language and people to be of much practical help to us.
Third, There is the matter of expense. He would probably be a young unmarried man when he came, but unless he came for a short term of years (which would hardly pay) in course of time he would want to marry, and then there would not only be the double salary, but also the problem of providing him with a dwelling, which problem is even now an acute one.

If you are prepared to send out a Christian business man with his family and to provide him with a house, I know of one who may possibly come. It is Mr. Arthur T. Hill, now business manager of Mt. Holyoke College, and for-

merly business agent of the Japan Mission. I have known him a good many years as a boy and young man, and feel sure that he would fit in here well, tho of course, as I have said, a year or two must pass before his help here would count for much.

If you do not feel that you can go to the expense of sending a man out, or if Mr. Hill or someone like him cannot be found to come, I have another proposition to lay before you: Why not use material that we have to hand? I have in the orphanage work Bn. Melcone Beneyan, brother of Bod-Hachadcor Beneyan of Worcester, Mass. He was in America for ten or twelve years, working at various trades, and for eight years he was in the rug business, travelling about the country and selling rugs largely on his own account. He used to attend evening school and there got a good knowledge of Book-keeping. He taught here a year or two in connection with the College before I got him to take charge of one of the boys' orphanages. As the orphange industries have developed he has had charge of them, while having the special management of the rug weaving business. By degrees I have been able to place more and more responsibility on him. When Mr. Huntington went away I soon turned over the Book Dept. to Bn. Melcone, and he has managed it very satisfactorily. For about six months I have been letting him keep the orpharage accounts, and those connected with the various industries. In connection with these latter we have had some building operations which he has overseen. All the work has been well done, and better I think than some of us missionaries could have done it. For the orphanage work I make him payments of from 10 to 50 liras at a time and once a week he brings me a statement of how it has been expended and of what other receipts he has. I enclose one of his last statements to show you a sample of his work. Then his books are open to my inspection whenever I can get a chance to look at them. He has helped me a number of

early business agent of the Japan Mission. I have known him a good many years as a boy and young man, and feel sure that he would fit in here well, tho of course, as I have said, a year or two must pass before his help here would count for much.

If you do not feel that you can go to the expense of sending a man out, or if Mr.Hill or someone like him cannot be found to come, I have another proposition to lay before you: May not use material that we have in hand? I have in the orphanage work Sn.Nalcone Sanoyan, brother of Sod-Kandadoor Sanoyan of Worcester, Mass. He was in America for ten or twelve years, working at various trades, and for eight years he was in the rug business, travelling about the country and selling rugs largely on his own account. He used to attend evening school and there got a good knowledge of Book-keeping. He taught here a year or two in connection with the College before I got him to take charge of one of the boys' orphanages. In the orphanage industries have developed, he has had charge of them, while having the special management of the rug weaving business. By degrees I have been able to place more and more responsibility on him. When Mr.Washington left away I soon turned over the Book Dept. to Sn.Nalcone, and he has managed it very satisfactorily. For about six months I have been letting him keep the orphanage accounts, and those connected with the various industries. He connection with these latter he has had some outside operations which he has overseen. All the work has been well done, and better I think than some of us missionaries could have done it. For the orphanage work I make his payments of from 10 to 30 liras at a time and once a week he brings me a statement of how it has been expended and of what their receipts be. I enclose one of his last statements to show you a sample of his work. Then his books are open to my inspection whenever I can get a chance to look at them. He has helped me a number of

times on the boxes which have arrived. The shipment of 23 boxes which arrived two or three weeks ago he attended to altogether-weighed the boxes, paid off the carriers, and apportioned the expense to the different parties having a share in the goods. During my recent absence at the lake for a few days he went through the difficult Armenian correspondence of our forwarding agent at Samsoon for and tabulated the charges there for the last six months, thus simplifying my work a great deal. He does a good deal of my Armenian writing for me. I rarely dictate a letter to him. I simply tell him what kind of a reply I wish to give, and he writes it by himself and reads it to me afterwards. He usually puts it better shape than if I had dictated to him. He is a great help to me. I don't see now how I could get along without him. He is untiring in his work, does not seem to know how to spare himself, and takes a deep personal interest in his work, acts as if it was his own work that he was doing. Then he does not shrink from doing what Christian work he can. I consider him one of the most consecrated Christians I have seen here. He has none of the oriental loose views as to integrity and financial obligations.

Now my proposition would be, let him be my assistant. Let him do the routine work and manage the details of the accounts. He could attend to the Helperage account, I simply paying him a lump sum every few months. He could look after the stable account altogether. He could attend to all the regular expenses of Premises accounts, and when something special needed to be done, we could instruct him, and he could see that it was done. I dont see why he could not attend to the College accounts-take in the tuition and pay the monthly salaries, besides attending to repairs and looking after the expenses of the dormitory. I would keep the issuing of drafts in my own hands, pay the missionary salaries, and keep the main ledger. If I am absent for a month

or two on a tour I could get one of the other missionaries to do that much for me-he could keep the accounts in a temperary book, and I could enter them in the regular ledger on my return. Thus there would constantly be one man at the head of the treasury business.

How would it do to try this arrangement for a year and see how it works? I would be responsible for Bn. Melcone. I pay him now 4 1/2 liras a month. If he takes up this work, I think 5 or 5 1/2 liras a month would be enough. In case you decide to try this for a year, will you not please add this amount to our appropriations. Should we decide to continue this arrangement, I do not think we need ever go above 7 liras a month. Then there will be no expense for sending a man out, no expense for house, or increasing family, etc. We very much need help in the business part of our work, and that right away. We can have this much help now-which in many respects is more efficient help than a man from America could give us (writing Armenian letters, for instance). Now will you not give us the permission and the necessary appropriation?

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Marbeau, Paul, 1870?

Gold

46.

	Statement Aug. 4/02	Dr.	Cr.
23	Cash on hand	2837	
30	House rent on the other side	1600	
	Cash G. P. K.	3000	
3	"	1000	
	Rd. to Miss Seymour by G. P. K.	700	
	Cash G. P. K.	3000	
4	Sundry cash receipts a/c Orphans	367	
	Expenses a/c Orphans		9595
	Adana year a/c	1840	
	Expenses a/c Industries		2226
	Cash on hand		2804
	" " " a/c Tailor Shop	281	
		14625	14625

M. L. B.

OCT 24 1902 47

CONFIDENTIAL Harpoot, Turkey, Sept.30, 1902.

OCT 28 1902

Dear Dr.Barton,-

It has come to my knowledge through a reliable source which I am not at liberty to name that our consular post at Erzroom is to be vacant in the spring. Mr.Bergholz's health is such that he does not feel that he can hold on there any longer. As you will remember a U.S.Consulate was established there primarily for the purpose of looking out for American Mission interests in the four eastern provinces of this empire. This continues to be the chief raison d'etre for maintaining a consulate there; commercial and other intersts do not seem to have developed. In fact, during the seven years that a consul has been there the amount of business has not equalled that for the last three months at the consulate here in Harpoot. Owing to the close proximity of the Russian frontier emigration to America is not likely to assume any where near the proportions in that part of the country as it has in this single province; and tho the right man might be able to advance trade interests with America some, he probably could never bring it to such a point as to warrant the maintenance of a consulate in those parts. We have no political interests to look after analagous to those of some of the Great Powers of Europe. It remains that practically the sole reason for keeping a consul there is to look after American Mission interests.

This being the case, it is very important that the incumbent of the U.S.Consular Office at Erzroom should be a man in hearty sympathy with our missionary work, and one who by his private life and public acts should bring honor to that work and the American name. Such a one is not likely to be selected if the matter is left to the manipulations of politicians at home. Harpoot's good fortune in the method of appointment and in the

CONFIDENTIAL

Harpoot, Turkey, Sept. 30, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

It has come to my knowledge through a reliable source which I am not at liberty to name that our consular post at Erzroom is to be vacant in the spring. Mr. Brigham's health is such that he does not feel that he can hold on there any longer. As you will remember a U.S. Consulate was established there primarily for the purpose of looking out for American Mission interests in the four eastern provinces of this empire. This continues to be the chief raison d'etre for maintaining a consulate there; commercial and other interests do not seem to have developed. In fact, during the seven years that a consul has been there the amount of business has not equalled that for the last three months at the consulate here in Harpoot. Owing to the close proximity of the Russian frontier emigration to America is not likely to assume any where near the proportions in that part of the country as it has in this single province; and tho the right man might be able to advance trade interests with America some, he probably could never bring it to such a point as to warrant the maintenance of a consulate in those parts. We have no political interests to look after analogous to those of some of the Great Powers of Europe. It remains that practically the sole reason for keeping a consul there is to look after American Mission interests.

This being the case, it is very important that the incumbent of the U.S. Consular Office at Erzroom should be a man in hearty sympathy with our missionary work, and one who by his private life and public acts should bring honor to that work and the American name. Such a one is not likely to be selected if the matter is left to the manipulations of politicians at home. Harpoot's good fortune in the method of appointment and in the

man selected for the consulate is not likely to be repeated elsewhere without careful watching and special effort on the part of those who have the cause of missions in this land at heart.

You will agree with me, I think, that it will pay for you to take an active hand in seeing who the next consul at Erzroom shall be. Indeed, considering the circumstances which I have mentioned, I think our government would pay a good deal of deference to the wishes of the Board as to the appointment. Now why is not this a good chance to get in a man who has been connected with the missionary work or who has had missionary antecedents, and already knows something about the country, the languages used here, and about the missionary work. One that occurs to me now is Mr. Huntington who spent four years here. A post like that at Erzroom would afford him leisure to carry on his studies, and he would have a wide range of territory over which he could travel and carry on archeological, geological and other investigations. If he does not think that he can swerve from the plan of study which he has marked out for himself, others I can think of are Dr. H.S. Barnum's son, now a teacher at Robert College, or Dr. H.O. Dwight's son, who if I remember rightly, has a diplomatic career in view. Or possibly Dr. H.N. Barnum's older son may be willing to give up work on a newspaper and take a position where he could devote attention to a more leisurely kind of literary work. You will know best there which of the ones I have mentioned would be best if available, or you may know of someone else who would be better than any of them for the post, if he could be secured. The matter can be safely left in your hands. As I write the most suitable man I can think of for the position is Dr. H.O. Dwight himself, if only the health of his wife would permit him to go there. But probably this would seriously object to his appointment on the score of his having been a missy & because of his writings.

man selected for the consulate is not likely to be repeated elsewhere without careful watching and special effort on the part of those who have the cause of missions in this land at heart.

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at home. Harpoot's good fortune in the method of appointment and in the

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While I am in the confidential mood I wish to say a few words regarding Mr.Carey . In a recent letter to Dr.Barnum which I was allowed to see you ask what the rest of us think as to his fitness for the presidency of the College. Dr.Barnum has written you assuming that we are all agreed that he would never be the one to fill such a position .I for one do not concur in this opinion Mr.Browne is rather non-commital,not having had much opportunity to get acquainted with him. I have taken many extended trips with him to the villages of the plain,have seen him at many meetings, have seen him in school and at play. For three months this past summer he and his wife have boarded with us. Then for four or five days I was camping with him by the lake.We have played tennis together many a day this summer at the garden after the day's work was done. I think it isafe to say that I have seen him in a greater variety of circumstances and have had a chance to see more sides of his character than Dr.Barnum. I may not be much of a scholar myself,but I ought to know what a good teacher is.In the preparatory public schools of Newton,at Harvard College,Hartford Seminary,and Berlin University I have seen some of the best teachers that there are. I hope it would not be presumptious to say that I know more about modern standards and

methods of education than Dr.Barnum does. Perhaps I have the right to express an opinion independently of him. My opinion of Mr.Carey is that he has it in him to make a good president of this College some day. He of course needs several years in which to master the language and get the necessary experience before he could take full responsibility. He has enthusiasm. he has an original,fresh way of putting things.He has good thought and a way of putting it clearly.He knows how to hold attention well.He is a good speaker,has a good voice and a good presence.What I have seen of him he can maintain discipline. He is a hard worker,and I think knows how to get others to work.With more experience I think he will be good at organizing. He has his moods:so do most of us,not excepting him who has just dropped the presidency.He is somewhat impulsive,but his impulses do not take him far astray. A little eccentric,but he does not wear it on his sleeve.He is not inclined to form snap judgements.He leaves some room for modifying his opinion of persons and things when he has once made a judgement. He is not inclined to do as he pleas es irrespective of others. He is willing to learn,tho he will not follow blindly in the grooves marked out by others. Take him all in all I consider him a strong,original character,one who will develop and grow stronger every year. If the College is to select a young man for its president, I do not think it can do better than to select him. Of course if it is able to secure an experienced man like Mr.Herbert Gates,that would be a different matter,but I think it would be very unfortunate to keep him out of that position by Mr.Henry Riggs or any other young man.He is the young man for the place,and I hope you will give him a fair chance.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

methods of education than Dr.Barnum does. Perhaps I have the right to express an opinion independently of him. My opinion of Mr.Carey is that he has it in him to make a good president of this College some day. He of course needs several years in which to master the language and get the necessary experience before he could take full responsibility. He has enthusiasm. He has an original,fresh way of putting things.He has good thought and a way of putting it clearly.He knows how to hold attention well.He is a good speaker,has a good voice and a good presence.What I have seen of him he can maintain discipline. He is a hard worker,and I think knows how to get others to work.With more experience I think he will be good at organizing. He has his moods:so do most of us,not excepting him who has just dropped the presidency.He is somewhat impulsive,but his impulses do not take him far astray. A little eccentric,but he does not wear it on his sleeve.He is not inclined to form snap judgements.He leaves some room for modifying his opinion of persons and things when he has once made a judgement. He is not inclined to do as he pleases irrespective of others. He is willing to learn,tho he will not follow blindly in the grooves marked out by others. Take him all in all I consider him a strong,original character,one who will develop and grow stronger every year. If the College is to select a young man for its president I do not think it can do better than to select him. Of course if it is able to secure an experienced man like Mr.Herbert Gates,that would be a different matter,but I think it would be very unfortunate to keep him out of that position by Mr.Henry Riggs or any other young man.He is the young man for the place,and I hope you will give him a fair chance.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. E. Merrill.

1902

48.

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 16/02.

NOV 15 1902

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Last evening before going out to the garden I handed Dr. Baum for perusal a rough synopsis of the letter which the Corp. Com. had sent us and a reply which I had prepared. Much to my surprise when I called at Dr. Baum's study this forenoon I found that Miss Emma was writing out a copy of it for you. She has since handed it to me, and I enclose it herewith. Possibly you may be interested to see what shape our problems are assuming here. At a station meeting this afternoon the letter was read and with a few slight alterations approved. Now I shall have it translated and sent to the pastors.

Your letter of Sept. 9th came in due time. Dr. Atkinson did not feel that he needed an extra grant. After his expenses at Paris and en route were paid, and he was relieved of the expense of medical goods and the expense of getting his own outfit here, he proved to be out of debt.

I have written you before how the

matter of orphan girls in the boarding department was adjusted. I trust Miss Wheeler and we do understand each other now that such an incident will not occur.

We are sorry that Mr. Hubert Gates cannot come here. The question of Mr. Henry Riggs' coming looks doubtful now.

We trust you have had an inspiring and encouraging annual meeting.

We shall be very grateful for all you can do for our orphan industrial work. One of the silk rugs which sent on — that which Mrs. Madden took — in Mr. Greene's possession at the N. Y. Baptist House. I will ask him to send it to Mr. Barrett. I have not heard from the one Mrs. Hubbard took along. If it has not yet reached you, a line of inquiry better be sent to him. I have written Mr. Barrett about two bales more of rugs that have been sent to his care.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Pfriffs.

Rev. Geo. P. Pfriffs, Secretary, Rochester, N.Y.

Knapp

Rec'd MAR 3

AMERICAN MISSION , HARPOOT, TURKEY, January, 1903.

To the Friends of the Armenian Orphans,- The past year has been notable for CHANGES. An unusual number of orphans left us,-some 90. Of these 13 boys became independent, 13 girls were married, and the remaining orphans found homes with relatives or new-made friends. There were 5 deaths. Of the 750 who remain 405 are under 14 years of age, 120 being under 10.

VACATION. Some found homes through an experiment we tried. For two summer months we placed about four fifths of the children in suitable homes here and in the near towns and villages. Many who had not been away from the orphanages since being received 4 or 5 years ago thus had a chance to come in touch with the people. The latter in turn saw what had been done for the children, and have not unfrequently expressed delight at the way they were developing. Some who had the means were so pleased with their character that they adopted them. Much to our joy Miss Hall has returned from Liverpool, to resume at her own charges the work for these children. The other evening at a social she was giving to some of the girls I asked them about their vacation EXPERIENCES. Most of them had been busy at housework. Some had gone afield all day to reap grain or cultivate cotton. Others had knitted while they kept watch of the vinyards. When I asked if there were any inaccessible grapes which were sour, they understood the allusion, and one spoke up,-"The cat could not get the meat, and said it was Friday", the point being that in the villages fresh meat is killed only on Saturday and spoils before Friday.

750

SCHOOL. Some 500 of the children attend school the full time. Practically all the girls and some of the boys who work at industries attend school half the day. The other boys attend evening school. Two boys are in Euphrates College. Four boys and three girls are out teaching. Two of these boys would also be in College if we did not think it wise for them to teach before finishing their course. For the younger children we are introducing training in "FINGER WORK".

INDUSTRIES. The Tailoring business has been so successful that we have opened a branch shop at Mezereh, three miles distant. The Germans in charge of the orphanage there have gone into partnership with us, furnishing half the capital, For nearly a year we have taken the Bakery under our own management. Not only have two boys found employment there, but the profits have also been sufficient to support four or five other orphans. The Store-room where the clothing, etc., for the orphans is kept is developing into a store. The profits on goods sold to outsiders have been enough to meet running expenses. Slowly, but we trust, surely, the fine rugs which our girls make are gaining recognition. The profit on a number sent to America was $60. We have now more orders than our present facilities will allow us to make in six months. The Cloth and Gingham weaving is progressing, and promises to be the most practical industry for the future support of the girls. ~~who can go away from us. Enclosed are two samples of twenty and more different kinds made~~

BUILDING- Rather than be at the mercy of householders and pay rent for very unsuitable quarters, it seemed indispensable that we should have a building of our own for the industries and for other purposes connected with the orphanages. A lot across the street from us, with the ruins of a large house destroyed during the massacres, was obtained at a moderate price; and after a permit had been obtained, building operations began in the late spring. Work had been going on scarcely two months when the local government put a stop to it. Owing to the

energetic efforts of our Consul, Dr. Norton, and our Minister at Constantinople after two months permission was obtained to resume work. As a matter of economy, and owing to the possibility of having work again stopped indefinitely, it seemed best to go beyond the means in hand and finish at least the outside of the building. Thus a debt of $1,500(£300) has been contracted, and $500(£100) more is needed to fit up the interior properly. Tho in time we can make this deficit good by savings in rent and in other ways, yet we hope our friends will come to our rescue, and not only keep us from being hampered by a debt, but also enable us to push these industries to a point where they will be the means of supporting orphans when we can no longer rely on outside aid. Oh, for a fraction of the crumbs of gifts for benevolences, educational purposes and industrial training in America and England! One way by which we effect a saving in this new building is by having one kitchen and two dining rooms, one for boys and one for girls, instead of the six kitchens and six dining rooms of old.

NEEDS. Those who can shout the loudest or plead most eloquently, or produce the best photographs are not always the most needy. Nor should a country like India in which philanthropic efforts have the moral and material support of the government, divert funds from a country where just the opposite is the case. After letting so many orphans go last year, three years must pass before we can send more away in any considerable numbers. You have noticed that more than 400 of those remaining are less than 14 years old, and that one fourth of these are under 10. We feel sure that you will not allow us to send these away prematurely. But aside from the support of these orphans we feel the necessity of training the larger number of them in various industries. It is for this industrial work that we feel like making a special plea now. Will not our friends rally to the support of this work? As the support of each orphan is placed at $25(£5) so we could place shares in this work at $10(£2) each, and ask friends to take as many shares or fractions of shares as they feel able. The dividends will consist of reports of work turned out and in the satisfaction people will feel in knowing that these boys and girls are developing into self-reliant men and women. Please do what you can. If you feel that you have done your share for this work, will you not mail us a 2-cent post-card with the name of at least one friend who might be interested?

Remittances may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York City, F.H.Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston Mass., or to H.M.Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., London. Those who prefer can send us drafts on London direct, or even their own personal checks. We can also use Post Office Money Orders drawn on Constantinople.

Yours for the Master and Humanity,

Geo.P.Knapp.

Rec'd APR 15 1903

Diarbekir, Turkey, Mch. 18/13.

~~Rec'd JUN 1 1903~~
Ans'd JUN 1 1903

Dear Dr. Barton, –

I'm just starting out for a two weeks' trip to Kurdistan, leaving Miss Barnum here. For a long time I've been trying to get a chance to tell you of some of the Station decisions, & now I shall have to do so in a brief, hurried way.

We discussed the matter of a business agent about which I had written you, and decided that Br. Melkon Benneyan should be assistant treasurer and business manager. We give him 4½ lires salary besides allowing him rent which amounts to ½ lira a month. Half of the 5 lires we pay from orphanage and the other half from exchange account. Of course we never want him to be a charge to Station agency any more than a man sent from America would be; and it ought to be all right in our estimates for next year to put a charge of 60 lires for him under missionary salaries. All he does (and he does a great deal) is a direct saving of missionary time and strength.

In a letter to Dr. Barnum you asked about why in the estimates for missionary salaries the rent for the lady teachers had been left out

Rev. George D. Knapp
Indianola Iowa
March 18, 1903

We did so because they now occupy College buildings, and in my annual account I allowed rent to revert to the Board for the length of time that they had been occupying such buildings. Now that you have added rent to the appropriation for salaries, and it is understood that the ladies occupy College buildings, of course it is all right.

I wish you might travel with me over those roads that are already familiar to you. We could then have enjoyed, on horseback, to talk over many things that it will be impracticable to find time to write.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. D. Knapp.

JUN 22 1903

~~Parkin and Surrounding Regions.~~

During Lent it was my good fortune to make a trip through the district inhabited by Christians who speak the Koordish language. No missionary had visited Parkin for two years, and ten years and more had passed since any of us had visited Redvan or Til. The Outlook in Redvan I found especially discouraging. Within eight years the number of families in the village has decreased from 300 to 100. Eight years ago there were 36 Protestant houses, representing about 250 persons. Now there are but 18 houses containing 56 persons. ~~The chapel~~ has been reduced to one third of its former size to conform to the ~~reduced congregation~~. Formerly there was a school ~~xxxx~~ numbering 20 pupils. ~~Now it is difficult~~ to get together more than 5. Yet notwithstanding these dis~~couragements~~, there is no cause to despair. Bn. Bedros Der Ghazarian is holding ~~together~~ the small community which is left. There are now 18 church members. ~~X~~ ~~Shortly before~~ my visit an evangelist from Mardin had spent several weeks there ~~and had~~ had the Lord's Supper with them. Four persons were examined for mem~~bership~~ and are to be admitted to the church at the next communion. Most of the population that Redvan has lost other places have gained. Many of the people have moved to Zokh, four hours distant, to which place the Kaimakamluk has been transferred from Redvan. Forty Christian families now live there, and it is a very hopeful place for gospel work. In that region there are some eighty villages inhabited in whole or part by Christians. There is but one priest on the average to every three villages, but so far as I could learn there was no school outside of Redvan.

Til is a village of thirty houses on a little promontory at the confluence of the Bohtan and Tigris rivers, where Xenophon and his Ten Thousand crossed on their northward march to the sea. Half of the houses are Moslems. Of the other 15 houses 10 are Protestants containing 61 persons. There are

9 church members. The evangelist from Mardin had visited this place ~~also~~ and had administered the sacraments. Five persons are prepared to join the church at the next communion. There were 10 pupils in the school during the winter. The preacher and teacher, Hn. Hovnan Salbovan, has been laboring under a good many difficulties. Not only has he been obliged to have his school in the chapel, but also he has had to dwell there with his family. During two months his wife was sick in this one room which has to serve for chapel, school, kitchen and dwelling house. The brethren were very anxious to rebuild a ruined house adjacent to the chapel for their teacher, but could not do so without help. After consultation with my associates at Harpoot we decided to help them half of the expense which will not exceed ten liras. I found that there was only one hymn-book in the village. The Koordish hymn-book containing some one hundred hymns has been out of print for some time, and no more copies can be obtained. More than two hundred hymns have now been translated into Koordish, but enough funds have not yet been obtained to secure their publication. I would add that the whole New Testament has now been translated into Koordish, and the manuscript is waiting for a final revision and comparison with the Greek original before publication. So far only the gospel of Matthew has been published.

On my way from Redvan to Farkin I passed through the Bushiri district where there are 52 villages in which Christians dwell, the whole number of Christian houses being 784. As in the region around Redvan, so here there was but one priest to every three villages. There are no schools at all. The people are in deep ignorance. In most of the villages all the people see of the priest is when it is necessary to call him for a marriage or a burial. As I have said it was Lent when I was there. About the only conception the people have of Christianity is to abstain from animal food during this season. Of the

Seminary at Marash where he completed his course last summer and came to Farkin in July. He has won for himself a deep place in the affections of the people. Tho there has been no suitable place for gatherings, ~~there have been crowded, fruitful meetings all winter long at his house and at neighborhood meetings in the houses of the brethren. It is hoped that efforts to get a permit for the chapel will soon succeed, and that funds will come to enable the people to complete the building. The Second Church at Aintab have contributed ten liras for this purpose.~~ and for For the present the work of preaching is hindered, ~~but~~ the word of God is not bound, and we believe that through the prayers and gifts of those who love this work there will yet be a prosperous church at Farkin which shall be a bright light for all that region.

An hour from Farkin is the Christian village of Korif, containing 35 houses 4 of which are Protestant, representing 46 persons. There are 11 church members and 3 persons who are ready to join the church.

Half an hour further from Farkin is the Christian village of Kilessey. It contains 20 houses 16 of which are Protestant representing 79 persons. There are 17 church members.

In the village of Balda, three hours from Farkin, there are but 3 Protestant families and 2 church members. None of these villages have a regular preacher or teacher of their own, but Bn. Vartan has frequently preached in the two nearest, and some of the men occasionally are able to attend the service at Farkin.

These are some of the lights in that great needy field. There are so many Koordish Speaking Christians who cannot read and who have little idea of what Christianity is! Among them are many Moslems and Yezidees speaking the same language who get their ideas of Christianity from this benighted people. This work is supported by the Protestant churches in this country and by Christians from this country who have settled in other lands. For the last seven years the work has suffered on account of the extreme poverty of the people and be-

necessity of keeping the heart pure they have little idea. I heard of a wicked man who was a brigand and had committed murder, but these acts did not trouble him. Once, however, while lighting his cigarette he accidentally ~~touched it to a~~ candle and was greatly disturbed because he felt that he had committed the terrible sin of eating the fast. In the midst of all this darkness we have not yet been able to put the light of the gospel. I found a brother who had moved there from Redvan. In the course of his business he was trying to speak words which would give the people an idea of what Christianity is. If we only had the means to enable him or some one else to teach in some of those villages, it would be a beginning which with God's blessing would effect marvellour changes in the lives of those people.

Farkin ~~of course~~ is the center of all the Koordish speaking Christians. For the last eight or ten years many people have moved there from the surrounding districts. It is estimated that the town now contains 900 houses of which at least 700 are Christian. It is the chief town of the Silleyan district in which there are 54 villages inhabited by Christians numbering 1000 houses. Within a day's journey of Fargin there are 100 villages in which Christians are found. It is the center of a grand work for Christ. In the town itself there are eight families of real Protestants, the there are 20 families entered on the government list. These Eight families represent 68 persons. There are 31 pupils in the boys' school, but owing to adverse circumstances this winter there have been only 7 pupils in the girls' school. There are 20 church members, and there are now 10 candidates for church membership and there are 15 houses representing 88 persons who wish to belong to the Protestant community. These encouraging results are due by the blessing of God to the earnest efforts of Br. Martan, the son of the lamented Bedros Eff. Ameerkhanian. He is a graduate of Euphrates College, and after a number of years spent in teaching he went to the Theological

cause the churches have not given sufficient support. Is it not now time for the churches to rally enthusiastically to the support of this work, and send out laborers to this great harvest?

~~Harpoot, May, 1903.~~

~~George P. Knapp.~~

Harpoot, Turkey

1903

cause the churches have not given sufficient support. Is it not now time for the churches to rally enthusiastically to the support of this work, and send out laborers to this great harvest?

~~August, May, 1903.~~

~~George P. Knapp.~~

Warfield, Mary
Feb 1903

C'd JUN 22 1903

Ans'd JUL 6 1903

Harpoot, Turkey, May 28, 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

A rainy day, a holiday, when I unexpectedly do not have to give a lesson to the Theol. Training class, gives the chance I have long been seeking to write you.

Probably others have already written you about this class, but you will not care I think if I repeat some things which you already know. The Class started the latter part of April. There are now eight members, three of whom are special. One of the most promising members of the class of last year died during my absence at Diarbekir. We all miss him much. He was originally from Redvan, and was at the time of his death in charge of one of our orphanages. The Class seem to being good work, and they are certainly an earnest set of men. I am not sure but that they will do more good in many parts of our field than College graduates of a more advanced Theological training. So far such men do not compare favorably with the men we now have in hand. Mr Browne gives them two hours a day in the Life of Christ and in Pastoral Theol. Mr. Carey has them in the Psalms and in connection with a College Class in the Evidences of Xnty. I have them four hours a week on the History of the Reformation. For a text-book I am taking D'Aubigne's History. You know there is an abriged translation of this in the Armenian. The young men use this. I find a good way is to prepare questions in advance and give them class and have them prepare the lesson with those before them. After they have once recited on these with comments that I may add, we review the questions at the next lesson. In this way they have two sets of questions to recite on each time, and to write down the questions for the next lesson. This may not be the ideal method, but it seems to be the best adapted to us at present. The questions help the men to fix their attention on definite., important points as they read. I read the Enlish translation, which is

full, and compare the Armenian with it. As I can find time I do collateral reading in Fisher's and Walker's Histories of the period.

I suppose at the coming meeting of the Mission at Van the question of having a regular Theol. Seminary here will be discussed. The more I think of the matter the more I am confirmed in my conviction that it would not be a wise move to equip and maintain a separate Theol. Seminary here. I would go a step further and say that the Seminary at Marash could be dispensed with. The native professor there is superannuated and Dr. Lee is rather feeble. At Marsovan they have a first-class native professor, and the missionaries who have a part in the work are vigorous and experienced. I think the best policy would be to concentrate our strength on that Seminary, have a good three years' course with classes graduating every year. That would require more men, especially as Mr. Chas. Riggs is going to Consple. How would it do to invite Mr. Carey to go there? He enjoys that kind of work and is well fitted for it. He is not rugged enough for much touring work, and it is a pity to tie down such a man to academical routine here. I should much hate to lose him here, but if we are not to have a Seminary, I think he would count for more to go where there was one. So far as personal considerations go they all clamor for me to do my best to boom Harpoot, have a Theol. Semy, retain Mr. Carey, bring on others etc., but my judgement holds inflexibly to the other side.

The line in which I think we have a mission here is to have an industrial establishment. We already have the nucleus of a Tuskegee Institute in the work we are trying to do for the orphans providentially thrust upon us. Since sending out the report which you speak of receiving in your letter of March 5th we have received $1,600 for this iudustrial work, and I have hope that more funds will come to hand as time goes on. From that report you noticed that some of the industries are already productive. We can say that 15 or 20

(d), and compare the American with it.As I can find time I do collateral reading in Fisher's and Kaiser's Histories of the period.

I suppose at the coming meeting of the Mission at Yan the question of having a regular Theol. Seminary here will be discussed.The more I think of it rather the more I am confirmed in my conviction that it would not be a wise move to apply and maintain a separate Theol.Seminary here. I would go so far as to say that the Seminary at Mersah could be discontinued with . The active professor there is overworked and it does in rather feeble.At Mersah they have a first-class native professor, and the missionaries who have part in the work are vigorous and experienced. I think the best policy would be to concentrate our strength on that Seminary,have a good three years' course with classes graduating every year.That would require more men,especially Chinese.Africa is going to change. Too soon it is to invite Mr.Carey to Tientsin.He seems that kind of work and is well fitted for it.He is not fitted for such teaching work,and it is a pity to tie down such a man to academic teaching here.I ought much rate to lose him here,but if we are not to have a seminary,I think we should count for more to go where there was one. Under as personal considerations do they all clamor for me to do my best to keep Mr.Carey here a Theol. Sem.,retain Mr.Carey,give on classes etc.,but my judgment holds inflexibly to the other side.

The line in which I think we have a mission here is to have an industrial establishment. We already have the nucleus of a Tuskegee Institute in the work we are trying to do for the orphans providentially thrust upon us. I shall examine out the report which you speak of receiving in your letter of Jan.5th we have received $1,000 for this industrial work,and I have hope that more funds will come to hand as time goes on. From that report you noticed that some of the industries are already productive. We can say that 15 or 20

orphans can now be supported by the income from the industries. Wen I first came here I looked upon the orphanage work as a temporary undertaking to be brought to a close as soon as the children under our care could be fitted to care for themselves, especially as the Germans had undertaken a special orphanage work which they expect to make permanent. This principle I have kept before me all the time. As a result nearly 300 orphans have left our various Homes since I came, and no new orphans have been accepted except in the most extreme cases and where the circumstances were very exceptional. But as time has passed and we have been obliged to start these various industries, and we have seen the difficulty of finding proper homes for some of the orphans, especially the girls, I have come to feel that it would be wise to plan to have a small permanent orphanage work, say 100 orphans in all, about an equal number from each sex. We own the buildings which would accommodate that number, and I hope that we shall be able to develop the industries to a point where they will practically be the means of supporting that number of children. The industries would be a kind of working endowment. I see grand possibilities, if only we can have the means and the work is properly managed. It is not at all unlikely that Bod. Hagop Andonian will bequeath his house in Diarbekir to this work. The boss carpenter Haiajan is planning to bequeath a fine garden he has in Kesserik to our institutions There would be a good place for developing horticulture. Now that the Sanesarian School of Erzroom has decided not to move here and accept the property of the Sooseri Vank, it is possible that we can get the Gregorians to unite with us in using that fine property for the benefit of orphans and for training them in farming. We have a good man to superintend this and the horticultural work in the person of Avedis Adjemian, a graduate of Roberts College and of the Mass. Agricultural School, whom you also know, I think. Then there is rug weaving, the silk industry and a variety of other industries adapted to

this part of the country.I feel sure that if we once get well started we could keep on without further contributions from without. I don't know just what you mean by asking if a limited number of orphans could not be cared for under the wing of the College as hitherto."So far as I know there has been no such work before ,and what there has been since '95 has not been under the wing of the college. I think an industrial institution can be made a very effective auxillary to the college. The orphans connected with it would attend the schools,and the best would doubtless finish their course in the college. The industies could be open to others than orphans.Many such could continue their school course longer when they were learning a trade at the same time. You know many boys are now taken prematurely out of school because their parents feel that they must be learning a trade. As I have said,I think our special mision here is to have an industrial institution,of which there is practically none in the country.It is better to have a first class institution of that kind than to have a third rate Theological Seminary,of which there is no indispensible need. If there is to be no Seminary here,and that indemnity money is not needed at Marsovan,I hope the Prd.Com. will see its way clear to let us have it for our industrial training plant.

Mr.Riggs returned yesterday with Bn.Melcone Benneyan from a trip to Chemishgazek,Arabkir,and Egin.If as it is hoped he goes with Mr.Carey and possibly with Miss Bush to the meeting at Van he will have considerable opportunity of seeing the Mission and its work,besides other parts of our own field. He seems to be working into the duties of the college pretty well.He can at least do as much as Dr.Barnum has been doing,-hold on to the helm and keep the vessel on a fixed course. It is to be regretted,however,that he should have been stampeded into office so.If Mr.Browne could have been depended upon, I should not have voted to commit ourselves to offering the college presidency

to so young a man personally unknown to any of us.The mattar was not managed in a way to greate the best feeling. I do not fail to note that Mr.Carey was turned down practically on the word of one man,- a dangerous,pernicious principle,and yet too common here to be called a mere precedent.

Mrs.Knapp I think sent you the journal I wrote when on the Koordistan trip. I now enclose a copy of an Article I have written about that region for Dr.Barnum to publish in the Avedaper.I thot you might like to glance at it.When you are done will you kindly send it to Rev.H.E.Peabody,pastor of the Windsor Ave. Church,Hartford,Conn.-the church which supports me. Of course I wrote this article with the censorship in view.I wish I had the time to write up something which would be of more interest to people in that land.

Misses Huntington and Hall expect to start for Consple on June 1st. I was planning to go With them to have some much needed dentistry done.But learning that Prof.and Mrs.Harris are to be here in June I have postponed my going for the present.Meanwhile one of the dentists in Consple may perhaps be persuaded to come here or at least as far as Sivas,and I avoid going altogether. This brings up the question again whether it would not be possible for the Board to send out a good ~~itinerant~~ itinerant dentist.The right man could doubtless make his expenses.He could make a circuit of all the interior stations every year or two,and would not onl y save the missionaries much discomfort,inconvenience and expense,but at the same time would cheer them in their work.

Well,I think I have made up for my long silence,and now you will breathe a sigh of relief as you will hope that I favor you with another long silence.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

53
Rec'd AUG 3 1903

Harpoot, Turkey, July 7/1903

Dear Dr. Barton,—

Your letter of June 1st was awaiting me on my return last week from an eight days' trip to Egin with Prof. Harris. To-day I start with Prof. & Mrs. Harris for Malatia on their way to Dorfa. I shall probably be gone eight days. On my return I hope to write as you suggest about one industrial work. Let me say here that I hope the Board will have an exhibit at the St. Louis Fair & that our orphan industries will have a place in it.

Enclosed please find our estimates for 1904, which we worked up yesterday. Hence that some windfall would enable you to give us the "Grants in Aid" as well as the full amount of aid for other purposes. You notice that we have put under the missing salaries half of the salary of the asst treasurer and business manager. The other half we now charge to the orphanage work. By having such an assistant the rest of us can give more time to more distinctively missionary work, and it is a great thing that the Board is not just to the expense of sending out and maintaining an expensive man for business purposes.

Others doubtless are writing for the news.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Hartford Aug. 7, 1903

Rec'd AUG 3 1903

Malatia, Fri July 10/03.

Dear Dr. Barton, –

In my note from Harpoot accompanying our Estimates I forgot to mention a matter. Dr. Atkinson has written about it, but thinks his letter has not reached you, as his letter has not been acknowledged. The time has come for his supplementary outfit grant to be given him. They are in much need of it. Time too long far from funeral. Will you please see that this allowance is now made them. I did not think it best to charge it in my semi-annual account without having heard from you. In Mr. Carey's case I changed it under "Sent under Appts" referring to your letter of Authorization.

The Harrisons arrived safely & comfortably yesterday. Offr. report labor under the impression why they about calling on us. The mutiny that Prof. Kasong was holding here has been suppressed. I hope, however, we shall be able to attend to all necessary business, and have the regular Sunday service. Mon. the Harrisons will start on for Erfa and I will return to Appt. Dr. B. Smith writes you of latest development there.

Yours very truly,
Chas. D. Marash.

Omaha, July 10, 1903

Harpoot, Turkey, July 23, 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Since sending you our estimates another matter has come up about which I was asked to write you.

The Church on the east side of the city very much feel the need of having a high school for girls on that side of the city. At present the girls have to walk over here through the markets. This subjects them not only to a good deal of inconvenience, especially in winter, but also exposes them to insult more or less serious and always obliges them to overhear vile words from moslem onlookers. The people want to avoid this if possible, and are making a strong effort to start a high school. They have found a teacher and it will cost 24 liras a year extra to run this department. We are convinced that it is an experiment worth trying, and have agreed to try to help them one third (or eight liras) provided they can guarantee at least twenty pupils, and will make the tuition at least 20 pts. a term. Will you kindly add this eight liras to the estimates sent you for woman's work, and do what you can to induce the Woman's Board to grant this estimate.

Mr. Carey is writing you in reference to our yesterday's vote about helping the Mezereh community on their Church Building. I am going down to Mezereh this afternoon to have a conference and see that the people accept our conditions before getting Dr. Norton to cable the order for one hundred thousand feet of steel roofing. This is the first time since I have been here that we have voted ourselves personally responsible for a sum of money. None of us can afford to do so, but we feel that under the circumstances we cannot afford to grieve a people who have enthusiastically gone forward and contributed more liberally than any other place I know of in the country. A good strong suitable church in Mezereh ought to give an impetus to all our outstations, from which many poor emigrants have settled at Mezereh.

Yours very sincerely

Ch. P. Knapp.

Re. Estimate

Aug 23, 1903

Rec'd NOV 12 1903 56.

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 22, 1903.

Ans'd NOV 19 1903

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Enclosed I send a copy of a letter which Dr. Norton sent to Mr. Swett. Possibly you have seen the original, tho it has never been acknowledged. Just now may not be an opportune time to broach such a matter, but of course in spite of very discouraging outlook we believe that the opportune time will come, and it might be well for you to have this on hand. By giving it wide circulation I hope you will be able to find just the right man for such a position. If we do not find the man that will be in sympathy with our work and can help some in the business department of it, I should not wonder if some day the enterprising American business firms would find a man, who, while excellent for their interests, would be a stumbling block to our work analogous to the American ships which carry rum to mission lands. It does seem as tho the consecrated business man could be found who would be an addition to our missionary strength and at the same time would serve American business interests in a first class manner.

Here is a business matter that such a man could attend to, and it could be arranged that you be relieved of such matters at that end: Asdoor Hagoyan of Hooeloo wishes me to ask you to send on the balance of his deposit there which you know about. You know that Penyamin Janjigian has started for America with his family. The father and the rest of them hope to close up business and follow in a year or two. Then there would be that American Express Money Order business that such a man as we have been discussing could take up. I feel pretty sure that the right man with pluck and patience could make a good thing out of such a position.

Dr. Barnum of course keeps you informed as to the political situation here. The latest is that two of the worst officials who have been responsible

for what has happened have been dismissed and then reinstated or been promoted. The chief of police here, Hamdi Eff. who has been one of the most vicious of the lot, has been promoted to that office at Mezereh, and is made one of the aide-de-camp as it were of the new Vali. This shows what kind of a Vali we have to deal with. I have long since given up the idea that there are "any sweet to onions", however promising appearances may be at first. Well, what can we expect here when in the very shadow of our gunboats it is allowed that the Beirut Vali be punished by being promoted to Brusa? When will the nations give up the idea that they must deal with this one as with a man having moral principles and conceptions of right and wrong. The only mood that this man can understand is the inflexible imperative, and the sooner people cease wasting time and strength by other methods the better. When Bod. Thomas of Diarbekir was here last summer we worked up together some ten official weekly reports. I send copies off these to Mr. Peet and asked him to forward them to you. I hope you received them. If so, when you have had a chance to glance at them will you please send them to Rev. H. E. Peabody, 294 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.

I dont think I have directly acknowledged your letter of July 7th. Mr. Carey is delegated to write you what we think ought to be done for theological training. The Bible Training Class will break up next week. So far as it goes this class has been a success, but we all feel the need of a more advanced regular class. Our expectation that some of the young men would go to the seminary at Marsovan this year have been wholly disappointed. Under present conditions it is not likely that men will go there to any considerable extent. It looks now as if we shall be obliged to take at least one regular theological class through ourselves, perhaps beginning next fall, the class to be made up chiefly of graduates of the college. If Mr. Browne returns, a tutor is secured for the college, and the church here gets an efficient pastor who is qualified to take

Geo. P. Knapp

a part in the class, I think we could then be able to have a good thorough course for a theological class.

You may be interested in a photo I enclose showing some of orphan workers and some of the products of their industry. The picture was taken at the time Prof. and Mrs. Harris were here. A reception and dinner was given them in our new industrial building one room of which was decorated as shown partly in the picture. We now have a room filled with our products at the exhibition in Mezereh, and it is attracting a good deal of attention. Dr. Norton expressed him self more please with our exhibit than anything else there.

Doubtless you have heard that our dentistry problem was met by the visit of a young German doctor who had worked up dentistry somewhat and had a good outfit with him. I am very glad that I was spared the expense and trouble of a trip elsewhere for dental work. We were all much pleased with the man and his work. He has won much confidence as a physician and a surgeon also. There is a prospect that he may spend the winter with the Germans in Mezereh in place of Dr. Hoth who has recently left He may stay until a successor to Dr. Hoth arrive next year. Dr. Haerle, who has already had experience in this country is spoken of as the man.

Mr. Favre, of the Swiss Com, which has been supporting forty orphans here started for Egin this morning. We all enjoyed his visit here much. It is pleasant to have these people who have been taking an interest in our work come here and see it for themselves.

In less than a week now I suppose you will see Mr. and Mrs. Browne and Miss Bush, and will be able to get a good many points from them about our work and how we are situated that you could not get through correspondence. We are praying that they may be able to return someday in good health and well rested, not, however, to be subjected again to the hardships of touring life.

Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Copy of letter ~~sent~~ by Dr. Norton (U.S. Consul at Harput) to Mr. Barrett in Dec 1902

Rec'd NOV 12 1903

57

I venture to ask your aid in a matter of considerable importance to our Consular work.

While I have been moderately successful in starting business relations between Harput and the United States, I have gradually come to the conclusion that marked success in this direction, not only here, but in other interior cities of the Empire can scarcely be expected, while it is necessary to depend exclusively upon native importers, even when, as is occasionally the case here, such men have resided in the United States, and even naturalized.

All business efforet here is dependent upon American mercantile enterprise. The capital of such merchants is limited, and entirely inadequate to carry much business when cash must accompany orders sent to America, involving its lying dormant for 4-6 months. Conditions are such that Armenian merchants are also greatly hampered, by the lack of security, and adequate protection in the courts. American exporters hesitate, and rightly, to grant credits under these conditions. Correspondence in English or French, is also often attended with difficulty.

There is a considerable market here for American goods, if they can be offered for sale, on the spot, free from the above mentioned restraints. In this condition I would refer to my report in the recently issued "Commercial Relations with the United States, 1901," copies of which are easily secured from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce at Washington.

The agents of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., by clever, active work, here, and in adjoining cities have built up a fine trade.

Other American or European houses are represented here.

Now I feel that there is an excellent field here for a young man of business ability, push and energy, with some aptitude for language who would enter upon the work, in much the same spirit that our missionaries do, willing at the outset to live plainly and simply, and to build up gradually a good paying business.

Many of the exporting houses in active correspondence with this Consulate, would be ready to pay small amounts yearly to a reliable man, while engaged in building up their trade. The American Steel Co., and some other houses especially textile manufacturers could secure a good trade without delay. Banking with Amenica and Life Insurance could be worked in. There are several American houses, seeking to purchase our products, skins, rugs, sausage casings, etc., who would greatly value an American Agent here. One large house in Boston has already applied to me to find the proper man. The proper man could be commissioned as U.S. Vice-Consul, and enjoy official recognition in this city. Of course all the facilities of the Consulate would be placed at his service, and every thing be done by the staff to aid him.

I feel strongly convinced that some young man, thoroly in touch and sympathy with our missionary work, feeling that, while not called to be an ordained missionary, he could still occupy a field of great usefulness, and powerfully advance the cause of missions, would be just the right type for this work. Some one who would take up the work in the same spirit as my good friend Dr. Shepard of Aintab, could exert an influence in business circles second only in its value to that of the physician.

There is now and then a young man of the proper qualities, to whom the spice of adventure accompanying life in the Orient would present an additional attraction.

With letter from Consul Norton

Harput offers such exceptional advantages ,its large and charming American circle,the presence of so many English speaking natives an unusually healty climate,and a practically virgin territory for commercial enterprise,that I feel sure that the right man ought to be found somewhere.

In seeking to secure the settling here of such a representative of American commercial interests,I have felt that above all,we should have someone in the fullest sympathy ,with our mission work, whose presence would be a help,and not a hindrance.

So I venture to lay the matter before you .Possibly you or Dr. Barton,might know just the right man, who would be willing to live upon such a salary as a missionary receives,until by his enterprise and efforts he increased it.

The advantages to the mission of having such a man here,are so apparent,I feel sure that you will be warranted in giving the matter careful consideration ,and keeping it in view,if not susceptible of early solution.

Such a parson might possibly look after those questions of business and book keeping,which absorb much of the time of Mr. Knapp,time which could more profitably be devoted to other work.

Needless to say if you find the right man,I shall undertake promptly to aid in securing the means of his support. A business man possessing Dr.Shepand's good physique and temperament,would fit in admirably.

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Such a person might possibly look after those questions of business and book keeping, which absorb much of the time of Mr. Harpo, time which could more profitably be devoted to other work.

Needless to say if you find the right man, I shall undertake promptly to aid in securing the means of his support. A business man possessing Dr. Sheppard's good physique and temperament, would fit in admirably.

58.

Rec'd MAR 9 1904

Hartford. Turkey. Feb. 11/04.

Ans'd MAR 11 1904

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Some time ago you asked for information about our industrial work. I hope you will find all you want given briefly in the Madras report. I have not heard whether the Board will have an exhibit at St. Louis. If so, I hope an effort will be made to show some of our native products. With Miss Burgh and Mrs. Browne there I trust you can get the loan of a number of rugs, Thread Lace Work, and Gingham.

I have rec'd Mr. Higgins' letter of Jany 12th. Next week I expect to send him a careful statement (with a copy of this report) of our business relations and what we would like to do. I hope you will see this letter and that the matter will be thoroughly talked over in the Board Com. if necessary.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Mr. Robert Lansing, Sec. of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of the 11th inst. with the enclosure from Mr. Stevens in Bucharest, and I am very much obliged to you for having sent it to me. I have read Mr. Stevens's report with great interest. I think it is very important that we should have a solid and authentic information of what the economic situation is in Roumania, so that we may see how we can help her most effectively in the future. I hope you will see Mr. Stevens and that he will be thoroughly taken into the Department's confidence.

Yours very sincerely,

Woodrow Wilson.

Ans'd MAR 11 1904 Rec'd MAR 9 1904 59.

AMERICAN MISSION, Harpoot, Turkey, Feb'y 1904.

The FRIENDS of our ARMENIAN ORPHANS will be glad to know that the ILDING about which we wrote in the report for 1903 is practically finished and ld for. Gifts to meet the needs then stated have amounted to $1337.30 of which 000.00 was from one person. Tho we have not as yet got full freedom to use the ilding for all the purposes we desire, it is far from idle. Chief among its uses is at for storing the provisions and preparing three daily meals for 335 orphans. ese boys and girls attend strictly to business while in the DINING - ROOMS- st year they ate 73 1/2 tons of Bread, which at the cost of of 1.08¢ a lb. amounts to .74 apiece, or nearly one fifth of a year's entire cost of support. Truly bread is he staff of life"! Of Butter, which is only used in the food, 4903 lbs. was purchased 9.2¢ a lb., making the cost for each orphan $1.32. Cheese cost 4.7¢ a lb. and 2545 lbs re laid in. Each orphan's share of meat has cost ~~$1.22~~ $2.12. For the winter supply prepared meat 137 Sheep and Goats were purchased at an average of $2.14 each. om these we realized 7532 lbs. of meat besides 1303 lbs. of fat and tallow used cooking it and 384 lbs. of heads, feet, etc.. This meat netted 2.8¢ a lb. Aside from is 13,171 lbs. of fresh meat was used at a cost of 3.3¢ a lb. For use in this ilding 93 tons of Wood was purchased at $4.10 a ton.

The building contains also the STORE, from which as we said last year all e clothing supplies of the orphans are distributed. This year the profits on sales outsiders have been sufficient to provide for the support of ten orphans. We find this store an excellent opportunity for introducing American wares, and hope to come the direct agents for pushing the goods of several manufacturers.

INDUSTRIES. Girls--Tho the work of Rug-weaving has suffered many interruptions is past year, yet the girls have earned $303.00 at the work. Of 25 rugs made, aggre- ating 700 sq.ft., 16 had been ordered. Seventeen girls have worked all day and thir- een half a day. Fifteen are beginners. - We have 8 looms in the Gingham weaving epartment. During the year 715 pieces of Gingham, 501 Towels, and 66 pieces of Com- on Cloth have been made. The profits were $20.00 besides enough paid in wages

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the girls to support 3 orphans. Eight girls have worked all day and 13 half a . Ten girls have been at work only a month. - Four girls working half a day have e 156 pieces of Thread Lace Work valued at $40.00.Two thirds of this has been sold a ides working at these industries the girls do all their own mending, knit their stockings, and make all their own clothing except jackets.

Boys . Two boys have Knit by Machine 600 pairs of Stockings in three months. boy has set up for himself. - In our two Tailor Shops 24 boys have been at work, luding 6 from the German orphanage. During the year 1006 pieces of clothing were e for the orphans and 458 pieces for outside customers. These latter articles e made largely from our remnant goods brought from England, Scotland and America. ng to the panic in the spring and summer, work for half the year was run at a loss. profits for the year are $5.00, Besides $200.00 paid in wages to the boys. - boys have been at work in the Bakery. The profits have been enough to support 9 hans. - The 11 boys engaged in making Native Shoes have turned out 631 pairs for orphans, besides doing all their mending, and 310 pairs for outside customers. The tit was $40.00, and an equal amount has been paid in wages to the boys. - The most isfactory showing has been in the making of European Shoes. Twelve boys have been work, and the profits have been more than enough to support them all. In addition to pair work 613 pairs of shoes have been made. Most of the boys in both kinds of shoe-king are beginners. - The 7 boys engaged in Carpentry have been employed on the side work of the new building and in making repairs. Their training has been the ast satisfactory. The need we are trying to meet is a department in which not only dinary carpentry is efficiently taught, but also cabinet making. We hope to have chinery that will do turning, sawing and planing and make shoe-pegs.

The first Industrial Exhibition of this province was held at Mezereh (the at of government) in Sept. and Oct.. The exhibit of our orphan industries attracted good deal of attention, and was pronounced by our consul, Dr. Norton, as the most sat-factory of all.

Our industrial work lost a valuable friend this past year in the death of esident G.G. Williams of the Chemical Nat'l Bank, New York. He gave the first sum for

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Our industrial work lost a valuable friend this past year in the death of esident G.G. Williams of the Chemical Nat'l Bank, New York. He gave the first sum for

this work-$2500.00-, and we call the industries by his name. Would that we might have a WILLIAMS INSTITUTE to do for this part of Turkey what the Tuskegee Institute is doing for the south of the United States ! We already have a good nucleus. Here are the needy boys and girls; there is the work started in the trades enumerated; and there are other profitable lines which might be taken up, such as silk culture, horticulture and farming. Euphrates College with its preparatory departments for both sexes is here, where these boys and girls can get a good education while supporting themselves. Already the profits from the industries are enough to support more than fifty orphans. If we could have in addition a capital of $10,000, the proceeds would probably enable us by careful management to maintain an Industrial Institute, affiliated with the College, where at least 100 orphans and other needy boys and girls could continuously be trained. Our primary aim in this work as in all our work would of course be to develop useful Christian Characters.

Much to our joy Prof. and Mrs. J. Rendel Harris of Cambridge spent several weeks here last summer, and visited the orphanages at Egin and Malatia, where with the aid of the Friends in England they have been supporting some 200 orphans for the past six or seven years. Later we enjoyed a visit from Mr. L. Favre of the Swiss Com., who have been supporting 40 of our orphans.

We now have 705 orphans under our care. Thirty-six boys and ten girls left during the year. Of the latter five were married. Six boys died in Diarbekir of cholera. Three boys and four girls have been newly received. This was made possible by the gift of the two Pushman Brothers (natives of Diarbekir) of 23 E. Adams St., Chicago. They undertake the support of 20 orphans for a term of years . Fourteen other of our orphans are supported by Armenian in the U.S.

We cannot ~~assignxxxx~~ receive new orphans except as new supporters come forward, and often we must assign to such friends orphans whom others have been obliged to drop. President Williams, who gave us so splendid a start in the industrial line, had been supporting ten orphans for several years up to the time of his death.

Twenty-five dollars supports an orphan for a year.

Ten dollars secures a Share in our Industrial Work.

Gifts may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York,, to

Mr. F. G. Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston, or to

Mr. H. M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., S.W., London.

Those who find it more convenient can send personal checks, drafts on London, or Post Office Orders on Constantinople direct to

Your fellow-steward in the Master's service,

Geo. P. Knapp, Harpoot, Turkey.

Employees' Welfare Work

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp

REC'D MAR 21 1904

60.

Mizpah. Thurs. Feb. 18, '04.

Ans'd MAR 25 1904

I can Dr. Faulkner,

While waiting for Dr. Norton to glance at my letter to Mr. Higgin, I will send you a few lines. Hope you will read the letter to. & that the matter will be thoroughly discussed.

I am sending by this mail some photos. of our orphan boys in Detroit and in various institutions. When you are through with them kindly pass on the Miss Emily Wheeler.

I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. Coulter of St. Louis in reference

to me having an exhibit there. If he succeeds in getting a place for us, or one is obtained in any other way, Rugs, Knitting and lace work of ours could be borrowed for the exhibition through Miss Bush, Mrs. Brown or Miss Wheeler. A silk rug could be borrowed from ~~the~~ Mrs. G. G. Williams, widow of the late president of the Chemical Nat. Bank New York. The odd one of the last three sent could be asked for

If all other means of having an exhibit fail you could communicate.

cate with Rev. H. Ramsayer, Worcester.
Natigian already has a place for an exhibit. of mg., and he could doubtless take some of ours.

Hope these matters can succeed without giving you too much trouble.

Yours sincerely

Geo. H. Knapp.

61

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 18, 1904.

Mr. Horace P. Coulter,

1200 Fullerton Building,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Coulter, -

You will be interested in the enclosed report of our orphanage work for the last year, in which the industrial feature is especially emphasized.

We are very desirous, if possible, to have a little exhibit at your coming great exhibition. I wonder if you, being on the ground, could not help us in the matter. If so, will you kindly communicate with Dr. J.L. Barton, 14 Beacon St Boston, Mass., who is one of the secretaries of our American Board.

Of the work done by our orphans we can exhibit a number of rugs, samples of gingham woven by hand, and Thread Lace Work. There are enough of these articles already in America from which a selection could be made for the Exhibition as soon as we have permission to do so.

Hoping that we shall be able to have a share in the Exhibition and thanking you again for all the interest you have taken in our work, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

Rec'd MAR 28 1904 62.

Ans'd APR 7 1904

Harpoot, Turkey, Mar. 3, 1904.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

From Mr. Carey's schedule of the studies for the Theological Class you have seen that I am expected to give the Hostory of Church, Dogma and Missions. I have written Prof. Williston Walker telling him what books we had here on the subject and asking him to send you a list of books that he thought would be helpful in my work. Will you please see that these are bought and sent on with the books which Mr. Carey has ordered through you. Perhaps you can supplement the list which Prof. Walker sends you in the line of Missions and Armenian Church History. I would be glad to have you add any thing you think will be of use to us. We are hoping that our shipment can be got off by the last of April.

Others keep you posted as to the news here, so I do not need to take much more of your time. We are all rejoicing in the prospect of Mr. and Mrs. Margos' coming here to be connected with the College. Then the idea of sending off the more promising of the teachers abroad to pursue their studies is a move in the right direction. We have no professors at all here in the strict acceptation of the term. I hope the next new man who is sent here from America will be a fellowship man something like Dr. Merrill of Aintab, someone who can be an authority on some subject, who has some idea of original work or investigation. No such man has ever worked here. We need something of this kind to raise the reputation of the College and Seminary. And to think that one has been at the head of the female dept who has had little more than a commmon school education! We have elected Mr. Carey president of the Seminary. I am sure he is going to develop into a valuable man. I hope he will be allowed to spend his furlough in study.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoon, March 5, 1904

63.

Rec'd MAY 6 1904

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 7, 1904.

Ans'd JUN 9 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,-

In a letter to Dr. Barnum dated Dec. 4, 1902 you state that you still hold to the credit of Asadoor Annanian of Hooeloo $384.47. This man would now like this money with the interest that has since accrued. You can simply send me a cashier's check for the amosnt. This will save the poor fellow about ten cents to the lira which others charge for exchange.

I have just spent ten days at Hooeloo. While there the lettar from the young men in America came, and I had it read at one of the services on Sunday. It seems that the young men there have already raised about ~~$100~~ $1800.00 which is deposited in a bank. When the amount reaches ~~$~~$2500.00 they expect to begin to use the income for the schools at Hooeloo. They hope ultimately to have a fund of $5000 which they can use for this purpose. The people here have lately bought a field with part of the bequest of Garabed Mooradian, who died several years ago. It is very encouraging to see the efforts of the people to do all they can for their schools and church. It is hoped that a permit for rebuilding the latter will be in hand within a month or two. The necessary papers have been sent on from here. I hope Mr. Browne will be able to find some funds with which to help them. You know we have not been getting any of our grants in aid that we have been putting in the estimates year after year.

The second Sunday I was at Hooeloo I went over to Hogh and had a chance to speak in the Gregorian church which was rebuilt about two years ago. This work was made successful largely through the efforts of one ~~xxx~~ woman, who went from village to village and raised some forty liras.

Next Monday Misses Huntington and Wilson and I start for a ten days' trip to Arabkir, Egin, and the places on the way. Others have told you that Carey and Riggs are travelling south.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Knapp.

Dear Mr. Pope:

Yours very truly,

Geo. G. Thomson.

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

Harpoot, Turkey, May 16, 1904.

Ans'd JUN 22 1904

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Mr Carey will report to you the action of our station in inviting Rev. George R. Brauer, assistant pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York, to come here for a term of two years and give his attention to the Theological Class which is to be started in the fall. This action was taken at my suggestion. Mr. Brauer is a young man, now some thirty-two years of age, with whom I got well acquainted while at Berlin seven years ago. For about half of the year that I was there we roomed and boarded together. The friendship then formed has been kept up since. Mr. Brauer is very exceptionally equipped for theological instruction. He is a graduate of Columbia College, New York. Either before entering College or afterwards he took a year at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. He then took the course at Union Theological Seminary. After this he took two years of study in Germany, one at Berlin and the other at Halle. His natural ability and his perfect familiarity with the language (his father being a German) enabled him to get the full benefit of his study abroad. Indeed, he is deeply read in all theological literature, and is familiar with relations of different schools of thought with one another. He has besides had a deep personal experience. He has had a severe mental struggle, he has had his doubts, and he has finally thot his way through to the solid ground on which he now stands. Since returning to America six years ago he has been assistant pastor in Newark, N.J., has had a mission church in Brooklyn and has been connected with the Evangelistic Commitee of the Presbyterian Church under Dr. Chapman, and also assisted Dr. Chapman at Winona Lake, Ind. Now, as I have said, he is assistant pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York. He is still unmarried. I do not know whether he could be persuaded to leave for two years, but I think there is some hope, if the matter is put forcibly before him. I hope the Prud. Com. will concur in our action. I will write him directly and prepare him to accept the call, if it

Rec'd JUN 13 1904

Harpoot, Turkey, May 16, 1904.

Ans'd JUN 22 1904

Dr. Barton,-

Mr Dorey will report to you the action of our station in inviting Mr. George R. Brauer, assistant pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York, to come here for a term of two years and give his attention to the Theological Class which is to be started in the fall. This action was taken at my suggestion. Mr. Brauer is a young man some thirty-two years of age, with whom I got well acquainted while at Berlin seven years ago. For about half of the year that I was there we roomed and boarded together. The friendship then formed has been kept up since. Mr. Brauer is very exceptionally equipped for theological instruction. He is a graduate of Columbia College, New York. Either before entering College or after he took a year at the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. He then took the course in Union Theological Seminary. After this he took two years of study in Germany, one in Berlin and the other at Halle. His natural ability and his perfect familiarity with the language (his father being a German) enabled him to get the full benefit of his study abroad. Indeed, he is deeply read in all theological literature, and familiar with relations of different schools of thought with one another. He has also had a deep personal experience. He has had a severe mental struggle, he has his doubts, and he has finally been led way through to the world ground on which he now stands. Since returning to America six years ago he has been assistant pastor in Newark, N.J., has had a mission church in Brooklyn and has been connected with the Evangelistic Committee of the Presbyterian Church under Dr. Chapman, and associated Dr. Chapman at Winona Lake, Ind. Now, as I have said, he is assistant pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York. He is still unmarried. I do not know whether he could be persuaded to leave for two years, but I think there is hope, if the matter is put forcibly before him. I hope the Pres. Com. will concur in the action. I will write him directly and prepare him to accept the call, if it

is given by you. I will also give him a note of introduction to Miss Platt, in case he wishes to get more points from her as to the work here. If you wish to get more points about him before making the final decision, I can refer you to Rev. Mr Ottman, Stamford, Conn, and to Rev. H. H. Tweedy, Bridgeport, Conn., who I think was his classmate at Union Seminary and was with us that year at Berlin. You can also inquire of the faculty of Union Seminary.. It is needless to add that there is no time to be lost.

I hope the Committee will not hesitate to appoint a man for so short a term of service. Let them regard it something as the Colleges do when they bring on tutors for a term of three years. We need very much another man here, especially during Mr. Browne's absence, and such a man would be a genuine tower of strength. I think one of the reasons that the young men hesitate to study here for the ministry is because they do not see what they consider a proper force of teachers. They see those of us who are planning to teach pretty well occupied already, and they ask, Is any one else coming? We tell them that we shall make every effort so to adjust our work that we shall be able to give them all needed attention. The traditions of the past, however, do not reassure them. They know that those who taught here not infrequently interrupted in their work by other pressing business. The instruction in Theology consisted of warmed over lectures prepared twenty-five or thirty years before. Just as you were getting things into shape you had to leave, and since then there has been no theological class. Now to start things is going to require a strong effort after this lapse of eleven or twelve years. Much will depend for future success on how we start out this first year. With the coming of Mr. Margot and young Riggs the elder Riggs will be relieved a good deal and Mr. Farey will be able to give practically his whole time to the Seminary. Much of my regular work I shall be unable to shake off, and touring will be almost wholly neglected except for two winter months, when we are planning to give the students a vacation. As I have said, we very much need another man here. From a human point of

nothing would give the Seminary a greater impetus than to have it known that a new man would come and devote his entire time to the Seminary. Mr. Carey and Brauer would make a strong and sufficient team, and I venture to say would surpass anything of the kind that has existed in this country before by being vigorous, inspiring and abreast with the times. We very much hope that you will spare no pains to make this plan a success. If it is impossible to get Mr. Brauer, you may perhaps be able to find another man of a similar stamp who could fill the place. If such a man is found, it is worth while for you to inform us by cable, that we may make our plans accordingly. Mr. Brauer's full address is

Rev. George R. Brauer, Rutgers Church,
Broadway and West 73d St., New York.

Your letter of Apr. 11th came by the last mail. We have talked over the matter of the purchase of kindergarten material, and it was the general opinion that we could leave the question to the judgement of Miss Platt; that she was at liberty to draw upon the whole appropriation if she thot best.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Your letter of Apr. 7th has also come to hand. Prof. Walker wrote me a very pleasant letter in reference to the Course in Church History and told about the books he hoped to send. Indeed he has proved a good friend all along. When the books come I hope to write him in a suitable way.

Thank you for what you have done about having an independent exhibit at St. Louis. Perhaps there is some blessing in the fact that we did not succeed.

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G. P. K.

Letter from Dr. Gray to Mr. Frauser

Rec'd JUN 20 1904 65.

Harpoot, Turkey, May 24, 1904.

Ans'd JUN 22 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of March 28th and Mr. Wiggin's of April 1st have been before me several weeks. You forecast, and Mr. Wiggin records, the decision of the Prudential Committee that I should not as a missionary of the Board be connected with a general manufacturing and commercial business. Recently Dr. Atkinson has also received a letter from you in which it is shown that by the present rules of the Board no missionary can hold an official position such as that of Vice-consul.

All this goes to emphasize the need which I have written about before of having a Christian business man here who could look after commercial and industial interests and at the same time would be free to occupy an official position under our government. You do not realize the pressure that is being brought upon our consulate by various concerns in America for suitable men to represent them here.. The natives will not well answer their purpose. What is needed is a wide awake American, who is conversant with American methods, and whose business would be under American protection. The commercial interests between Turkey and America are growing with every year. Within five years the imports into this country from America have increased thirteen fold. During the same time the exports to America have doubled and are now more than the exports to all other countries combined. The exports from Harpoot province alone to America have increased nearly six fold during the past three years. Pastor Lohmann was telling me recently that he had met a very intelligent German merchant who had made a careful study of the possibilities of this country for more than ten years.. The Pastor asked him what he considered the most promising opening in this land. The merchant replied that it was in the introduction of American wares. Harpoot is a fresh field for

Harpoot
Turkey

such enterprise as it has not yet been invaded by the agents of any other country. Now is the time for American interests to get so thoroughly intrenched that they cannot be easily dislodged when the completion of the Baghdad Railroad brings in a host of other competitors. Those who know conditions best are confident that perseverence now, with some uphill work, means ultimate success and that of a liberal kind. Enterprising firms in America will be sure to see this, and it will not be many years before they will combine and send out their own representative.

Now the question is whether we are going to allow such a movement to take its own course and be indifferent or even hostil to our mission interests, or whether we are going to try so to shape it, that it will be a strong ally to our evangelistic, educational and industrial work. It is largely within our power now to decide. I am glad to see, in spite of seeming inconsistences of statement, that you are heartily in favor of our industrial work. You know how strongly Dr. C.C. Hall is favor of such work since his visit to India. A letter from Dr. JosiahStrong acknowledging my report says"....I have read the same with much interest and entire sympathy. I believe that Christian Missions would accomplish much more in almost all countries if they gave more attention to industrial instruction. I suppose that your original expectation was that your industrial work would be temporary as the orphans of massacred parents grew beyond the need of such help, but I believe that you would greatly serve the interests of the people to whom you minister, and of the Kingdom of God, if you could make that branch of your work permanent."

You have doubtless noticed that the Congregational Education Society has decided to open an industrial school in New Mexico, and have already secured 150 acres for the purpose. We have not called upon the Board ts furnish funds for Industries: it is simply a question whether the missionaries of the Board

shall have the freedom to carry on industries in a way to make them successful. Our industries must be carried on in a practical, paying way. We have no capital to manufacture goods just for the fun of the thing without regard to the returns. We must find a market for our goods, and to facilitate sales and decrease cost of transportation it is wise for us to import a few things in their place to dispose of here. Another matter must not be overlooked. The economic conditions of the country are such that it is difficult for those whom we teach trades to make a living here. We have more tailors and shoemakers than can easily find employment here. We must help create new conditions and open new lines of work..

You of course know that the College and the schools here are practically a hothouse for growing emigrants for America. We take great pains, spend time, money and labor, in the effort to educate these people, and when the pupils get to a point where they can benefit their people, off they go at the first opportunity to America. Those who cannot get away stay here discontentedly: their heart is not in the work, and consequently they are of not much use in it. Even quite a number of our orphans have succeeded in going to America. Many others would like to go. Those who are content to stay are the rare exception. Three of them tried to get out of the country recently, were turned back on their way to Adana, and are now lodged in the Diarbekir jail. The current in the direction from of America is very strong. When it cannot flow through the regular channels, it will leak through where it can. Our consulate is taken up largely with the functions of an emigration bureau.

However beneficial this may be to the individuals who go, I am sure you agree with us that this constant draining off of the best and most educated elements of the Armenian population will seriously retard, if not altogether check, the regeneration of this land, -defeat the very object for which we have come here.. Now how is this tide of emigration to be turned? Naturally by

finding some suitable inducements for people to stay. After all, other things being equal, home has the strongest attractions for most people. Give them a fair chance to earn their livelihood without molestation, and they would rather stay. We can begin at least with the orphans for whom we have done so much and on whom so much has been expended all these years. We can help them to maintain relations with America without their going there. They can make some things such as rugs, lace, and some forms of gingham which are in demand there. Then they can be the means for distributing the American wares for which there is such a promising opening here. American capital would flow in here. With it would come American protection. Such trade relations would introduce reforming ideas in a natural manner. How much more effective for good they would be, if conducted by agencies thoroughly in sympathy with our missionary work.

Taking these things into consideration I cannot urge too strongly the need of sending out at the earliest opportunity ~~of~~ a first class Christian business man who can look after these commercial and industrial interests. If his support could be assured for two or three years, I have little doubt that after that the income from the business that would be built up would be sufficient to give him a fairly liberal support. Could you not find the right man and get the Industrial Missions Aid Society of which you write to guarantee his support for two or three years? The Board would then have without expense to itself an important reinforcement to its work in such an active Christian layman.

If within a reasonable time efforts to find such a man fail, what would you think of so modifying the strict interpretation of your rules as to allow me to have the general oversight of such a business, much as I look after our industrial plant at Egin? We have some twelve thousand dollars of relief money invested there. About one hundred poor widows and other needy people are given employment in weaving gingham or in connection with the industry. A capable native of the

place, Boghos Kaboolian, manages the business. He brings on the cotton thread from Manchester, sees to the dyeing, has the warps made and given out, etc, and sees to the sales of the cloth. I simply look at the accounts once or twice a year, and direct as to how the net profits shall be used, whether all should be added to the capital, or part be used for benevolent purposes. Now as to this other form of business and industries in connection with our orphanage work, I could occupy much the same position. The work, the care, would be largely on an efficient native manager with his assistants. I would have the general oversight, look over the accounts, sign orders for goods, and advise as to what should be done, etc. That is, I would have the chief responsibility, and it would be the knowledge that an American was at the head which would induce many Americans to entrust their interests to us. The relief money which is used at Egin was largely raised through Prof. and Mrs. Harris. We are taking steps to have him appointed a trustee in England and I here, so that the industry can be regarded a foreign company under English protection. I am suggesting that it be called the Anglo-American Industrial and Commercial Company, with another trustee appointed in America, and be made to include the industries here at Harpoot as well.

I take it that you do not object to my continuing as we are doing now, - disposing as we can of goods made by the orphans, and in a small way disposing of goods that we bring from outside and pay for, most of the goods being of a kind needed for the use of the orphans, and we simply selling the surplus at a profit. Where you draw the line is at having your missionary connected with an enterprise which shall act as the representative or agent of business firms in America. I have tried to show what an opening there is in this line, and how it logically is connected with and supplements the work we are now doing. You also object to having one of your missionaries occupy an official position such as that of vice-consul, tho missionaries have done so in the past, and even now do so under

the Presbyterian Board, as in the case of Dr.Harris at Tripoli, Syria. I suppose the time is not distant when the office of vice-cousul will be created here. It is very important that such an office should be filled by a man like Dr.Norton who is thoroughly in sympathy with missionary work. If you succeed in sending out the Christian business man as I have suggested, then all these interests will be conserved; but if you fail in doing this and are unable to modify your rules as to the connection a missionary shall have with industrial, commercial and ~~xxxxx~~ official interests closely related to his work, what then?

About two weeks ago I called the station circle together and read both your and Mr.Wiggin's letters. I told them that if there was no other way for meeting these needs which I considered important, I was willing to withdraw from the Board at least for a season, say four or five years, until someone else fitted for the position was found. They rather unanimously deprecated the idea of my severing official relations with the Board; but as a last resort I still feel that it may be best to do so. I place the matter before you for consideration, in case the other methods to meet the need fail. If in addition to the failure of these other methods Mr.Brauer should accept our invitation to come and work for the Theological Class, or someone else is found to take his place, I should consider it a strong indication that I ought to devote myself chiefly to these other interests at least for a number of years.. I have had quite a little business training, especially during my college course. Since coming here a good deal of my time has been taken up with purely business matters. Those who know me well think I have quite a faculty for management. If they were to speak frankly, perhaps some would say that a good business man was spoiled to make a poor preacher and teacher. As it is, no small part of my time is taken up with business matters. If by withdrawing from the Board I have a free hand to look after these other important interests, so much the better. Without being any particular expense to the Board

I would be a kind of reinforcement, and do much of the missionary work that I do now. I would naturally continue to be at the head of the orphanage work which is independent of the Board. I would continue to manage the business matters of the station, manage the treasury, etc., just as an outsider could be engaged to do. For this service a fair allowance could be made me in addition to house rent. The question of my support for two or three years until I got business on to a self supporting basis would remain, Perhaps this support could be furnished as I suggested by the Industrial Missions Aid Society. Or it might be met by the Board in the form of a retiring grant. I would naturally expect that the expenses of my family's return to America would be met by the Board when the time came, as in the case of any one resigning from the direct service of the Board.

These are some of the suggestions that occur to me now. They can be worked up more in detail if the need should actually arise. I believe that all will be well; that my duty will be clearly revealed to me when the time comes to decide. Please pardon my taking so much of your time now, but it is because I feel that you will be one of the important factors in making the decision.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

I have said nothing in the foregoing of the great service a Christian business man can render by introducing upright American methods of doing business - an important missionary work in itself - but you can readily see this for yourself.

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Essay on Man

Rec'd AUG 2 1904
Ans'd SEP 1 1904

Harpoot, Turkey, July 7, 1904.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your favors of June 8th and 9th came this morning, the latter containing the check for Asadoor Ananian of Hooeli.

I thank you heartily for your kind words about my withdrawing from the Mission. You evidently had not received the letter in which I went into the matter rather fully, but were writing on the basis of what others had written. You have since got my letter and possibly have conferred with Mr. Riggs on the subject, who was here when the matter was discussed in station meetiug.

From that letter you will see that I have no desire whatever to withdraw from the Mission. The missionary work is my chosen loved life-work. But I see the great opportunity and need of pushing the missionary work into industrial and commercial lines. If the right man can be found for such work here, I shall be the best pleased of anyone; but if the proper man is not forthcoming, I am willing as a last resort to give myself up to that position. In so doing I do not feel that I become less of a missionary, but more of one. Already much of my time is taken up with what may be called business as distinguished from strictly evangelical and educational work. For instance, here is that check you have sent me. Only the other day some one brought me one hundred liras for investment in America This is a kind of work that neither you nor I are under any obligation to do, and yet we do not care to turn away the people who trust us in these matters. The Ottoman Bank has applied to Dr. Norton for a man who could act as their agent here. He knows of no native that he would take the responsibility of recommending. But if I were free to accept such a position, not only would I be doing in part what I am doing now and at the same time relieve you and missionaries here of such work, but at the same time I hope I could be a living sermon to people of business honor and integrity. There are many such lines in which one can be a living exampl

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to the people of rightiousness. I could get closer to the people, and I have no doubt that often by word and deed I could have more effective influence for good than in the pulpit or the teacher's chair. On Sundays I should probably preach no less then than now, and by coming more in contact with the every day life of the people my sermons would probably be more to the point than now. For the first few years I could probably arrange to do some teaching also. I feel pretty sure that in two or three years I could be self-supporting, and in this way you could practically have an extra missionary-you would send out another man, and I would be a hearty co-laborer, tho not officially connected with the Board.

I hope you will not think that I am a headstrong enthusiast in this matter. I simply want to do what I can do best for the best interests of the Kingdom. The idea of withdrawing from the Board is only that I may have a free hand to do the best work without putting the Board in any embarrassing circumstances or straining any of its rules. I am glad to be guided in this matter, and am ready to do what is clearly my duty.

Thanking you again for your kindly interest,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

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Rev. J. Stanley Ladd
Tacoma, Wash.

Harpoot, Turkey, July 29, 1904. ARS'D OCT 6 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Yesterday I sent you the estimates of our Station for the coming year. We have done our best to keep them down to the lowest notch, but still you see that for our general work we have asked 86 liras more than you have appropriated for us for a number of years past. Our work is growing, the needs are greater, and yet we have to make a fixed sum stretch thinly over it all. Help must come from somewhere. Either our percentage must be changed. It is time that we should have a larger percentage than Mardin, for instance. Or you must make a larger appropriation, or we must look to help from outside. Perhaps all three methods will finally be brought into play. Among the grants in aid that for Bizmeshen (50 liras) is now the most urgent. If you do not find some way of meeting that, I dont know what we shall do.

Perhaps you remember that we became security personally for help up to fifty liras for the church building at Mezereh. Later you wrote us that this would be provided for. No appropriation to cover this has as yet appeared. A gift by a Friend of $88.00 (20 liras) appeared last year in the account, and I am not sure whether you meant to have this count toward the fifty liras or not.

You will notice that the estimates for the women's work has materially increased over last year. The chief item of increase is for the school on the other side of the city. There were some twenty or thirty large girls who used to come over here to the High School. They were subjected to insult, and there was even danger in their going to and fro each day through the markets. The people made a desperate effort to have a High School for girls over there. As we had some margin of funds we agreed to try the experiment of helping them one third of the expense for one year. The experiment has proved a marked success, and now the people hardly know how to get along without their High School. We have therefore

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put that item in the estimates, and trust that the Women's Board will in no wise fail us. In fact arrangements have been made to continue the school in the fall, and if the appropriation fails us, we shall have to go into debt, and then shut down the following year to make up.

I enclose a scheme of co-operation which I have drawn up, which I have reason to believe will be acceptable to the Germans, tho we have not yet submitted it to them. We shall await Mr. Riggs' return before we make a final draft, and submit to them to forward to their committee and send a copy to the Prud. Com. I thot you might like to have this in hand to be thinking it over in company with Mr. Browne. I have also sent a copy to Dr. Lee at Marash where co-operation with the Germans has been tried to some extent. I also send you a translation I have made of a portion of the minutes of the German conferance at Marash last May.

I feel that the Germans are here to stay, and think it is the part of wisdom for us to make a wise arrangement of co-operation, rather than let them be entirely free to pursue their own policy and methods. Then their coming may be the solution of the increasingly embarrassing fact of the inadequacy of the Board's funds to meet the needs. The Germans are here to stay and to work. We need their help. Now let us devise some way of working harmoniously and profitably.

Mr. Carey and I go to Guljuk to-morrow to spend Sunday. The German friends from Diarbekir have come there to camp as they did last year. Possibly I will arrange to take my family over there for a fortnight. I hope you and yours are having a good chance to rest this summer.

With kind regards,

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With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. T. Ainslie.

1 Enclosure

68.

From the Minutes of the German Conference at Marash, May, 1904.

Our Relation to the Protestant Churches and to the American Mission.

I. The opinions of the brethren and sisters differed somewhat in regard to our position and towards the subject of the Evangelical Congregational Church. In any case a German Church should never be established. Division is from the Evil one, and therefore unity is strongly commanded. We must seek to support and uplift the Protestant Churches. Our larger boys who are being educated as teachers or as preachers wait for situations-work must be provided for them. In districts where the Board has not the requisite means there shall the Hilfsbund enter and help in the location of preachers and in the establishment or support of schools. But the Hilfsbund will make it a (usual) rule to care for the present only for those who have gone out from the orphanages.

II. In the discussion of the kind and manner of this co-operation with the American Mission two possibilities were considered:-

a. Our work has no denominational character. We therefore refuse to mix in the affairs of the Protestant Church. At the location of preachers we give only the money and decide on the preachers for whom we are ready to pay. Should a person be proposed who in the opinion of the Hilfsbund should not work, then we have veto-power; otherwise the preacher is subject to the already existing organization, and we have nothing further to do with the community or with the preacher. It is otherwise with evangelization. Where the German workers are invited to preach they have personal freedom. The school work must be separated (distinguished) from the church work. For the schools there must be established a school committee with representatives from the American and German Mission and with representatives from among the Armenians. This school committee will decide together matters pertaining to all the protestant schools. But with

German money only those schools will be cared for which are in certain villages or a special district which has been given over to us. There must also be guaranteed us a certain influence in the schools regarding the method of instruction(Lehrplan), the course of study(Lectionsplan) and school method.

b. It is hard to separate the church and school work since the teachers sent to the villages must act at the same time as preachers. It is therefore necessary to co-operate with the American Mission for churches as well as schools; the coming together of certain Germans from the Hilfsbund to elect the members to the so-called Home Missionary Society or "Meeoutune", which arranges all the affairs of churches and schools. The giving over of certain villages or a special district in which are the churches and schools to be supported by German money so long as the natives are unable to do so. Here also there is to be the veto-power in the location of preachers and teacherr, who, by the way, must conform to the rule of being former pupils in the German establishments.

III. After the two possibilities were thoroughly discussed it was decided that the second possibility should first be adopted, and that provisionally. But on the part of the Hilfsbund no definite appropriation will be granted, but we hold ourselves to the rule to grant the necessary amount only for those who have gone out from our orphanages, whether the aid be for churches or for school work. The whole matter is first of all only an experiment- the matter can only be finally adjusted if the experience of several years proves its worth.

IV. Note by Mr. Ehmann. Pastor Ernst Lohmann left me also the following suggestions: In the whole matter of churches and schools and in the question of uniting with the American Mission the circumstances are local-in certain districts so different from others- that at best local arrangements should be made with the missionaries whom it concerns corresponding to the local circumstances.

Mr. Ehmann verbally explains that they are willing to drop the clauses in which it is made conditional for their help to be given only to those coming from the German establishments; and since Euphrates College is recognized as the head of the educational plant, the course of study in all the subordinate schools will naturally conform to its requirements.

Plan of Co-operation.

In order to carry on more effectively the work of Evangelization and Christian Education in the Harpoot Field, we agree to the following principles:-

1. A Committee of Co-operation shall be formed, made up in equal numbers of American missionaries, Germans connected with the Orphanage Work of the Frankfort Committee, and of members elected by the Harpoot Evangelical Union.

2. To this Committee shall pertain all questions relating to Churches and Schools for which aid is needed by the native communities. It shall decide what preacher and teachers shall be employed, what salaries they shall receive, and what part of these the people shall pay. In the construction of Church- and School-buildings it shall decide what proportion of help shall be given.

3. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote of those present and voting. All members shall have an equal voice. If, however, all the American members or all the German members, are united in believing a certain expenditure to be unwise, they shall have the right to veto the said expenditure by the society they represent, pending a reference of the matter to the Prudential Committee of the American Board, or to the Frankfort Committee respectively. While the Americans and Germans have this negative power over their own funds, they shall have no independent right to undertake work, or make expenditures, or employ persons not approved by the Committee.

4. In general, aid to the Churches and for general Evangelistic Work shall be furnished by the American Board, and aid for Schools shall be given by the Frankfort Committee. When a preacher acts also as a teacher, or vice versa, the aid shall be given either by the Americans or Germans, or by both in equal measure, as they may decide. So far as possible all teachers shall be graduates of Euphrates College, or an institution of equal standing, and shall have had special instruction in pedagogy at least for a year, with practical experience in teaching. In the

same way all preachers shall be graduates of the College, or have an equivalent education, and shall have studied Theology for two years at the Harpoot Seminary, or at some other Seminary of equal standing. Aid for those preparing for the ministry shall be given by the Board, and for those preparing to be teachers, by the Frankfort Committee; but the question as to who shall be accepted for such training and the form and amount of aid to be given shall be decided by the Co-operative Committee.

5. While all preachers and teachers are expected to be full of the evangelical spirit, no further test shall be imposed than a hearty assent to the Apostles' Creed, or to the statement of belief adopted by the Harpoot Evangelical Union. They shall moreover be persons approved by the Union, and shall express a willingness to conform to its principles. In places where protestant work has already been established no attempt shall be made to change the creed or form of government of the church; and no aid given to churches or schools or toward the construction of buildings shall give the Americans or Germans any rights in such property, or a right to vote on the internal affairs of the community. In places where new work is opened among Gregorian Armenians and Syrians the effort shall be made to introduce the Gospel leaven into the old Church rather than to insist on protestant forms.

6. The Co-operative Committee shall have regular meetings once a month. At the wish of three members special meetings may be held by giving notice twenty-four hours in advance to all members whom it is possible to reach. A quorum shall consist of one third of the entire membership, and shall contain at least one member from the Americans, one from the Germans, and one from the natives.

July 29, 1904

Extract from Minutes of Conference, Central Turkey at Marash

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Private

Rec'd SEP 14 1904

Garden House, Hartford, Aug. 13/04.

Ans'd OCT 6 1904

Dear Dr. Barton, -

The other day Dr. Barnum brought for my signature a vote asking for the return of Miss Bunt and Daniels. I told him that the vote ought to be made separate for each person, as I for one could not vote in the same way for both. I moreover suggested that since neither of them was expecting to return for about a year the question might wait for several months until more members of our station were present.

I have written a letter to Mr. Browne on this subject which I hope he will show you. In that I dwelt especially on the well known inability of Miss Daniels to maintain pleasant relations with her American associates. I shall not have done my duty until I make known somewhere her relations to the natives and the work. I write this only to you, and with perfect confidence that no one else will know of my having done so. Having done this and having voted against Miss D's return, I shall feel that I have freed myself of all responsibility in reference to her return.

of punishment? Intimations have been heard
lips that some girls have sickened and died
by reason of being frightened by her.

Let me add a leaf from my own ex-
perience. About two years ago there came a
shipment of boxes, which contained one
addressed to her, but which by the in-
voice showed that it contained articles
for a number of other persons. As a
matter of accommodation (and as I had
often done before for other persons) I opened
the box and distributed the articles to
the proper owners. At this she was
raged. She not only cried, but ran
about in a frenzy. This is one instance.
The girls not infrequently see her — what
shall we call it — raving (?) — lack
self control. They see her jealousy of
any of her associates receiving any attention
from them. They know the attention and
homage which she exacts for herself.
They experience her harsh and often arbitrary
severity. Even the best teachers, those who
she seemed trust most, deplore these
things. Now I doubt if the machine
the stress and the tears the shade in
prayer meetings will neutralize the effect

When Dr. Gates was here there was some pretty plain talking in which she was told that unless there were a change it would be unbearable for her to return to the work. Some thought they saw a change in her at that time. But that as it may, when the Gates left the most effective restraint was removed from her. The Barnums as you know are not inclined to cross her will: they rather coddle her. Mr. Riggs as a young man and late comer will never be in the position to regulate her. She is now left her own master, in which position her interest characteristics can have free play. I will not dwell again on her relation to her American co-workers. She may wear them out or drive them away, and it might be possible to keep things so that there would be no harmful effect on the natives. But is because her characteristics are prominent before the natives that I do not hesitate to say that her influence is positively pernicious. They are constantly seeing and commenting on her jealousy, lack of self control - and other ugly traits. What can we expect of a school at whose head such a character has absolute sway?

Her methods of governing a school are those of a tyrant and detective: order is kept out of terror. I think no one will deny that there has been just as good, if not better, order kept here this past year, but it has been done by winning by sympathetic love, rather than by terrorizing. Of course I do not know much of anything of all that has gone on in the school during this Dr's stay and of her treatment of the girls, but I can infer pretty accurately from the facts I have in hand. For perhaps you know Mr Chapman and his wife, Alabamians, who have been teaching here in the school for the past eight years. Those inoffensive people it seemed be hard to find. They are perfectly devoted to her. They seemed go through fire for her. Well, she has struck this old man on several occasions with a heavy iron key. He seemed never to have admitted it never even tell his wife – if somebody had not happened to see one of the times. The wife does not tell him how many times she has suffered from this Dr's hands in a similar way. If she will treat old, inoffensive people in this way what would she not do to girls who deserve some thing

her example.

If I had hope that she would refrain, I would not say a word; but as I have shown, now that those who could regulate her tomorrow are gone, I feel sure that she will be more and more confirmed in her characteristics. At any rate, I don't think the missionary field is the place where the experiment of her reform should take place.

If a way of detaining her in America is found, I know a hundred and one will be raised in certain quarters to the effect that if anyone finds a way of getting rid of her, it does not want. I think this is to Stanford's credit. It would be foolishness a premium on undesirable traits for one to think that no matter what disagreeable characteristics one possesses in her or the worst sense of his position, Miss Daniels has had more than enough warning. She does not seem to have heard it in the least. I feel strongly that it would be a great mistake to send her back here. It would give ground to the sayings of Carlisle to the effect that anybody is good enough to be a

Rev. Geo. P. Harper
Stanford
Aug 13 - 1904

missionary. Or, however, there is something of the contrary to be true; that those who are good enough to stay at home, who can be tolerated in the more favorable circumstances there, cannot get along in the more trying circumstances of the mission field. Now a primary requisite is that he be able to live agreeably with his associates. To this of course must be added that he should be able to be a tolerable good example of the truth and principles he is sent out here to establish.

Please excuse the length of this. It is the last I shall write on the subject. You and Mr. Browne are the only ones to whom I have confided these statements. When the time comes to vote I shall vote against this Dr return, and if necessary in a general way give the reason therefor.

Yours very truly,

Geo. F. Knapp.

Rec'd NOV 7 1904

Warsport, Vt. Bay, Oct. 11/04.

Ans'd NOV 7 1904

Dear Dr. Barton, —

I do not know as the letter I sent you last summer has reached you, in which I explained why I did not sign the vote inviting Miss Brost and Miss Daniels back. But whether you have received that or not, you have heard from other sources what the feeling is about Miss Daniels' return. Last Friday evening the subject was discussed freely and frankly in Station meeting. Dr. Barnum is sending through you a letter to her. It was I who suggested that we take no action now, but wait till we see what the effect of such a letter would be on her, and what impression the rest of you get of her.

One thing I think was clearly brought out that night, and that was that we all feel that her return would be intolerable unless there were a radical change of character. In fixt forming definite action we do not in any way commit ourselves to voting for her return, whatever the outcome of the letter may

her. Some of us are indisposed to think that a few months is enough to show that the leopard has really changed its spots. She ought to have at least a year there to show that any proposed change is genuine. If after hearing from her and from you, the majority of us should vote for her return now, this should also be distinctly understood: if I have gauged the temper of our circle correctly they will promptly invite her to return to America, if they find her reverting to her old characteristics after coming here. Those who are responsible for bringing her here take no small risk. If during the fifteen and more years that she has been there and has had the restraint of a Christian family she has not reformed, what hope is there now, when the withdrawal of the Barnum's at any time will leave her the senior member of the station? We are still thinking about the matter and continue to pray much over it, and are sure the Lord will make the right course plain in the end.

Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Oct, 11, 1904

PC

Rec'd 71

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec. 29, 1904. Ans'd FEB 1 1905

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Your letter of Oct. 8th has remained unanswered till now, and since then I have received that of Nov. 8th.

As to the gift for the Mezereh Church the appns. from the Leonard Legacy as sent us were all assigned, and we would not like to divert any of that for this purpose unless absolutely necessary. What we personally pledged the Mezreh people was that for the roofing of the new church we would be responsible up to fifty liras of all that was necessary above fifty liras which they were to pay. Our share has amounted to 33.32 liras. Deducting the 20 liras which a friend sent leaves 13.32 still to be paid for. If it is possible to get this from any other place, we would rather not draw on our chapel Building Fund. We have plenty of use for this fund. Every year since I have been here we have put in our estimates Grants in Aid for chapels where our help was needed, but so far we have received nothing in the appropriations.

We are now ready for the grant for our new Seminary building. In round figures the account is as follows:-

Cost of building	250 liras
Sundry furnishings	5 "
Books purchased here	20 "
For running expenses for 1905	20 "
Total,	295 "

255
44
1122

I hope you will see that this credit is soon sent us. The excess above this which appears in our balance sheet is what I am carrying on our account for the College. It will soon be squared.

Mr. Carey will doubtless write you of the Theol. Class and of their showing at the public examination last Friday. I think as a whole they have done very creditable work.

You have probably kept track of the best publications in English on the Armenians and the Armenian Church. We would be glad to have you send us what you think would be most useful. We are sending for Conybere's "Key of Truth" showing the principles of the Armenian Paulicians. I wonder if you could not get the Outlook Co. to donate us a set of the "Historian's History of the World". From notices I have seen of it I should judge that it would be a valuable work of reference.

We have not yet come to a definite arrangement with the Germans as to co-operation. My associates are more suspicious of them than I am and are inclined to go slow. This winter one of their grown up orphans is the teacher in Hulakegh. We are inclined to ask the Germans to give the aid for his support. Perhaps little by little we shall feel our way to a safe, sound basis of co-operation.

From the balance sheet which goes this week to Mr. Wiggin through Mr Peet

Yours very sincerely,

G. P. Knapp

Personal

you will see that we are in sore need of help from some quarter. I trust you will get the chance to see both the balance sheet and the letter to Mr.Wiggin which accompanies it. The fact is we have overrun the appn. for Native Agency in both the Men's and Women's Departments together by about 70 liras.We could not very well help ourselves and do justice to the work. It remains to be seen whether in some way this deficit will be made up to us,or whether we shall be obliged seriously to cripple our work this coming year in order that we may come out even in our accounts at its end.

Mr.John Menzigian of Hooeloo would like to have you send me $100.00 from his deposit under your care.A check in U.S. currency such as you sent the last time would probably be the simplest and cheapest way of transmitting the money. I hope you will favor the proposition which I make in the letter to Mr.Wiggin for simplifying this deposit business,and at the same time benefiting these poor people still more.

As to the question which Miss Wheeler raises about the management of the orphanage work here,I would say that this work was entrusted to my care soon after my arrival here.All important questions concerning it are brought before the station and decided after full and free discussion.The general policy is determined,and details are left for me to work out.It is not improbable that during these five years I have done things without consultation that would have better been brought before the station.This has not been due to any aversion to talk matters over with others,but more perhaps to thoughtlessness and a disinclination to trouble those who were very busy-sometimes also the difficulty of getting the station together when matters could not wait long for decision. I propose the first chance I can get to ask the station if they would like to be consulted in the matter of details more than they are now.If they can take the time it would be a relief to me if they would share the responsibility for everything.

During the seven or eight weeks that the Theological class has a vacation now I propose to make my headquarters in Perchenj,and let Bod.Durtad go to Choonkoosh.I shall try to be at home one day in the week to look after my correspondence,accounts,etc.I do not feel that I could go to a distance this time and let work accummulate here. Bod.Durtad's wife,Youghaper,who used to be in your family will surely take good care of me.They now have five doughter,the last having come about two months ago.Mrs.Knapp accompanied me a week ago last Sunday to the village,when I made arrangements with the people about my coming and their pastor's going.I had hoped he would get off this week,but an unusually heavy snow-storm will probably prevent his getting off for a few days.

With Christmas and New Year's greetings from us all to you and your family,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

you will see that we are in sore need of help from some quarter. I trust you will get the chance to see both the balance sheet and the letter to Mr.Wiggin which accompanies it. The fact is we have overrun the appn. for Native Agency in both the Men's and Women's Departments together by about YO Tiras.We could not very well help ourselves and do justice to the work. It remains to be seen whether in some way this deficit will be made up to us,or whether we shall be obliged seriously to cripple our work this coming year in order that we may come out even in our accounts at its end.

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With Christmas and New Year's greetings from us all to you and your family,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. C. Raynolds

Personal

Rec'd FEB 3 1905

72.

Harpoot, Turkey, Jan. 5, 1905.

Ans'd FEB 3 1905

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Dr. Barnum has written you and is enclosing the letter which he has written Miss Daniels on behalf of the station in reference to her return. After the kind way you have received previous letters of mine on this subject I do not think you will take it amiss if I write once more. The more light we can get on a subject and the more angles from which we can see it the nearer we can get at the truth and know better what is best to do. It is only with that in mind that I write again. I think I can truly say that I have no personal interest to serve. There is no one in the station that will have less to do with Miss Daniels than I, if she returns. It will make little difference with me personally whether she comes or not. Of course we shall not be compelled to have her at our table, and I think it is distinctly understood that we shall not invite her to be one of our family. In opposing her return I have simply tried to put myself in others' place. I have done for other people's sisters and daughters what I would like to have had others do if it were my sister or daughter who was to be associated with Miss Daniels in the isolation of foreign missionary work.

As I told you before it was I who suggested that Miss Daniels be written to and we await her reply and find out what impression she made on others before taking final action. It must be confessed that her reply was a disappointment to many of us. It does not add to its value to know that it was a letter revised after suggestions from some of you there. I do not like to believe that you suppressed this fact intentionally in writing to us. Mrs. Barton's account of our interview with Miss Daniels written to Mrs. Barnum was even more disappointing. In it you distinctly saw the old Miss Daniels. There was the selfishness. All her thot was what the her non-return would have on herself-it would break her her heart, kill her, etc.: no thot of what effect her return would have on her as-

sociates and the work. Yet, she loved the work, but selfishly: she would not allow her associates to attend teachers' meeting, and it was after great difficulty that she consented to allow them to attend the meeting of church members. Then in that interview there appeared the querulous jealousy, the complaint that she was not appreciated and her associates were regarded with more favor than the others. Then you got the impression that she was the wronged party and not her associates. Perhaps what surprises us most is the great surprise with which she received these revelations(?) as tho she had never suspected that she had ever been in the wrong. Dr. Barnum's letter makes it plain that she had been repeatedly spoken to in spite of her reiterated assertions to the contrary. Then we do not forget that this interview was before Mrs. Barton and yourself, where she would take special pains to exercise self-restraint. We can imagine what it would have been under other circumstances. Some of us cannot believe that such a tremendous change took place in her character during the short interval between this interview and the time that she wrote her letter. Then as I have said the fact that after due deliberation and in calmness she wrote a letter which you did not think it wise to send is to say the least prejudicial to her. I for one cannot believe that she is radically changed. I do not believe that she will come here, and forgetting the past, work on a new basis with her associates. Much as is said about asking her to resign in case no real change is found to be in her, I doubt if such a step will be taken when she is once on the ground. I fear that matters will be worse than they were, worse than they would have been if no question had been raised about her return. There is a bare possibility that she will not accept such an invitation that is being sent. She once told Miss Platt while visiting Poughkeepsie that she did not know as she would ever return to Harpcot, people had changed so much since she first entered the work. Perhaps she will notice the absence of "unanimous" and "cordial" in the invitation. Of

associates and the work. Yes? , she loved the work,but selfishly:she would not allow her associates to attend teachers' meeting,and it was after great difficulty that she consented to allow them to attend the meeting of church members. Then in that interview there appeared the querulous jealousy,the complaint that she was not appreciated and her associates were regarded with more favor than the others.Then you got the impression that she was the wronged party and not her associates. Perhaps what surprises us most is the great surprise with which she received these revelations(?) as tho she had never suspected that she had ever been in the wrong. Dr.Barnum's letter makes it plain that she had been repeatedly spoken to in polite or tolerated assertions to the contrary.Then we can not forget that this interview was before Mrs.Barton and yourself,where she could take special pains to exercise self-restraint . We can imagine what it would have been under other circumstances.None of us cannot believe that such a remarkable change took place in her character during the short interval between the interview and the time that she wrote her letter.Then as I have said the letter after due deliberation and in calmness she wrote a letter which you do not think it mine to send is to say the least prejudicial to her. I for one cannot believe that she is radically changed.I do not believe that she will [illegible] and forgetting the past work on a new basis with her associates.Much [illegible] said about asking her to resign in case no real change is found to be in [illegible] doubt if such a step will be taken when she is once on the ground. I fear [illegible] matters will be worse than they were,worse than they would have been if [illegible] invitation had been raised about her return.There is a bare possibility that [illegible] will not ~~assent~~ such an invitation that is being sent. One once told Miss [illegible] while visiting Poughkeepsie that she did not know as she would ever return to Harpoot,people had changed so much since she first entered the work.Perhaps [illegible] will notice the absence of "unanimous" and "cordial" in the invitation.Of

the nine ballots cast on the question of inviting her to return three were plain affirmatives, one a plain negative and five conditional affirmatives such as "provided a strong letter accompanies the invitation""in case she accepts the conditions"etc. One who voted a plain Yes afterwards said that she supposed all the votes would be simple yeas or nays, else she would have attached a condition: she supposed that was understood in any case. I do not think I would misrepresent the feeling of the station in saying that if Miss Daniels could of herself contentedly settle down in some work elsewhere such news would be received here with a sense of relief. I cannot help feeling that one reason which leads the Barnums to wish Miss Daniels' return is their concern for Emma. It is true that she ought not to bear this burden much longer. Miss Huntington is planning to take her furlough this summer, unless in the case of Miss Daniels' return it is thot best for her to stay another year in order to establish a changed relationship, or maintain the position she has acquired during Miss D's absence.

What is to be done in case Miss Daniels does not return? The first ~~thot~~ one that occurs to us is Alice Browne. We cannot repress regret that she should throw away the advantages she would have in the work here by going to a strange land and learning a strange tongue. If she could be persuaded to come here and bring along her father, that would be the ideal arrangement. Mr. Browne need not come for a term of more than three years. During that time the present theological class and another one would finish their course. By that time our field would be pretty well supplied and we could afford to wait for several years before starting another class. By the time a third class is started the present teachers would be much more experienced, a good native teacher could probably have been found, and perhaps a new man from America have been broken in.

If it is absolutely out of the question for Miss Alice Browne to come,

there is another suggestion.Could we not get ~~get~~ Miss Mary Riggs,now at Adabazar? Most of our young ladies have seen her and are much pleased with her.She uses both Turkish and Armenian well and has had considerable experience in teaching. She and her brothers here are especially fond of oneanother.It would be a very pleasant arrangement for her and the three Riggs's here,tho of course they do not hint at such a thing.Moreover she is one of those persons who need vigorous outdoor exercise to keep in good trim.At Adabazar with only a single lady associat she does not have that opportunity and consequently is not at her best. Miss Daniels on the other hand,is one who does not care about exercise.It is hard to get her out for a little walk even. IN any case do you not think it would be possible for you to make some such arrangement as this there: -let Miss Riggs come here for a year or two,and Miss Daniels in the mean time supply her place at Adabazar? This would give a chance of seeing whether the change in Miss Daniels were real .Miss Riggs at the same time would have a good visit with her brothers, and we would find out what position she was qualified for in case it was thot best to make the transfer permanent.There would be no extra expense for outfit or travelling expenses,except for travelling in case at the end of the specified time the two change places again,and that expenditure would not be considered a bad investment.

I hope I have not wearied you beyond measure with all this.Please do not think for a moment that I want to frustrate the will of the majority in any way.I simply wanted you to get another point of view.Perhaps I have written more fully and exactly than any of the others.At least I have not consciously omitted any important facts or impressions bearing on our decision.If she returns here,you may rest assured that so far as I have anything to do with her I shall do my best to make her work a success. The only reservation I make is about receiving her into our family. [redacted] censorship!

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Would be glad if you would let Mr. Barnum see this.

Harpoot. Jan. 5. 1905.

28

Rec'd FEB 27 1905

Hartford. Jan. 28/05.

Ans'd MAR 3 1905

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Enclosed please find three copies of our orphan report — one for yourself, one for Dr. Strong and one for Mr. Hicks.

You may be interested to know that at a Station meeting last evening Mr. Magat and Mrs. Riggs were asked to serve with Miss Hall and myself as an orphanage Committee. With this larger Com. I trust the Station can keep more in touch with the work, and that supervision will be more constant and effective.

Yours very truly,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Dear

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Barnhart Nursery Farm 28.1905

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Rec'd FEB 27 1905

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, Jan'y, 1905.

ear Friends of the Armenian Orphans,-

Is it possible that in my last annual eport I gave too glowing an account of our Orphan Industries? It would seem o from the fact that practically no help has been given us during the year or this department of our work. While success has been no less than in the receding year, more funds are needed to put these industries on a solid basis. ur strong desire is to bring them to such a point that from their proceeds e can maintain two small, permanent orphanages, one for each sex, where needy hildren can get a good, practical Christian training.

President Riggs of Euphrates College during a visit to America last ummer secured $500.00 towards equipping a Cabinet Shop where school boys ould learn to help themselves. We were dissatisfied with our carpentry department last year. Now we are glad of a chance to enter into partnership with his college undertaking; but in order to do so on equal terms we must be able o provide $500.00 and additional sums as fast as the plant may be enlarged.

During the year we turned out 4,000 pieces of Gingham with our twenty-hree looms. If we only had the capital, we could nearly double the number of ooms with very small proportionate expense, and consequently, much more profit.

We have not yet given up the idea of having a place where some of hese orphans could be trained in agricultural pursuits. For a region like this, here agriculture is the leading work, such a farm would be of great value, and ight in time develop into an agricultural school connected with the College. Will not the capital be forthcoming to enable us to carry out this plan? A small eginning has been made with the gift of a few acres of land, suitable for market-gardening, in a near village. One of our boys took a prize last summer in a overnment exhibition of silk culture. We wish to send one or two boys for the wo years' course at the Imperial Silk Culture Institute at Brousa, near Cons'ple.

The manager of our industrial department, Mr. Melcon G. Benneyan, made, ithout cost to the orphanage, a trip to Constantinople last summer. While there e had a chance to study the rug market, to exhibit Rugs of our own make, and to et supplies for the orphans at a large saving of middlemen's profit.

The foreman of our European shoe industry has invented a Seamless Upper or boots and shoes, by the use of which more durability is secured, and both time nd material are saved in the making. Should the application he has made for U.S. atents succeed, he will halve any profit with the orphanage.

After considerable experimenting we have at last succeeded in constructing a Bath over the bakery. By expending only 25 cents a day extra for wood the ame fire which bakes the bread heats all the water needed for the bath and keeps he room hot besides. We thus save the extra expense and the annoyance incident o using the public baths. The boarding school boys and many townspeople use the ath also. We have yet to find a satisfactory solution of the water problem. At resent most of it is brought in skins on men's backs from a fountain a quarter f a mile away, and costs about five cents for two hogsheads. We hope in time to

be able to purchase a spring which can be turned into the aquaduct supplying the mission premises and with which the bath can be connected.

The evening school for the working boys and the half-day school for the working girls have been continued. The expense for Education here in Harpoot has been much higher than usual, nearly $1000.00. This has been due to the increased tuition as the orphans have reached higher grades, and to the need of buying new text-books. We have twelve boys now in the College, nine of them being freshmen, and twelve will be ready to enter College in the fall. We very much hope that these boys will be able to finish the course, and that a large number of them will become efficient teachers and preachers.

During last year the orphans decreased from 705 to 601, or about half the number there were when I came here five years ago. There have been no deaths in the orphanages, but a boy and a girl died while visiting friends in the summer. Thirteen girls were married. Ten small girls were transferred to the Danish Sisters at Mezeren. Twenty-five new orphans were taken in, twenty of whom are provided for by two Armenian gentlemen in Chicago,-the Pushman Brothers. The need of continuing the support of this work is seen from the fact that of the 379 orphans in the Harpoot Homes 10 are 8 years and under, 35, 12, and under, 155, 15, and under, 91, 18, and under, and 88, 20, and under. We expect the working boys to leave when they are 18 years old, but the great difficulty is to find work for them. For the girls it is especially hard to find homes except as they get married, so for them it is indispensible that we should develop the industries by which they can support themselves under our protection. In fact, there is absolutely no work outside by which they can make a living.

In the parable of the Good Samaritan Christ taught that our neighbor is he who stands in need of us. Surely these Armenian orphans need our help. Shall we not obey the second great commandment, endorsed by our Master, and love our neighbors as ourselves?. It is for you and those whom you can interest to say, how long this work shall continue and what form it shall take.

We shall be glad of new supporters for the orphans and for new subscribers to the stock of the industrial work. Tho Miss Seymour in her 74th year thought it best to return to the homeland last summer, Miss Hall is bravely trying to carry on the correspondence she laid down. The annual cost of support for each orphan is $25 x. Shares in the Industrial Work are $10 each.

Funds can be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York City,
Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.,
H. M. Ferguson, Esq., 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W., London,
Mr. N. W. Peet, Bible House, Constantinople.

While it is preferable to send funds to the above addresses, those who find it more convenient, can send personal checks, drafts on London, or Post Office Orders on Constantinople direct to Miss Hall or myself. Registered letters containing U.S. bank bills and stamps are likely to reach here safely. In addressing add to "Harpoot, Turkey", "Open Mail via London and Constantinople".

Your sincere fellow-worker,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, Jan. 1905

Orphan Report

Rec'd MAR 17 1905

75.

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb.17, 1905.

Ans'd MAR 22 1905

Dear Dr.Barton,-

This week we have started a vote around the Mission for permission to send our oldest daughter, Winifred next summer to America, I to escort her as far as Consple. We do not yet know with whom she will go from there on. Miss Huntington will probably go on next summer, but she is rather planning to travel about Europe some with her brother before she goes home. All will come out right in the end we trust.

We do not yet know where Winifred will make her home when she reaches America. Rather than have her go to the general homes at Auburndale or Oberlin, we are very anxious that she should be in some private family, where for the first year at least she could have the personal attention of a home school. We are looking around for such a place. The home of our Miss Wilson's aunt, Mrs. Wilson, in Cambridge, is just such a place as we wish, but it is beyond our means. If you happen to know of a good place that would come within the means of a missionary, we would be glad to be put in correspondence with the mother of the home.

While in Consple I expect to get some much needed dentistry done. Another thot has occurred to me. I want very much sometime to visit the Armenian monastery, library, etc. at the island of St. Lazarus near Venice. If I could spend two or three weeks there, I think it would be of great help to me in getting acquainted with Armenian literature and history. This year I am taking special lessons in the language, and am trying besides to get some facility in reading the ancient dialect. I do not think the expense by water from Consple on and back would be so very much, but it would be beyond my private means. If you know of a way by which I could be helped out, I should consider it a very valuable opportunity. I hope the benefit I would get would react on my work here, especially that in the Seminary.

Our second term with the Theological Class begins next Monday the 20th. We have heard good reports from these students during the seven weeks that they have been out. I have been able to visit all the places since they were located there. I was not, however, able to carry out my plan to make Perchenj my center, and let Bod. Durtad go to Choonkoosh. If you did not already know how badly we need Mr. Browne here, I would continue to ding it in your ears. I hope you have seen Bod. Papazian's article on the Pulpit in the Jubilee number of the Avedaper, especially the part in which he speaks of the need of missionary evangelists, and of thh need of a strong Seminary that will train an effective native ministry.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot. Turkey Feb. 17. 1905.

Rec'd MAY 4 1905 76.

Harpoot, Turkey, Mar.30, 1905.

Ans'd MAY 6 1905

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Some four or five years ago some of the Hoghe brethren there left with you between $450 and $500 which they had collected as a fund from which to help the school in their nativr village. Bedros Krekorian, who was one of the committee who handed you the money is now here. He would like to have some steps taken to have the money increased and put to use. If the other members of the Com. there can be got to agree to it, hh would be glad to have the money sent here and invested in a shop for instance at Mezereh, and the proceeds go to help support the Hoghe school. Could you take the trouble to communicate with the other members there and see if you cannot get them to revive their interest in the school, continue to make collections and arrange for the use of the money already collected. The other members there are Hohanes Der Krikorian, Asdoor(or Krikore)Yeghiayan and Asdoor Ovasapian. The adress of the last named is P.O.Box 566, Lowell, Mass. From him you could doubtless get the addresses of the other two. It would doubtless be best for you to write directly to these other two and suggest that something be done to increase the fund and that on hand be put to use. It will be a big point gained if you can get these men stirred up to do something.

I have your favors of Feb.1st and 6th. and enclosure in the latter. We shall try to make our expenditures for native agency so this coming year that we shall make up for our deficit. It will cut in rather deep. Perhaps before we actually come to the time of cutting down the Board may have an unexpected gift from which we can have a share.

I have seen your letter also to the station in reference to Miss Daniels. I must confess that the omens look dark. Her unwillingness to confer with Mr.Browne, and then not condescending to answer our last letter are bad

signs indeed. We were entitled to a letter. We were the ones to judge whether she received our letter in the spirit in which it was written. As it now sta it would appear that she returns solely on your responsibility. It was a big risk at best and now it a greater one. Other ground seems to be shifted besides. She ~~xxxxxxxx~~ is told that she may be asked to retire from the head the female department of the schools. That would not help matters in the leas The one alternative to her not conforming to the conditions should be her retiring from the field Well this bad news is more than made up by the stro hope which is held out that Mr. Browne will return in the fall It will now be our prayer that nothing may arise to hinder him. We are passing through a ver critical period in our relation with the native pastors, and we need one of his combined experience and vigor to help us out in dealing with them.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Geo. P. Knapp
Turkey - Kur. 30-'05

Rec'd MAY 26 1905
Ans'd JUN 15 1905

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 27, 1905.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your favor of the 23d ult. came by the last mail. We can write to you and get a reply before we can get a vote around the Mission. We have not yet heard of the vote about Winifred's going to America has reached the Mission Sec'y at Mardin; but I expect it will be all right, and we can go ahead even if the vote is not actually in hand. We hope Winifred can go on with Prof. and Mrs. Ormiston from Consple about the 1st of July. In that case we shall have to leave here the first week in June. After getting this whatever you need to write me you can send care of Mr. Peet, Consple.

We are very glad to hear about that pleasant home in Portsmouth, N.H. We hope soon you will be able to give us further particulars. If they are willing to give a home to our daughter without adoption we should be much pleased to have her in such a family. Perhaps they would be willing to take her a year from this coming June. For the first year we are anxious to have her where she will have special oversight in school, get adapted to the public school course, and generally get introduced to American life. We are in correspondence with Miss Ives of the Shawmut School in Dorchester, where Miss Mary Tracy is to be the coming year. If our daughter could be in such a home school for a year, after that she could go on in the public schools with much greater advantage At the same time she would fit in into such a home as you mention much better. We would be very grateful if you would see what arrangement could be made, and inform me at Consple, so that I could know before she starts from there.

I don't know what to do about visiting St. Lazarus If I can manage it, I think the expense and time spent will be very much worth while.

Schools closed yesterday. I was planning to spend this vacation of ten

days in visiting Egin, Arabkir, etc., But as I am likely to take a longer jou
in June, I do not feel that I can take the time now, So Mr. Carey and Prof. T
jian are starting to-day. It is a part of the field that Mr. Carey has not y
visited. I hope he will get and impart much good. He has been working hard a
needs the rest and change. I shall be in Hooeloo over Sunday, and perhaps
following Sunday. Three or four of the others are to be in Ichmey over Sun

I have also your. of Mar. 4th. It is very pleasant to learn that th
are those who are interesting themselves in our industrial work. I hope th
right man will be found to come out here and take charge of industrial an
commercial interests.

Others have no doubt written you about the action of the pastors
They do not seem happy unless they can have something to be disgruntled a
While they are in this frame of mind co-operation with them is impossible
They seem to have vented their spleen on the orphanage work, and now they a
turning on the seminary and Mr. Carey's orthodoxy. You know before this
Mr. Browne and the touring work was under fire. So it goes, but we must work
in spite of that worst kind of opposition-from one's supposed friends.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Geo. P. Knapp
Harpoot, Turkey
Apr. 27-1905

Rec'd JUN 9 1905

Harpoot, May 12, 1905.

Ans'd JUN 9 1905

Dear Dr. Barton,-

We have found a very good opportunity to send our daughter, Winifred on to America. Mrs. Ward and her daughter are to leave Marsovan with Margaret White the second week in July, and expect to sail from Naples Aug 2d by a White Star Line steamer direct for Boston. We could not have wished for a better chance to send our daughter on. We have also concluded for this first year to send her to our Miss Wilson's aunt, Mrs. E.D. Wilson, ~~xxxx~~ 16 Lee St., Cambridge. Possibly before the term for her home school opens Mrs. F.D. Greene will take her for a few weeks to her mother's home at Andover.

Our plan is to leave here with Miss Huntington the 16th of June-five weeks from to-day, reaching Consple the 1st of July Miss H. will go on at once to join her sister in Italy, while we wait at Consple for the Marsovan party to come up. I can in the meanwhile get my dentistry and other business attended to and after Winifred has gone on decide whether the visit to the Armenian monastery near Venice is practicable or not.

We shall probably send a man the 22d of this month to Samsoon to meet Miss Daniels and Mrs. Margot. Dr. Norton expects to send a cavass at the same time to meet Mrs. Norton and one or two friends. Her plan now is to make a visit here and then go on with her husband to Smyrna by the southern route.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

JUN 9 1905

JUN 9 1905

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Harpoot,May 12,1905.

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Yours very sincerely,

H. P. Beck.

Harpoot Turkey - Tray 12-05.

79.

RSONAL.

Rec'd JUN 9 1905

Harpoot, Turkey, May 12, 1905. Ans'd JUN 9 1905

ar Dr. Barton,-

You have known for some time that our consul, Dr. Norton, was leave here for Smyrna, and have been just as anxious as we that the man shall succeed him shall be of the same type,-a christian man, thoroughly in pathy with our work. You can readily believe that a consul of a certain e-not at all uncommon-is worse than no consul at all, so far as educational religious work is concerned. If Mr. Ernest Riggs, now the vice-consul would sent to take the full consulship permanently, we could ask for no better angement, but he is quite convinced that this is not a career that he cares for t to him I can think of no one more suited for the position than Mr. Ellsworth tington, who I understand could have had the Erzroom consulate, if he had permi ted in the attempt. His engagement for work in India is for two years, I learn. Riggs would doubtless be willing to hold on here until he or any other table man could be appointed. You doubtless know that this appointment is be secured through Senator Foraker, who should be approached by influential in Cincinnati.

If what you consider the right man is finally not available there, and see that for such lack an indifferent political appointment is to be made, ould simply show that you may have a card up your sleeve to use at the ht time. It is this that I do not wish others to know besides yourself, unless come to a point where it actually has to be used. This is an office which I do care to seek in any way, but if it should happen that the office should nestly seek me, I would not stand out of the way. I feel that it is an office which I could do as much, if not more, good than I am doing now for the cause ch I have at heart. I do not see why I could not retain my present relation

to the orphanage and industrial work, only it would probably have to be more of an advisory character. I do not think there would be any objection to my having several lessons a week in the theological seminary, nor to my preaching on Sundays as I had opportunity. If in addition to this I could have the use of the $500 which the Windsor Ave Church at Hartford contribute towards my support to apply towards the support of teachers and preachers in the field, I feel that my usefulness would be more than double what it is now. I could keep up the interest of that church by reporting on what these workers accomplish. I would practically be a missionary without expense to the Board, except possibly for house-rent (Probably it would be better to have my family here, and my office at the consulate in Mezereh).

If it should come to the point where you felt it necessary to press for my appointment, I think among those who would be willing to help you would be my college classmates, Mr. Alonzo R. Weed, now mayor of Newton, and the secretary of the Class, Mr. Geo. P. Furber, 340 South Station, Boston, who for a time was secretary to Senator Hoar and got acquainted with public men at Washington. Mr. Ralph H. Bollard, of the Harvard Senior Class, and Secretary of the Harvard Mission, could also do something to help. You doubtless know that President Roosevelt is Chairman of the advisory Com. of the Harvard Mission. Mr. Spencer Trask, Mr. Everett Wheeler and Dr. Josiah Strong of the Armenian Relief Com., could also doubtless bring some influence to bear. Possibly Justice Brewer, tho he does not know me personally, could be induced to help in the matter. I know that there is a feeling that missionaries cannot be as disinterested and impartial as other men, but I am inclined to think that those who are laboring for the moral elevation of a people have less reason to be biased than those who are seeking to benefit their pockets by developing trade interests. Well, You have your card, and I must confess that I hope you will not have to use it.

Yours very truly,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Geo. P. Knapp
Harpoot - Turkey
May 12-1905.

80.
JUL 10 1905

COPY

American Mission, Harpoot,
Turkey, May 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Ehmann,-

Since our conference with you last Saturday we have been thinking more seriously than ever of our relation to our German friends and to the relation of us both to the work of our Master, Jesus Christ. We believe that both you and we are sincerely desirous of promoting God's Kingdom most effectively. You doubtless believe with us that in order to do the best work we should labor in harmony. As you said in your Marash meeting a year ago,- "Division is from the Evil One". Christ prayed that His disciples might be one as he and the Father are. Is it not our duty as His disciples to use every means to create and preserve unity between ourselves? We think so, and for that reason we wish to explain our position and make suggestions by which you and we can arrange our work in such a way as to make it most effective for our Lord and Master.

As you know our work was begun here some fifty years ago. During this time much labor and money has been expended in founding and helping to maintain the existing churches and schools. A large Protestant community has been raised up, and the influence of the work on the Gregorian Armenians and others is beyond computation. Great pains have also been taken during this time to establish certain principles of action and what was considered a sound policy in dealing with the people. This has affected not only the people with whom we have had direct dealings, but also indirectly other people as well. Our work and our policy has become clearly recognized in this whole field.

As a result of the massacres nine years ago our work received a severe set,back. Many of the churches and schools were destroyed, and many of the preachers and teachers were killed or fled

from the country. The work had to be largely built up anew. At the same time a new work was forced upon us in the effort to rescue and care for orphans. We were much pleased when in the providence of God you came to undertake this work, and we were glad to pass over to you the orphans we had collected at Mezereh, and to help you in any way we could. We have rejoiced to see the work prosper in your hands. We have been glad also to see that outside of your orphanage work you were ever ready by word and example to further the interests of evangelical Christianity. We were gratified to see that this work was done for the love of Christ and not in any sectarian spirit. As you say in your Marash meetings,- "in any case a German church should never be established". We take your word for it, rather than the assertions of natives, that your sincere and only desire is to strengthen and supplement the educational and evangelical work which the Americans by so many years of sacrifice have established. We do not think that you wish to build independently on other men's foundations. We credit you with having Christian courtesy and a sense of the comity which should exist between organizations that side by side are trying to further the Kingdom of God. If there have been acts of yours which could be otherwise interpreted, we have attributed them to thoughtlessness on your part rather then to deliberate intention.

We appreciate your desire, as your orphans grow up, to have those who are fitted become teachers in this field. We are glad that you have the desire to take a share in the educational and evangelical work, and that you have the increasing means with which to help in this work. We are all the more glad because we feel that the means at our command are not sufficient to do effectively the work that ought to be done. Working harmoniously together we could with God's blessing do an increasingly fruitful work for him in this field.

But it may be objected that there are differences between us. It is true. There are differences which others for personal ends are trying to inagine and exaggerate. There are differences even among ourselves as there doubtless are also among yourselves. It is probable, for instance, that no two persons have an identical conception of God. The Apostle Paul differed from Peter and Barnabas Luther differed from Staupitz and from Zwingli. It is natural that we who come from different countries and have had a different training should not be the same in all of our conceptions or in our ideas of methods of work. But is the difference so great that we cannot learn from each other and work together for the Master whom we profess to love and for whose sake we left our homes and came to this country?

We all firmly believe in the great fundamental truths of Christianity and are ready to give our lives for them. We all have been carefully examined by the Mission Board which sends us as to our beliefs and other qualifications. Those of us who are ordained have besides been before a council of evangelical Congregational churches and been examined and approved as to our faith. As we have already said, there are differences between us. There are shades of belief,- some of the varieties which are to be found in the evangelical churches which contribute to our Mission Board. We are ready to say with Luther,- "I cannot bear with laws for the interpretation of the words of God, since the word of God which teaches liberty in all other things, ought not to be bound". We refuse to be bound by any man. We would not be bound by Luther and Calvin any more than they were bound by Aristotle and the schoolmen. We see no more reason for adopting the phraseology and conceptions of five centuries ago than for wearing the costume for that time. We stand steadfastly by the Bible. We welcome all the help which

history and science can give to enable us to understand it and to comprehend the truths it contains. We believe in Jesus Christ, the God-man, the means by which God revealed himself and his saving love to the world. We do not count ourselves as having apprehended all divine truth, we see in a mirror darkly: we know in part, and we must let many things wait until we can see our Father face to face and have full knowledge. But we are all earnestly seeking for truth for the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, for the truth that will save the world from sin and truly make men free. We cannot believe that error or misconceptions of any kind can be of benefit to mankind We therefore consider it our duty so far as God gives us the ability to find the truth, to see it clearly, and "always be ready to give a reason concerning the hope that is in us". 1Pet.3/15

This is our position. We hope it is a position with which you can sympathize. We have, and shall continue to have, our differences. We shall not always see all things alike, but we believe that we have in common the one great purpose of serving Christ and of making known his saving love. For the sake of making the work for him more effective are we not willing to sink differences, (to agree to disagree in some things) and work hand in hand for Christ and the Church? Constrained by his love, let us gladly work together for him, do all we can to make the work for our fellow-man abundantly successful.

If you feel as we do in this matter, we would like to make the following suggestions:-

That you appoint from your number as many members as you think best to form with the same number of members elected by us, a committee which shall manage the business entrusted to it. This committee shall have regular meetings and such special meetings as they may decide upon. Each member shall have an equal vote, and a

history and science can give to enable us to understand it and to comprehend the truths it contains. We believe in Jesus Christ, the God-man, the means by which God revealed himself and his saving love to the world. We do not count ourselves as having apprehended all divine truth, we see in a mirror darkly: we know in part, and we must let many things wait until we can see our Father face to face and have full knowledge. But we are all earnestly seeking for truth for the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, for the truth that will save the world from sin and truly make men free. We cannot believe that error or misconceptions of any kind can be of benefit to mankind We therefore consider it our duty so far as God gives us the ability to find the truth, to see it clearly, and "always be ready to give a reason concerning the hope that is in us". 1Pet.3/15

This is our position. We hope it is a position with which you can sympathize. We have, and shall continue to have, our differences. We shall not always see all things alike, but we believe that we have in common the one great purpose of serving Christ and of making known his saving love. For the sake of making the work for him more effective are we not willing to sink differences, (to agree to disagree in some things) and work hand in hand for Christ and the Church? Constrained by his love, let us gladly work together for him, do all we can to make the work for our fellow-man abundantly successful.

If you feel as we do in this matter, we would like to make the following suggestions:-

That you appoint from your number as many members as you think best to form with the same number of members elected by us, a committee which shall manage the business entrusted to it. This committee shall have regular meetings and such special meetings as they may decide upon. Each member shall have an equal vote, and a

majority vote shall decide questions.

This Committee shall decide in what places the Germans shall give aid. In places where German aid is given this Com. shall decide what preacher or teacher shall be employed, what his or her salary shall be, and what part of this salary the people shall pay. In the case of buildings it shall decide what proportion of aid shall be given.

Any plan of co-operation with the natives shall be decided by this committee.

In fine, all work outside of the orphanages which the Germans desire to do in this field shall be managed by this Americo-German Committee.

Such an arrangement will preserve harmony among us and give a consistency to our policy and method of work, and by so doing we believe will add greatly to its effectiveness. Of course we shall be glad of further suggestions which you think would be helpful.

In the fervent hope that we shall be able in a Christian spirit to devise some way of working together for our common Master, we remain, in the best of bonds,

Your Brothers and Sisters in Christ.

In behalf of Harpoot Station,

Geo. P. Knapp.

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Rec'd Tr. Rec. Germany.
Turkey - Tarsus - 1.5.

Rec'd JUN 19 1905
Ans'd AUG 29 1905
Ans'd JUL 10 1905

81

Harpoot, Turkey, May 25, 1905.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Enclosed I send you a copy-which I wish were better- of a letter we have given the Germans. I took it down myself and had a conference of two hours with Mr. and Mrs. Ehmann. While we came to no definite results, I hope the interview will be productive of good, at least in the way of making them more tolerant towards us. They hold to the verbal inspiration and absolute inerrancy of the Bible. They practically believe that the Bible was handed down entire from heaven like the tables of the Ten Words delivered to Moses. They feel it their duty to combat and have no fellowship with those who differ with them in this respect. Of course that class of nateves who oppose us are glad to associate with the Germans, and would welcome a split. They would pose as our reformers. It sometimes looks as if they were seeking for an excuse to set up an independent work. It must be said, I think that we at least are doing our best to keep the unity. If in spite of all our efforts they are bound to supplant us as far as they can, then I think it will be time for the Board to address a protest to their Com. at Frankfort, and publish a statement which their constituency will see. I do not believe that all who contribute to their orphanage work will wish to set up an evangelistic work in opposition to the long -established American work. We are praying earnestly that this split may not come, but if it must come, we hope the Lord will overrule it for the best interests of his work.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Copy of letter from me.

Harpoot - Turkey - May 25 - 1905.

Rec'd AUG 21 1905

82

Harpoot, Turkey July 27, 1905.

Ans'd AUG 29 1905

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letters of June 9th and 16th-the latter forwarded from Consple have not yet been acknowledged. You have long since heard of our change of plan. Mrs. Knapp returned from Marsovan last Sat. in company with Miss Mary Riggs. I am sure the trip has done Mrs. Knapp much good, and it was much easier for Winifred to have her mother along as far as Marsovan- As things have turned out it is fortunate also that I did not go away. A marked providence, at times inscrutable, has been arranging matters. The cable has already told you of the sad blow which has fallen on us all in the death of Mrs. Riggs.

Mrs. Knapp is writing you in reference to our Winifred and sending a letter for you to forward to Mrs. Kimball of Portsmouth. We were obliged to make definite arrangements before her decision was known, but even if we had known her decision earlier, we think on the whole it would be wiser to carry out the present plan for a year in order that Winifred might have a wise introduction to American life and conditions before going into such a home. Perhaps if the place is still open by another year, it could then be arranged for Winifred to go there. These friends may like to think of this as one way in which they can share in the missionary work.

I believe the Board grants $250.00 a year for each missionary child in the home land. Will you please see that this sum is put at the disposal of Mrs. E. H. Wilson, 16 Lee St., Cambridge, Mass. as she may need it for Winifred. Perhaps the simplest way would be to pass the sum over to her at one time. Then she can place it in her own bank and draw on it as she needs the money.

As you will judge from our cablegram, we are all much pleased with the idea of having a man here who can look after the industrial work and the business side of missionary effort. It will be a great thing for the rest of us if we can g

Rec'd AUG 21 1905

Ans'd AUG 23 1905

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give more undivided attention to the more strictly missionary work. Then as you intimate, it will be more effective and economical administration to have one man at the head of the industrial and business interests.

Perhaps you have heard though others of the experiment we are trying with some thirty of the orphan boys. The Harpootlians have put part of their village of Huntsor (some three hours distant) at our disposal, and we are cultivating the land at halves. Aside from vegetables and grains planted and sown we have set out ten thousand mulberry saplings. The place is suitable for silk culture For over a month more than half the boys were occupied with the work connected with the raising of the silk worms. Avedis H. f. Adjemian, whom you know (a graduate of the Mass. Agricultural College) has charge of this work and has been using his horses and American implements for a good part of the work in the fields. On the whole the work promises well, tho we started too late in the spring for the best results. But of course it is not satisfactory to be in with others, and to have only half the products of one's labor. There is bound to be friction with the land owners and with other tenants. What we need is a farm colony of our own. In these days it would be possible to get a whole village only two or three hours distant for about 3000 liras, and the products from this would be more than enough to feed all our institutions When the next wind fall comes to Harpoot I hope this matter will be bourne in mind. I have some photographs of the farm where we are now working which I hope to send you.

Others have told you about the departure of Dr. Norton. I wish it were possible for Mr. Fowle to have his place, tho I suppose his youth would be rather against him at first. Mr. Earnest Riggs rather chafes under the duties of the Vice-consulship, and wonders if it will not be possible for the man who is to have charge of the industries to take that position. As Dr. Norton started off to his higher post, I could not help but think that Harpoot was a good training school,

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a good place to come from. It has furnished a corresponding secretary and a field secretary and a college president for Consple besides a consul for Smyrna. Now it is the ladies' turn. Perhaps Miss Huntington will be the one to take it.

You may be sure that we are all glad that it was possible to have a meeting of the Mission this year. I do not know what you will say when you see our estimates. We really ought to have a larger percentage of the grant to the Mission for general work, but I suppose each other station will feel that they need all they can get just as much as we feel the need of what we have no hope of getting. I hope, however, a special effort will be made to give us what we need for the Theol-semy You are doubtless rejoicing with us that we have been able to secure the services of Bod. Asdoor Yeghoyan for the Seminary and College. Unfortunately his English books were seized on his way from Oorfa here, and now I understand that orders have come to have them sent to Consple for inspection. May he be kept from all harm! Are we going to have no hope of any more "grants in aid"? The Hooeloo people have at last got a permit to build a church. Is it never going to be possible for us to help them? After them comes the Bizmeshen people who are bravely doing their best to build a church with the aid of money sent by their relatives in America. Next in importance comes Arabkir, not to mention other places that are waiting.

In one of my last letters to you I enclosed a copy of our letter to the Germans. In a long delayed reply to this Mr. Ehmann said that he had got heartily tired of controversy, and had resolved to give himself no more concern about the dissensions between us and the churches. While they could not agree with us on some doctrinal matters and our view of the Bible they were glad to affiliate with us so long as we held to the atoning death of Christ. As to co-operating with us on the lines we suggested, they thot the time for doing so

was not yet ripe, as they had no men of their own training who were ready for the work. So far as they were able they would like to help in places where we desired their aid. In places where we had no work they wished to hold themselves free in their actions. Our was a distinctively protestant work, while they hoped as conditions became favorable to work among the Gregorians. Soon after getting this letter I went to see Mr. Ehmann, and it was arranged that they should take the schools in Peri where they have now started an orphanage. The station elected me to act with him in making arrangements for these schools, choose teachers, arrange salary, etc. We consulted with the pastor of the place as to what it was best to do. In this way you see we have a voice in the work where the Germans give the aid. Later I hope they will consent to put these matters in the co-operative Com. just like places where we give the aid. Dr. Barnum has doubtless written you of the meetings of the Union and about the Coop. Com. We hope now a new era in our relations with the natives is to dawn.

As my letters to you are not very frequent, perhaps you will excuse the length of this letter.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. C. Knapp.

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Yours very sincerely,

Dr. F. Turkey

Dr. F. Turkey, July 27, 1905

Rec'd AUG 28 1905

83

Vanport, Tenn., Aug 3/05.

Ans'd AUG 29 1905

Dear Dr. Barton. —

Enclosed I send three copies of a general letter about the orphanage farm. Perhaps one you can hand to Dr. Strong and place the other where you think best.

Under separate cover I am sending nine photographs of the farm, some of which may perhaps be of use in illustrating any paragraph or article on this subject.

Yours very truly,
Geo. P. Knapp Jr.

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Knapp

Ans'd AUG 28 '05
Ans'd AUG 29 1905

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, August, 1905.

To the Friends of the Armenian Orphans,-The excuse for sending this extra general letter is that I am now practically left alone in the work of correspondence, and cannot give the same attention to individuals which they have had heretofore. For some time Miss Hall's health has been poor and reached such a point in June that all felt she ought to go to her home in Liverpool. Others had been helping in her work, especially young Mrs. Riggs, who has been an efficient member of our orphan committee almost ever since President Riggs of Euphrates College brought her here a bride last Sept. But only last month she too left us, called by our Heavenly Father to the eternal home, whither her baby boy had gone a few days before. We can best honor her who was beloved by all who knew her, and not least by the orphans themselves, by trying to carry on successfully the work she loved.

This time I want to tell of an experiment we are making with a number of our boys in farming. We had been trying for some time to get the Gregorian Armenians to let us have for this purpose one of their monasteries with its land, but without success. Two wealthy brothers, Protestant Armenians, hearing of this, offered to let us have at halves the use of as much land as we wished in their village of Huntsor (Old Valley), ten miles distant. It was May before we were able to complete arrangements and send thirty boys there with the necessary caretakers. Mr. Avedis Adjemian, a graduate of Robert College, Constantinople, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, we placed in charge of the work. He brought with him his own horses and American plow and provided other necessary implements. Early in April we had ten thousand mulberry saplings set out. These will be ready for silk-worms in three or four years. For forty days twenty of our boys were busy gathering and preparing mulberry leaves for the silk-worms which the landlords were raising. Some of the other work that has been done is to plant two acres with cucumbers, watermelons and muskmelons. About as much laud has been devoted to potatoes, cabbages, peppers, egg-plants, tomatoes and onions. Half an acre was sown to rice and twenty-two acres is being prepared for fall wheat. Owing to our misfortune in going there late, we were unable to get hold of land suitable for cotton, a staple crop here. Some of the smaller boys keep busy grazing our 3 cows, 4 calves, 2 goats, 2 kids and 30 lambs. An hour or two each day is given to lessons and reading. Most of the boys enter into this life with enthusiasm.

We feel that the experiment has been carried far enough to assure success. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of starting late and having no land for cotton, the receipts from our labor will probably more than balance our extraexpenses. Under proper conditions, and on our own land, there is no doubt that the boys could more than support themselves. One thing has become clear, however: it is not best for us to work at halves on other people's land. We are too restricted and there are too many occasions of friction both with the landlords and with other tenants. What we need is a farm colony of our own where we can train the boys under good influences in the best modern methods of farming. Such a farm properly managed could produce all the supplies for our institutions, and might some day develop into a much needed Agricultural School connected with Euphrates College.

We have the workers in the orphan boys, we have the man to manage the work. We lack the farm, and for that we must look to the friends of this work. We plan to bring these boys back in Nov. When ready to go out again in Feb'y or

General Letter - Co.

Orphanage Farm
Tarfort -
George C. Tilesh.
Aug. 1905.

Ans'd NOV 2 1905

Harpoot, Turkey, Sept. 20/05.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

The last mail brought your letter to Dr. Atkinson in which you speak of the prospect of having an Annie Riggs Memorial Hospital. I am sure we are all in favor of such a memorial building. The question is whether one present incumbent is the one who can make such a scheme and the work connected with it a success. I have never written you how he and his work here have impressed me, and I do not intend to do so unless I am asked to. But lest later it should be found that you have put your money on the wrong horse, I would suggest that you make some confidential inquiries from those who know him. Miss Huntington would be a good one to see. Miss Baldwin, the nurse at Marash, could give you some points. She not only saw him at Marash, but also accompanied him to Sivas and saw his work there. Sister Christa Hammer is no longer living, else she could tell you how he got her to clean up the blood-stained instruments he had brought with him. How long they had been in that condition we do not know, — certainly many of them before he started for

General Letter - Co-

Upland Farm
Tarpot - Aug. 1905.
George C. Ralph.

85.
ABS'N NOV 2 1905

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this Country.

If it is to be the principle of the B
once a missionary, no matter what a test of 3½ years
always a missionary,
of course it is superfluous for you
set on foot any inquiry. We will mus
this thorn in the flesh and try to get al
the discipline we can out of it. In mo
this suggestion I at least free myself of all
responsibility for the future and I hope yo
will receive what I have said in the
spirit in which it is written. There is
stronger friend of the medical work than I
and I simply wish to secure such conditions
will assure its success.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd FEB 24 1906
Ans'd FEB 7 1906

86.

Harpoot, January 26, 1906.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I believe I have no letter of yours unanswered, but as I am soon to start for a little trip South I am availing myself of Miss Poole's kind services and for the first time writing you a letter by dictation.

Others have told you of Mr. Fransen's work here. Tomorrow I join him at Ichme, where we have services over Sunday, and Monday we go on to Marden, thence to Arghuni, Chermook, and Choonkoosh. We expect to be there the Sunday after next and trust we shall be able to put in two or three days there. There we separate, he going on to Severek, Oorfa, etc., while I hope to go to Diarbekir. If Bod. Vartan is free to go with me I plan to take a trip with him through Koordistan, so that I probably shall be absent three or four weeks. Mr. Carey has made arrangements for extra work for the theological class during my absence, and as I have taken them quite far along in history I hope that in the remaining three months of work we shall accomplish all that is necessary.

You may be sure we are much disappointed at the returns for appropriations. I do not see how we shall be able to carry on our regular work and at the same time find funds for the theological class which we hope to start in the fall. Some eighteen young men have already applied to enter this class, and from these we ought to be able to secure at least a dozen first class men. Mr. Carey's idea is to have a three years' course with these men. I hope we shall not have to give up this work for lack of funds. It seems hard when a special effort is being made to reach the million dollar mark that we should have to curtail work on the field. In your general letter the suggestion was made that we make what arrangements we could with other working organizations. Accordingly we have suggested to the Germans that they take on Peri, where they already maintain the schools; also Palu, Geghi Kasaba, and Temran. The idea would be to have them connected with us in the co-operative committee. In this way plans would be made together and there would not be a chance for a radical difference in policy; and if they take this expense off our hands we can do better work in the other parts of the field. We hope before long to get definite information from Germany whether this plan appeals to them favorably. If at the same time the Presbyterian Board would take up Mardin we ought to be able to have funds to push the work in the other four ~~cities~~ stations vigorously.

Of course you are thinking hard in reference to Bitlis. That station certainly should not be given up, and it would not be wise to leave the Ely sisters there alone. You perhaps know that the Germans are planning to have a station in Moosh for their

orphanage work and Dr. Raynolds has suggested that they have a station in Bitlis, in which case there would be a man worker in the city. But I feel that we should not give the place up as an American center and that a missionary family should be there also. If my work here would allow, and I could be assured that I should not be hampered in my work there, I should be much inclined to go there alone for a year until some other arrangement could be made. But as it is it seems to be out of the question.

I am doing all the work I can before starting tomorrow and among other things am trying to get off my orphanage report, of which I enclose two copies. Will you kindly give one to Mr. Hicks and the other, as soon as you are through with it, please let Dr. Strong have. I trust there are some items in it that will be of interest for publication. If there is another windfall like that of Mr. Rockefeller's gift, now that the college industries are on a pretty firm basis, I hope you will not forget our farm scheme. I think we have the nucleus for making an agricultural college, which of course could be allied with Euphrates College. We have no such work as this in the country, and if once we could have such a plant in this agricultural center I am sure it would be a source of great attraction throughout the country and increase the prestige of the college. So it is not simply an orphanage matter, it is also a missionary and a college matter.

As Dr. Barnum keeps you informed week by week of items of news I need write no more.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Farnham

Rec'd - Knapp

Jan. 26-1906.

Rec'd FEB 24 1906

Knapp

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, January, 1906.

Dear Friends of the Armenian Orphanage Work,-

Since telling you in my special letter of August about Miss Hall's broken health, which necessitated her return home, and of Mrs. Riggs' death, another blow has come upon us. Mrs. Carey, with whom some of you have corresponded, went to her heavenly home the day after Christmas. From what a different standpoint she now views the work in which we continue to toil! We who knew her sweet, tranquil life can hear her say,- "Don't worry, all will be well."

We have been not a little encouraged by the experiment in farming which I described in August. This showed that the boys would stick to the work with some enthusiasm and that it could be made to pay. One boy earned quite a little sum by threshing grain for several of the villagers - driving a pair of oxen yoked to a flint bottomed plank round and round the threshing floor. Another boy developed more than an ordinary talent for trading. He bought a sickly lamb for ten piastres, and several months later sold it for ten piastres profit. He then invested eight piastres in four hens, and sold the 35 eggs which they laid for four piastres. Give that boy half a chance and he will make his way in the world!

The farm project will afford the chance for many boys which they can get in no other way. We already have more tailors, shoemakers and carpenters than can find work. But in agriculture, which is the chief business of these parts, they have the work; and by learning the best modern methods of farming, greatly benefit this whole region. We withdrew from Huntsor in November and settled in a hired place on the outskirts of a town two miles from the city. There are four or five acres here which the boys can cultivate for market gardening. During the winter some of the boys attend the town school, and those who have trades come up to the city to work each day and attend school in the evening. Here we propose to work for the present and await developments. That we shall have something is assured. Whether it will be a small place where only market gardening can be carried on, or a farm colony where all branches of agriculture can flourish, and the boys can have the chance to earn small holdings for themselves, depends on the gifts which come in. Already $1500.00 has been received which can be used for this purpose, and there are several who are ready to help when they know that the undertaking is to be a reality. Of this they can now be certain. How large the undertaking shall be is for our friends to say.

You have probably noticed the recent gift of £100,000 to General Booth of the Salvation Army for "home colonization" in England. The unemployed of London are to be given a chance to establish homes in the country, to work on the land, and to own the means of livelihood. This in progressive England! Shall we not give a similar chance here to some of these Armenain boys for whom we have been caring six or eight years?

To the other industries about which you have heard we have added this year that of laundry work for outsiders. It is on a small scale at present, but the profits are enough to support one orphan.

We feel the need of more capital for our industries. For instance, in order to get grain at an advantage for our bakery we must lay in a supply of wheat in the late summer or early fall. This year we were obliged to go $1500.00 into debt in order to get the needed supply on time. The rug making industry especially needs more capital. Sales of our work are pretty sure as a rule, but they are slow. Capital has to be tied up for a considerable time. Our agents at present in America are the Nahigian Brothers, 3568 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. We shall be glad of anything you can do to help this industry at that end.

best way of expressing the deep gratitude they felt to the American people. The flag is a double faced rug made all of silk. It is about 8 x 4 feet and weighs 25 pounds. A suitable inscription is embroidered on one end, and silver rings, made here, are attached so it can hang as a portier, with the stripes vertical. Six girls worked on this for three months at least. While each of the two million knots was being deftly tied by hand you may be sure that a loving thought went out to the thousands of friends in America who have shown sympathy to their people.

The number of orphans we are now caring for is 435, a reduction of 115 during the year. There was one death. Twelve girls were married, half of them finding their husbands in America. There are still more than sixty orphans who have no supporters. A large part of these we hope will be taken up by those whose orphans have left or are self-supporting. We want to find supporters for all. Quite a number are from 13 to 18 years old. If any of you prefer not to support such orphans, can you not contribute something towards the industries by which they can be helped to maintain themselves? One item of expense I fear has been forgotten by some. We give each orphan as he or she leaves us from $5.00 to $10.00 in tools or capital with which to help start life in the outside world.

We had no tree this Christmas. The sweets were distributed at one of the meals. The other presents were heaped on and around a table and given out at the evening festivities. The entertainment was gotten up by the girls. Someone had very cleverly dramatized "Jessica's First Prayer," and the girls in borrowed European costume, hats, etc., acted it. There was much feeling and pathos, notwithstanding some pardonable embarrassment and crudity.

As to the presents. Shawls for head covering were given to a number of the older girls, and fez tassels were given to many of the boys. Then there were books, picture cards, and other articles sent by friends in America. A gentleman there who supports forty of the orphans sent 25 cents apiece for them. This was given them in cash. Quite a number of others had sent money. In such cases 25 cents was given and the remainder placed to the credit of the orphans for future use. Another Christmas we think of giving each orphan a ticket which will entitle him to select say 25 cents' worth of things from a large assortment of goods. I hope friends will help us carry out this plan. A marked inequality in gifts is apt to cause unpleasant feelings where children live together as one family.

We are happy to report that there has been a decided spiritual interest among all the orphans. An evangelist who visited here found prepared, responsive hearts. Confessions have been made, reconciliations have taken place, and a goodly number have taken a decided stand for their Master. Some thirty have united with the church here, and as many more are waiting to do so as soon as their steadfastness has been further proved.

Those who are disposed to help have no lack of variety. There are orphans who need support, industries that require capital, and the farm scheme, which practically has no limits to its possibilities for good. Funds may be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, distinctly marked "for Harpoot." Those who prefer can send personal checks, cashier's checks, or money orders on Constantinople directly to

Your sincere fellow-worker,
George P. Knapp,
Harpoot, Turkey.

Open mail via London & Constantinople.

Report of American Orphanage
Harpoot - Turkey - Jan. 1906.

1905-1906.

Nov. 1906

Mrs Hadley

Copy
original returned

88.

REC'D MAR 22 1906

Diarbekir, Feb. 14, 1906

Dear Dr. Atkinson:

Thank you for the letter I found here on my arrival a week ago.

The unexpected pleasure of finding Dr. Shepard here has led me to do what I could with him in considering hospital site. Saturday morning we spent more than two hours in the rain looking over places all the way from the north gate to Ali Poornar on the Severek road, and yesterday when we saw him off we had another chance to look at the latter village. One opportunity seems to overtop the others so much now that I will not mention the others. I enclose a rough sketch which will give you an approximate idea of the lay of the land. Then, too, Khans and the field belong to one man who was forced to take them from a bankrupt in place of a debt. He is now in Aleppo, I believe, and is anxious to sell. The property can probably be got at from 200 to 250 liras. If Armenians dared to live out there, the property would easily bring 500 liras. Just as soon as it was known that our hospital was to be there the value of property would rise. You could, probably, sell the Khans for more than the whole property cost, and then get the field, which would be a fine place for the hospital, free. I spoke to Stepan Eff. about it last night, and he thought it an excellent chance. He said that after we went there the income from the Khans would be so large that probably we would not want to sell. Dr. Shepard says he would snap up such a chance as an investment, even if we should conclude not to build there ultimately.

You see a large spring is only two or three rods from the field. Perhaps permission could be got from the villagers to pipe some of the water to the hospital. In any case, it is not far to carry, and besides, wells could be dug on the hospital premises. I have written to Dr. Thom about it. Suppose you consider it there. If you approve, I might start negotiations through indirect channels before I leave. If any of you speak to Bed. Hagop about the matter, caution him not to speak of it to others or to write to any one here. Not only would the price rise very much if such a plan on our part were suspected here, but there are those who would like to frustrate our success. I understand that the vartabed here has written to the Patriarch of Constatinople to apply to the Board to have the money for the hospital turned over to them to administer. Such a letter was written. Whether it was sent, or whether the Patriarch will pay any attention to it I do not know.

I am becoming convinced that it is essential that an American physician should be resident here. I learn from Dr. Shepard that Dr. Marden has agreed to stay at Marsovan only for a year and Adana will try to get him back. It seems to me that he is just the man to start work here. I wonder if a cordial invitation were extended to him by Harpoot to take up this work, if he would not accept. I for one heartily vote for it. If we cannot get the Board to appoint him, I think it would be safe to guarantee his salary from his receipts. He more than made an ordinary salary at Adana. If he cannot be secured, there is Dr. G. Stanley Mylrea, an Englishman, companion to the late Mr. Millard, the evangelist, He stayed in Aintab while Mr. Millard was traveling about the country. He is now studying in America, and as I understand, has applied for appointment to the Board, expressing a preference for Turkey, since he knows something about the language

and the people. The only trouble is that with the Board's policy for this year of making no new appointments, he could not be sent. But perhaps his salary and expenses could be guaranteed from other funds. Dr. Shepard spoke highly of him as an earnest Christian as well as good physician. It is definitely decided that Dr. Naab will not return. Dr. Fisher may possibly come some day. Dr. Shepard had much more than he wanted to do while here. I believe the patient who paid 80 liras for him to come still lingers on. It was a hopeless case from the start. I think Dr. S called it cancer of the liver. He had been tapped three times before and Dr. S tapped him again.

There is some virulent small pox about. A servant of the French fathers, about 25 years old died of it recently, and a young German who joined them lately is now down with it. At one time it was feared that he would lose his eyes. You have probably heard of the death of Mr. Du Vallou's brother at Beirut. After all, it is not always the appliances of a seacoast hospital that will save life.

Dr. S. heard from his wife that men had gone to meet that German evangelist, so by this time I suppose he is in Marash. I suppose Mr. Ehman will meet him at Maletia, and hope they will have a good campaign there. I wish they might also visit Arabkir, Shepik, Egin, and Aghun.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George P. Knapp.

Copy of letter from George P. Hough to Dr. Oakeley
Drachehi-Turkey. Feb. 14th 1906

George P. Hough.

3

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George P. Hough.

COPY

Geo. P. Knapp writing from Farkin, Turkey
March 13, 1906

Dear Friends,-

It is more than six weeks since I left Harpoot, and perhaps it is time that I began writing something more than the informal letters sent to the friends at home. If I wait till I reach home three or four weeks hence, while the facilities for writing will be much better I know that I shall find so much accumulated work awaiting me, that I shall hardly know what to do first, and the chances are that any other than the most imperative writing will be postponed indefinitely. So you must take this something like the war correspondent's letter written from the bivouac of battle. Seated on the floor and writing on my lap, I will try to give you some idea of the experiences through which I have passed in this time.

I left Harpoot Jan. 27th - Saturday afternoon. Mr. Franson, the Swedish evangelist had started on two days before, other interpreters having been provided, and I had agreed to meet him Saturday night at Ichmey, six hours' distant. Miss Barnum accompanied me five hours as far as Haboosi, where she was to begin a season of work among the women in the village in the eastern part of the plain. There we parted, and I went on alone an hour from there to Ichmey. It was quite dark when my horse began climbing the long, snow-clad hill on which the village is situated. The pastor who met me on the outskirts of the village had rather given up hope that I would come, but on entering his house I found that Mr. Franson had been firm in his faith that I would not fail him for the work of the morrow. We had three full services at Ichmey on Sunday, besides a good service at Sheikh Haji, an hour's distance. Monday morning was rather a distracting time for the poor pastor. His two daughters were starting in one direction after the holidays for the school at Harpoot, while we, his guests, were going in the opposite direction. Finally there was a compromise; the mother went to see her daughters off, and the

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March 15, 1906

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father with a number of the brethren put us on our way. We passed by the old Gregorian church, from under which gushes a large mill-stream. Ten years ago thirty of the leading Armenians were brought together in this church, and then shot down one by one as they came out. Mr. Franson made a touching reference to these martyrs in the prayer he offered as we stood together with the brethren in the road before parting.

Sunday was a cloudy day and some snow fell, but now it had cleared off and the air was crisp. The long, steep climb over the "Camel's Neck" was exhilarating. We left the brown Harpoot Plain away down below, and faced a higher, snow-clad region in which the blue of Lake Goeljuk made a pleasing contrast. When we got down on to the wagon-road we found that the beaten track was full of "pot-holes". It was like walking between the rungs of a ladder for the horses. When we met travelers riding, or loaded animals, usually those of us who truned out of the way had to do considerable floundering. A strong, cold wind blew from the north as we wound our way down the long, deep valley to the music of the raging stream which often plunged beneath bridges of ice. The warm room and meal at Maden were indeed gratifying after ten hours of such riding.

We had scarcely got rid of the first chill when we began to hear the details of the bitter division in the church which we knew to have existed for a long time. In the room which serves as a chapel Mr. Franson the next morning gave a discourse on forgiveness based upon the parable of the two debtors. To see the confessions and reconciliations which followed was indeed an affecting sight. I got the people to promise not to talk about their past grievances or against one another until my return, which I then expected would be in two or three weeks. Letters since received show that there seems to have been a genuine work of grace there. They are not fretting at my delayed return that they may be released from their promise not to "bite and devour one another".

At noon we got started for Arghemi, and in about four hours had climbed the high hill on which the town was built. We found the people

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there much discouraged. Their living is made largely from the villages on the plain which stretches out from the foot of the hill, and these were practically all devastated by the roving Koordish bands of Ibraheim Pasha last summer. The Protestants have had no preacher or teacher for two years, and for several months they had not even opened their chapel. They had "neglected the assembling of themselves together". We proposed having a service, but they said it was cold; nobody would come; that their room would be large enough for all would attend. Under these circumstance we conceived a bold idea. It was nothing less than that we should try to have a service in the old Gregorian church the next morning. They said it was impossible; no permission would be given. Nevertheless we urged that an opportunity to speak there should be solicited, and meanwhile we prayed over the matter. Much to our joy word was brought back that we would be welcomed at their church, so it was arranged that after the regular liturgical service the next morning Mr. Franson should speak. We found the place well filled. After the choir boys had chanted the beautiful hymn "Morning Light", I read a passage from the modern Armenian Testament which I carried with me.(In the Gregorian church the Scriptures and whole liturgy are always read in the ancient Armenian version, which the common people understand about as much as the Italians of today understand Latin) Mr. Franson then spoke and I translated for him as usual. The people paid good attention to an evangelistic sermon, and seemed pleased with having the opportunity of thinking about such things as were said. May we not hope that some will keep on thinking, and that the Word of God will accomplish that whereunto it was sent? It was in this town that five persons, including a priest, deliberately chose death at the time of the massacres rather than deny their Lord. One Protestant young man asked for a chance to read his Testament and pray before being despatched. His captors granted the request in the hope that he would accept their faith, but he kept steadfast to the end.

From Arghemi we traveled six hours to Chermoog. When within a mile

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of the town Mr. Franson and I with the Zabtieh(mounted policeman) turned aside to take a swim in the hot sulphur baths, while our two men with their respective loads went on to the home of one of the Protestant brethren to announce out arrival and make things ready. We had a pleasant chat with the brethren who gathered in the room that evening. The next morning we had again the chance to speak in a Gregorian church. Though the large building was pretty cold (I have not yet seen an old church which has a heating arrangement) yet it was fairly well filled with attentive listeners. After the service we visited the school for boys which in all places is usually attached to the church. The teacher appeared enlightened and earnest in his work. It is very noticeable that the teachers as a class and others among the influential laity are opposed to the clergy and their ways. This was the only place where I have yet been where the priest absented himself, pleading poor health. A number of his people expressed indignation that he should be absent while we were speaking.

That same day, Thursday, we rode five hours in a light snowstorm to Choonkoosh. There we remained Friday, Saturday and Sunday; though it was stormy most of the time, and the streets of an oriental town are notorious for mud and slush, yet the Protestant church was well filled at the two and three services each day with four or five on Sunday. Saturday afternoon the old Gregorian priest with several of the notables called on us and invited Mr. Franson to speak in their church the next morning after the regular mass. The large church (almost a cathedral) was filled with some three thousand people Sunday morning. Special chairs were given us in front of the railing where we sat during the regular service. Oh, the pomp of it! - the lighted candles, the robes of the priest, the vestments of the choir boys as they stood opposite each other in the antiphonal chanting, or marched around the church preceded by the smoking incense of the swinging censer; and then the great congregation, rising and

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kneeling together, the women in the lofty gallery at the rear. At last it came Mr. Franson's turn to speak. I shall not forget that large, waiting audience, seated on the floor before us as to stood up together. Perhaps their eyes and ears had been satisfied, but had their hearts been touched by what had preceded? The understanding of some I hope was opened when Mr. Franson told them lovingly, yet clearly, that it was of no use to be Protestant or Gregorian or anything else, unless there were the new birth.

At noon there was a meeting for women in the Protestant church. The place was packed. When it was asked who were willing to take Jesus to be their Savior practically all arose. The closing service in the late afternoon was also an impressive one. But the young men were not satisfied; they wanted a special service afterwards for themselves. Some thirty remained, and if I remember rightly all took part before were obliged to leave on account of the darkness.

That last evening the brethren gathered at the house, and before leaving presented Mr. Franson the sum of about five dollars toward his traveling expenses - a very liberal gift considering their circumstances.

Monday proved to be a clear day when we started back to Chermoog. Ten or more of the brethren accompanied us a mile out of town. On returning to Chermoog we had a meeting in the little chapel, and then a great deal of conversation with the brethren as they gathered in our room that evening. Early the next morning I saw Mr. Franson a little out of town on his way to Severek, and then we parted. It meant something to part after we had stood together for some eighty hours in different places, he speaking and I reading the Armenian Scriptures and translating into that language. After having a meeting in the chapel I started for Diarbekir, getting there Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th.

Here I am in Harpoot again and it is a months since I began writing this. Of my stay in Diarbekir and my tour of four weeks in Koordistan I will try to write you a sketch on a smaller scale at some future time. I'm afraid I've already overtaxed your patience for this time.

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General letter from George C. Raynh. Turkey. Mar. 12/1906

Rec'd MAY 7 1906

Hartford, Tuesday, Apr. 14/06.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Yours of Mar. 7th came last week. Dr. Barrows has consented to write the first letter for the "Share system". I will try to write the second gratuitously little.

You may like to glance at the enclosed letter to my church at Hartford. When through with it, will you please have it sent to Rev. H. E. Peabody, 294 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.

— We have all signed and started around the Mission a vote asking the Bd. Com. to allow the $363 — already appropriated for the support of Miss. Carey this year to be applied to the maintenance of a theological class as a memorial to Miss. Carey, thus leaving only $237 — to be charged to the Mission Approp. for general work. I hope there will be no hesitation on the part of the Com. to grant this request. We shall save the expense of an annual meeting this year, and shall probably continue to do so until an additional Approp. for that purpose is made us. We must cut down our training work, and our help to the

Church as it is. May the effort to raise a million dollars succeed, and may we see the results of such success on the field.

I must start for Hartford to hold Easter services and have communion.

Hastily but sincerely yours.

Geo. P. Knapp.

George P. Knapp
Marash - Turkey.

Apr. 14 - 1906

Rec'd MAY 21 1906 91

Harpoot, Turkey, April 25, 1906.

Ans'd JUN 11 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I send enclosed copies of the correspondence I have been having with Dr. Raynolds in reference to our and the German's relation to the general missionary work in this field. After the meeting to be held at Frankfort the middle of May of course Dr. Raynolds will give you a full report of proceedings, but it may be of advantage to you to see beforehand what we have said here on the subject. We earnestly hope that the outcome of this meeting may be a satisfactory adjustment of our relations to the Germans and to the general missionary work with them. We certainly need more funds to maintain our present work, not to speak of the work we would like to open in new places; and there seems no prospect that the Board will ever help more than it is now doing, so the entrance of the Germans appears to be a providential way of solving the difficulty. Even if they should scon occupy all the territory assigned them, we would have ways of profitably using the Board appropriation for decades to come. Think of the places on this plain even where we as yet have no work.

Tho it does not pertain to me, perhaps you will allow me to add my voice to that of Drs. Thom and Atkinson in reference to the hospital at Diarbekir. After spending more than three weeks there recently I wish to emphasize the need of having an AMERICAN resident physician, and that as soon as possible. We cannot rely on the Germans: they are an indeterminate quantity in this matter. Their ways and methods are so different from ours(you know they are sent out by a different Com.-not the Frankfort-)that it would simply be impracticable for them to run the work pertaining to us with occasional supervision from Harpoot or Mardin. We need a man on the ground, and if Dr. Marden could be induced to go there, I am sure he would build up a good work and exert a strong Christian influence. If he cannot be secured, Dr. Shepard would recommend Dr. G. Stanley Mylrea It would be well for us to have our

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Dear Dr. Barton,-

I send enclosed copies of the correspondence I have been having with Dr. Raynolds in reference to our and the German's relation to the general missionary work in this field. After the meeting to be held at Frankfort the middle of May of course Dr. Raynolds will give you a full report of proceedings, but it may be of advantage to you to see beforehand what we have said here on the subject. We earnestly hope that the outcome of this meeting may be a satisfactory adjustment of our relations to the Germans and to the general missionary work with them. We certainly need more funds to maintain our present work not to speak of the work we would like to open in new places; and there seems no prospect that the Board will ever help more than it is now doing, so the entrance of the Germans appears to be a providential way of solving the difficulty. Even if they should soon occupy all the territory assigned them, we would have ways of profitably using the Board appropriation for decades to come. Think of the places on this plain even where we have yet have no work.

Tho it does not pertain to us, perhaps you will allow me to add my voice to that of Drs. Thom and Atkinson in reference to the hospital at Diarbekir. After spending more than three weeks there recently I wish to emphasize the need of having an AMERICAN resident physician, and that as soon as possible. We cannot rely on the Germans: they are an indeterminate quantity in this matter. Their ways and methods are different from ours(you know they are sent out by a different Com.-not the Board-) that it would simply be impracticable for them to run the work pertaining to us with occasional supervision from Harpoot or Marsh. We need a man on the ground, and if Dr. W. Yeden could be induced to go there, I am sure he would build up good work and exert a strong Christian influence. If he cannot be secured, Dr. Board would recommend Dr. G. Stanley Wyren It would be well for us to have our

own nurse too. Perhaps we could find someone from this country who has been properly trained. I have in mind Yeksa Damboorajian of Ichmey, who has been at work a number of years at the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. I understand that the principle, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, proposed sending her to some missionary land worked by the society with which he is connected, but she expressed a preference to come to Turkey. I understand that she is proficient in midwifery. Such a nurse could do a great deal of good in a city like Diarbekir. How would it do for you to ask Dr. Kellogg about her and see if she is not one who would do to come out here for Dbkr.

I see that the terms of the will are that the Board "shall establish, build, equip and maintain" a hospital in Dbkr. How can a hospital be "maintained" without a physician and a nurse? Would it not be best carrying out the spirit of the will to devote what is left after building and equipping a hospital to an investment, the proceeds of which would be a permantent fund towards the support of a physician and nurse in Dbkr? In this way you would be doing real missionary work and at the same time be carrying out the spirit of the will and thus disarm all criticism. I have reason to think that this is the beginning of similar bequests for benevolent purposes by wealthy Armenians. They will be encouraged to give when they see a carrying out of the will as I have suggested, wheras I fear they will be discouraged when they see a disposition on the part of the Board to interpret a will in such a way as to give Diarbekir as little as possible. If you can use the income from this fund you can send a doctor and nurse out at once, irrespective of the rule of the Board to send no new missionaries out this year .

I feel strongly that one of us missionaries should spend at least three months every year in Dbkr and vicinity. If there is a resident American physician there, it will make it much easier to do this There can be a co-operation which will be of great benefit to the work. Please think this over, and do the best you can for us.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Turkey Ogr. 25-1906

nurse too. Perhaps we could find someone from this country who has been
erly trained. I have in mind Yekaa Damboorjian of Ismey, who has been at
a number of years at the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich. I understand that
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eat deal of good in a city like Diarbekir. How would it do for you to ask Dr.
ogg about her and see if she is not one who would do to come out here for Oker.

I see that the terms of the will are that the Board "shall establish, build,
and maintain" a hospital in Oker. How can a hospital be "maintained" without
physician and a nurse? Would it not be best carrying out the spirit of the will
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r us.

Rec'd MAY 21 1906

92.

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 26/06.

Ans'd JUN 11 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,—

You probably know the details of the new Consular bill which has been passed better than we do. One of the provisions I understand is that the Consuls shall have fixed salaries and take no part of the fees. My till now Dr. Norton and Capt. Young have charged no nothing for services where the fees pertained to themselves; have only charged where it was definitely specified that the fee went to the U.S. gov't. Under the new arrangement all the fees will go to the gov't, but are they going to charge a benevolent work for all services rendered? Applications for pensions are exempt from fees. Is not a certain kind of benevolent work to be exempted too? We would have to pay from $50 to $150 — the year in fees, if they should collect on everything. This would make a pretty big item of expense throughout this country not to speak of all the other A.B.C.F.M. churches. Would it not be well for you to find out what the real intention of our gov't is, and if it is to collect fees on everything, see if some modification of the application of the law cannot be secured.

Yours sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot-Turkey. Apr. 26-1906.

93.
REC'D MAY 21 1906

Harpoot, Turkey, April 20, 1906.

Dear Dr. Raynolds,-Your two good letters of Feb. 12th and Mar. 3d I found awaiting me on my return about a fortnight ago from a ten weeks' tour to the south, Diarbekir, and Koordistan. I went as far as Zoke, within eighteen hours of Bitlis, and was hoping to make a little visit there, after an absence of just ten years, but I found a telegram which indicated that the friends there would be nervous to have me around, so I gave up the plan. It was a good deal of a disappointment, as I hoped to discuss matters relating to the future of the work there.

I am glad that you are to meet the German Com. in May to discuss their relation to our general work. We are to have a meeting this morning with Mr. Ehmann, the Executive Com. of the Evangelical Union, the Co-operative Com. and the Askabed, to see what our combined views are as to the matter. We may not be able to report the results of that meeting by this mail, but hope to do so next week, which will be in time to reach you by the 15th of May. In the mean time we will send you some of our views that you may be thinking over the matter. Dr. Barnum has written you, and besides what I am about to write I will enclose the letter which we sent Mr. Ehmann early a year ago. From all this I hope you will get a pretty complete idea of the situation here.

For three or four years now we have revived the method of co-operating with the natives in our general missionary work. Once a year there is usually a meeting of the Evangelical Union, representing the Protestant Churches in our field, in which we may sit as honorary members. At this annual meeting an executive Com. is elected which attends to business pertaining to it during the time intervening between the annual sessions. Five members are also elected to form with the five missionaries a Co-operative Com. This Com. has regular monthly sessions with occasional sessions, and decides all questions pertaining to persons or places where aid is given by the Board for the general missionary work. That is, where the Board

Rec'd May 21-1906
Ans. May 26-1906

elps a place to keep teachers or a pastor, or helps them to build a school, a
rsonage or church, we decide in this Com. who the preachers or teachers shall
, what salaries they should have and how much aid should be given the people.
e Evangelical Union and its Executive Com. attends to all matters which does
t come under the jurisdiction of the Co-op.Com.-matters pertaining to independent
rches, settling difficulties in the churches, licencing men to preach and ordain-
those who are ready. While the Co-op.Com. decides as to the Theol. students who
to receive aid, the Union passess on their fitness for the ministry.

Now tho the Germans will give put a small proportion of the outside aid,
are willing to give them an equal voice with us on this Co-op. Com. We might
an equal number of natives, Germans and Americans, or we might have the natives
the Germans and Americans put together(in equal numbers. Then let us put the
money and the German money together, have our available workers and their
ers before us, and then decide together to what place certain workers should go,
salaries should be given, and what help should be given the people from
ne. That would be the ideal arrangement. Could there be a fairer proposition?
it could not be said that this is American work and that is German work, but
are working together with our own representatives to help us in the best
it is possible to them. If the Germans would rather not merge their funds
ours, we could pass over to them where their funds would be applied, but the
ements as to these places will be made in our Co-op. as before. We should de-
there what preachers or teachers should be selected, what they should be paid,
hat part of this the people should carry. These questions would be decided by
rity vote. The Germans would have an equal voice in deciding about places where
d is given by the Board. Where the vote was contrary to their judgement they
have a veto power over the German funds the same as we have over those of
ard. I enclose a copy of regulations we have adopted in the Com. Please re-

rn it to me when you are through with it. You see that by thus working together the Co-op. Com there will be a homogeniousness of policy .We will benefit by e another's ideas and experience.there will be no overlaping of work,and we will t a strength and momentum by working together which cannot be easily computed.

The Com. in Germany is disposed to limit the aid it gives to the orphans others whom the Germans have trained.This we think would not be for the best terests of the work.We want the right men in the right places so far as possible, this can only be done when all the available men are put before the Com. without y limitations. It is not at all unlikely that some of the men they have trained uld fit in best in places where the Board gives the aid,and vice versa,they may e places where some of our men can do the best work.Let us make no distinction American trained or German trained men,but simply consider what the best in- of the work demand.

Mr.Ahmann favors having a separate Com. to co-operate with the Germans n we now have natives elected by the Union to form a Co-op . Com. with us. Co-op. would manage all the work entrusted to them in the same way that Com. attends to the work aided by the Board,and they would stand in the to the Union that we do.In fact the Union would be the only bond of between us;else there would be a special meeting arranged for several times year when we all should meet to discuss general principles. To my mind such an rangement would tend to emphasize a separation between us.There would be the German- ing work and the Americanizing work.One would always be compared with and played inst the other. If the Germans do not wish real co-operation;if they wish to e an independent and distinct work,then they should be given an independent and stinct field.We might pass over to them that large and important Koordistan work. ere they could work out their own ideal to their heart's content,and not clash th a policy which we have been fifty years in developing;either co-operate in the e field,or take a distinctly separate field for a separate work.

Harport.

Dr. Wagnalds:

Apr. 25-1906

94

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 25, 1906.

Rec'd MAY 21 1906

Dr. Raynolds,-

Enclosed I send you a copy of the agreement which we reached r meeting last Friday. I gave two copies to Mr. Ehmann, one of which he will on to Pastor Lohmann, and I am sending a copy also to Dr. Barton. I hope both rman Com. and the Prudential Com. will be able to accept substantially what ve here presented. We certainly have done considerable thinking and talking at end.

From the papers I enclosed and what I wrote you last week, I hope you got a ty good idea of the situation here. Four propositions were made at our meeting riday:-

2.1. That the Germans should merge their funds with ours, and that out of mmon treasury a Co-op Com. on which they would have equal representation with ould make the various appropriations.

2. That a portion of the field should be assigned to the Germans, but that management of the work should be carried on by a Co-op Com. as above.

3. That the field should be apportioned as under 2., but that the Germans ld have a separate Co-op. Com. for the management of their work, and we should n as before. Our only point of contact would be in the annual meeting of the gelical Union, or in special meetings held together several times a year to uss general principles.

4. That a distinct, isolated field, such as that of Koordistan, should be ed over entirely to the Germans, and they should manage it independently.

The first method was not acceptable to the Germans, and Mr. Ehmann said that y did not care to separate so much as the 4th method proposed. He rather favored 3d method, but to this we and the native members were decidedly opposed as tendin emphasize a difference and ultimately resulting in two distinct missions side by e. What we have adopted is practically the 2d method. We were willing to let

workers have the preference in their part of the field, while not limiting workers to persons of their own training. I hope pastor Lohmann or the Com. not insist on limiting their work to the persons whom they have trained or hose education they have provided. Mr. Ehmann himself is not in favor of this. It ot infrequently happen that they will have men that will fit best into our of the field, and vice versa, that we will have men that will work best in their Up to the present they have had to depend almost altogether on men we have ned. Of course we are to be free to tour in any part of the field as before. We l preach in churces where the Germans furnish the aid and the Germans will con- e to preach in churches where we provide the outside help. But as to local ngements for the good of the church or schools only he will have authority e society gives the aid in that particular place. These local arrangements refer ators not pertaining to the Co-op. Com. There may be cases of emergencies e a missionary on the ground will find it necessary to dismiss a teacher at s. He can later report his act to the Co-op. Com. and explain the reasons.

I think with this arrangement we shall be able to maintain a homogeniety policy while allowing enough liberty in details as will satisfy ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ional and individual genius. ~~x~~ I see no reason too why the natives should be satisfied. We give them equal representation with the foreigners combined, ply retaining veto power on our funds when the decision of the Com. flagrantly olates our own judgement- a thing which may never happen.

We fervently hope and pray that this question may be favorably settled the coming meeting, and that we may all enter into the new arrangement with such spirit, that the work of our Master may be greatly promoted in this land.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Thoft?

95

Rec'd MAY 21 1906

In a meeting held at Harpoot, Turkey, April 20, 1906, consisting of the Executive Committee of the Harpoot Evangelical Union, the Co-operative Committee (made up of native members and American missionaries), the President of the Protestant Community Council, and Mr. Ehmann of the Germans at Mezereh, the following agreement was reached as to the method of conducting the general missionary work in this field :-

1. Apart of the Harpoot field shall be entrusted to the special care of the x Germans, where they will provide the needed financial aid, and where so far as possible persons whose education they have secured will have the preference in employment as preachers, teachers and Bible Women.

The field to be thus assigned will be the districts of Malatia, Gharsan-[illegible] (Pertek), Palu, Geghi, and all other places north of the Euphrates River, so fast as the Germans shall be able to care for them.

2. The work in all places where foreign aid is needed, whether contributed through the Germans or the Americans, shall be managed by a Co-operative Committee composed one half of native members elected by the Evangelical Union, one fourth of Germans and one fourth of Americans.

A majority vote shall decide all questions: but the American and German members shall retain veto power over their respective funds.

This Committee shall decide as to the fitness of preachers and teachers for the various places, and of the fitness of students for the Theological Seminary: shall decide what salaries shall be paid, what help, if any, shall be given for churches, schools and buildings: shall deliberate as to the best methods of advancing the work, and adopt general principles of action: but each missionary will be expected in the places aided by his society to effect, in conjunction with the local community, such particular measures as shall best promote the interests of the church and schools, it being understood that each school shall have, in its main features, the course of study which is required throughout the whole field.

This agreement shall come into force when approved by the German Com. at Frankfort, the Prudential Com. of the American Board, and the Harpoot Evangelical Union.

Rec'd JUN 11 1906 96.

Harpoot, Turkey.
May 18/06.

Ans'd JUN 11 1906

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Just a note for the encouragement of people you may meet who are not likely to give to the general missionary work but who might be disposed to help on our orphanage farm scheme. We have now quite a long sum as nest-egg for such an enterprise. Over five thousand dollars is now in hand for the purpose. We are proceeding cautiously. For the present we are hiring land in Sheemik, and will not invest until we are satisfied that we have

funds the best possible place all things considered – price, fertilizers, nearness to the College, etc. Of course what we ultimately do will depend on the amount of funds that come to hand. I do not like to put any limit to what we need now for this purpose, for we can profitably use all that is likely to be given, but I might say that ten thousand dollars in addition to what we have is not an extravagant estimate when land, houses, implements and stock are considered. We shall aim at having a place by ourselves instead of being a part of a village. The Hampshire Herald will cut out the whole

of Hunters for 3000 lira, but we are not satisfied with the productiveness of the place. Cotton, for one thing, does not grow well. The Mosesian Estate at Ashram could be got for 3000 lira, but the distance of eight hours and the isolation of the village are great obstacles. If we could get hold of Tigrook (near Hulakegh) for 2500 lira, I should consider that the best place. It is only about 2½ hours distant, has a variety of land, a good supply of water and a mill, besides being surrounded by Armenian villages. We could have Hussenik as an experiment station, while we did a larger,

productive work at a distance. There is some hope that the Stakeigeans whose house and land (at Hussenity) we are now using, will donate a part to us - at least the house and garden. We are using about four acres of land besides this near the arsenal, and which has water of its own. That is best suited for market gardening.

Well, I believe we shall be guided to do the right thing when the time comes.

Thanking you for all the encouragement you are continually giving us, believe me,

Yours sincerely

Geo. P. Mapson.

George P. Knapp

Harpoot - Turkey - May 18 - 1906.

Rec'd JUL. 18 1906

97.

Harpoot, Turkey, June 15, 1906. Ans'd JUL 1 0 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Enclosed please find a letter from Mr. Peet and my reply. After glancing at them will you please forward to my mother (1208 N. Wahsatch Ave, Colorado Springs Colo.) with any comments that you think fit. It does seem that the time has come when the Board should own a residence in Bitlis, that is, if it is not going to adopt a turn-tail policy and abandon the field altogether.

I have seen your letter to Dr. Barnum in which you said a strong effort would be made to find some lady to come out and take Miss Huntington's place. I could not help expressing my supprise to the Barnums and wonder who had said any thing about our needing another lady here. They did not seem to know of any one who had expressed any such sentiment here. I had thot that Miss Riggs was abundantly able to take Miss Huntington's place. The ease with which Harpoot can get recruits is a real cause of stumbling to other stations. A lady is to be sent to Harpoot without the asking when other stations have been asking for workers for years. in vain. I remarked about the need of Bitlis this morning. Mrs. Barnum said that no young lady ought to be asked to go there, to which I replied that we ought to abandon all stations where any self-sacrifice was necessary. I agree that it is not wise to send one young lady to Bitlis, but why not send two? Two young ladies who are congenial companions ought to be sent there at once so as to be getting the hang of things before the day when the Ely sisters must withdraw. It is far more important to send two ladies to Bitlis than to send another here. Personally I think one American teacher could be spared from the girls' school here, now that Mrs. Margot gives such efficient aid in the musical department. I think a protest would rise from the givers in America if they knew that American teachers were kept here to teach music and English while other places were famishing for evangelistic workers.

You probably have heard from Dr. Raynolds and have learned that the German Com. have accepted our proposition for co-operation in the general missionary work in all its points. I doubt not the Prod. Com. will accept it, and that the Evangelical Union will do the same at its meeting on the 29th inst. The Germans will probably be able to take over Malatia, Peri and Palu this year. This will enable us to make up some on our debt. Mr. Shumann and one of the sisters expect to start for Van the middle of next month via Erzerum and Bitlis. Yours sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot -

June 15-1906

98.
REC'D AUG 6 1906
REC'D OCT 5 1906

Harpoot, Turkey, July 6, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

The mail this week has just brought to hand yours of June 12th. You will find enclosed a signed copy of the agreement we have made with the Germans as to co-operating in the general missionary work. Similar copies are kept on file by us, by the Germans here and by their committee at Frankfort and by the Harpoot Evangelical Union. It is the agreement we drew up here without any change. It was understood that Dr. Raynolds represented the Board with full powers, so that this can now be considered as accepted by all three parties to the agreement. For this year, beginning with Sept. the Germans will give the aid for Malatia, Peri and Palu By another year they may possibly add Temran and Geghi Kassaba.

By the help that we thus get this year we shall probably be able to make up most of the indebtedness on our general work, except touring. We are still bearing on this last account the expenses of the Annual Meeting last year, and tho we avoided the expense of an Annual Meeting this year, the debt has increased until it is now between fifty and sixty liras. The condition of the outside Women's Work is set forth in the enclosed signed copy, the original of which goes to Miss Lamson. It is rather odd that when we have no straw for our bricks that you should be sending us another worker. Only the amount that it would take to get her out here would relieve the situation considerably.

In my Dec. Semi annual account I charged 32.09 liras to the Seminary Book Fund. Mr. Peet did not accept the charge, however. Since then for Books and Periodicals 9.28 liras has been spent on account of the seminary, making a total of 41.37. Will you please see that Mr. Wiggin sends on this amount for our credit. We shall then be two or three liras behind on Seminary account. It would be considerably more were it not for a recent gift of $100 through Miss Platt.

Harpoot, Turkey, July 6, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

The mail this week has just brought to hand yours of June 12th. You will find enclosed a signed copy of the agreement we have made with the Germans as to co-operating in the general missionary work. Similar copies are kept on file by us, by the Germans here and by their committee at Frankfort and by the Harpoot Evangelical Union. It is the agreement we drew up here without any change. It was understood that Dr. Raynolds represented the Board with full powers, so that this can now be considered as accepted by all three parties to the agreement. For this year, beginning with Sept. the Germans will give the aid for Malatia, Peri and Palu By another year they may possibly add Termen and Sedni Kassaba.

By the help that we thus get this year we shall probably be able to make up most of the indebtedness on our general work, except touring. We are still bearing on this last account the expenses of the Annual Meeting last year, and tho we avoided the expense of an Annual Meeting this year, the debt has increased until it is now between fifty and sixty liras. The condition of the outside Women's Work is set forth in the enclosed signed copy, the original of which goes to Miss Lawson. It is rather odd that when we have no stress for our bricks that you should be sending us another worker. Only the amount that it would take to get her out here would relieve the situation considerably.

In my Dec. Semi annual account I charged 22.00 liras to the Seminary Book Fund. Mr. Peet did not accept the charge, however. Since then for Books and Periodicals 9.39 liras has been spent on account of the seminary, making a total of 41.37. Will you please see that Mr. Riggin sends on this amount for our credit. We shall then be two or three liras behind on Seminary account. It would be considerably more were it not for a recent gift of $100 through Miss Platt.

On the Sminary Student account we are some twent-six liras behind.We do not yet know whether the seventy-five liras for Mrs.Carey's salary will be voted for the use of this class or not.Even if it is you will see that we need more funds for students and for Seminary running expenses and for any native teachers we may engage.By all means let Mr.Browne bring his straw with him,if he wants a good chance to work.

We are very glad to learn that the hospital at Diarbekir is to have an endowment,and that such a good man has been found for a physician. Perhaps he could see or correspond with Yester Damboorajian of Battle Creek Sanitarium before deciding the matter of a nurse You know that the question of nurses for the hospital here is practically settled. We hope Dr.Thom will be able to meet Dr.Atkinson at Diarbekir,whither he went this week with Dr.Barnum to attend the Jubilee Festivities of the Prot.Church there.DrVischer of OOrfa of the German Com. is there already The three doctors ought to be able to make some pretty definite plans as to method of beginning the work,etc.

In this connection I would like to urge the idea of your locating a missionary at Diarbekir in addition to the doctor.I feel that the work in Koordistan cannot be effectively done until there is one of us who can frequently be in those parts.After I gave a short account of my tour this week in the meeting of the Evan-Union some of the members spoke up and said "Would that the Board would send a Mr.Dunmore for those parts."The Union is going to appeal to you through us to send a missionary to Diarbekir.Some said that there was no use trying;but then nothing venture,nothing have Since you are so ready to send a lady whom we really do not need,cannot you send a man to that region where there is very great need-a man of strong evangelical spirit,who can rough it and adapt himself to all sorts of circumstances.The protection alone which his presence would give the native workers would give a wonderful impetus to the work.If I were not so much a part of the work here and were young enough to learn the Koordish readily,I should be glad to

On the Seminary Student account we are some twenty-six lires behind.We do not yet know whether the seventy-five lires for Mrs.Garey's salary will be voted for the use of this class or not.Even if it is you will see that we need more funds for students and for Seminary running expenses and for any native teachers we may engage.By all means let Mr.Browne bring his straw with him,if he wants a good chance to work.

We are very glad to learn that the hospital at Diarbekir is to have an endowment,and that such a good man has been found for a physician. Perhaps he could see or correspond with Yeater Dandoorajian of Battle Creek Sanitarium before deciding the matter of a nurse You know that the question of nurses for the hospital here is practically settled. We hope Dr.Tuom will be able to meet Dr.Atkinson at Diarbekir,whither he went this week with Dr.Barnum to attend the Jubilee Festivities of the Prot.Church there.DrVlisoher of Corfa of the German Com. is there already The three doctors ought to be able to make some pretty definite plans as to method of beginning the work,etc.

In this connection I would like to urge the idea of your locating a missionary at Diarbekir in addition to the doctor.I feel that the work in Kurdistan cannot be effectively done until there is one of us who can frequently be in those parts.After I gave a short account of my tour this week in the meeting of the Evangelical Union some of the members spoke up and said "Would that the Board would send a Mr.Dunmore for those parts."The Union is going to appeal to you through us to send a missionary to Diarbekir.Some said that there was no use trying;but then nothing venture,nothing have Since you are so ready to send a lady whom we really do not need,cannot you send a man to that region where there is very great need-a man of strong evangelical spirit,who can rough it and adapt himself to all sorts of circumstances.The protection alone which his presence would give the native workers would give a wonderful impetus to the work.If I were not so much a part of the work here and were young enough to learn the Kurdish readily,I should be glad to

go myself.As it is ,if nothing better can be done,I have promised to take my turn in spending three months of the year in those parts.

The Evan.Union is to meet at Mezereh next year.The matter of a revised constitution was not finished this year,and was given over to the Executive and Co-operative Coms. to work over and report at the next meeting.The same Com. with two additional members is also to draw up a uniform scheme for the government of the local churches. The Theol.Semy was considerably discussed A Com. was appointed to examine and license the recent graduates.Bn.Mehran Kaprielian,who preaches on the other side of the city ,being present ,was licensed.It was voted that Sarkis Kuralian,who graduated at the Marash Semy last year should be ordained at the Diarbekir Jubilee .He is at present the preacher at Haine.Four members of our former Bible Training Class applied for licensure,but their application was rejected on the ground that only the graduates of a Theol.Semy are to be licensed to preach and to be ordained.Their classmate,Bod.Baghdasar Kalajian,now at Ichme, is to be taken as an exception to the rule. The Union wishes to have one or two representatives on the Theol.Faculty.I told them that this was not a matter for us to decide but for the whole mission,and I was not averse to send around a vote of this kind to get an expression of opinion. Bod.Asdoer Yeghoyan was sent as a delegate of the Union to the Diarbekir Jubilee.With him went Profs.Tenekejian and Vorperian.You probably have been told that Bod.Asdoor has accepted the pastorate of the Mezereh Church. The following topic was chosen for discussion at the meeting next year:- The Goal of our Evan.Churches:-(1)Self-propagation,(2) Self-government,(3) Self-support.Bod.Yeghoyan,Prof.Tenekjian and I are to have a paper on each of the divisions in the order named.If you could send me the latest data as to Self-support I would be very thankful to you,and I think you would be doing our work a service at the same time.I have the reports of the Missy Conventio at London and New York. You have probably heard of the illness of our Winifred at Cambridge.Latest reports seem to indicate that she is past danger. Did that Mrs.Kimball of Pourtsmouth,N.H.ever write more about taking her into her home? We are very well pleased with Mrs. Wilson's home at Cambridge, but what with Doctor's bills, it is going to be quite a drain on our resources. Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp

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Farfoot - Turkey - July 6 - 1906

Rec'd SEP 10 1906 99

Harpcot, Turkey, Aug.11, 1906.

Ans'd SEP 12 1906

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Herewith I send our Estimates for the year 1907. I hope they will reach you in abundant of time. As I undersand it you take no action on them till after the meeting of the Board. These estimates were gone over in our first Triangular Cooperative Com. consisting of the Natives, the Germans and ourselves. They were afterwards gone over by a sub-committee of three of which I was a member.

As you know we are rather heavily in debt in both the general work and the women's work. Unless we receive an increase over other years we shall not be able to get out this year, but must get out gradually as the German help increases. It would give a great shock to the work to cut down help so much at once as to clear the debt in one year. Would that we might have a windfall this year to clear off the debt, give us what is essential for present work, including the Grants in Aid. We must have helf for the Seminary from some source or other. We expect at least ten ment to study. We think of Mr. Browne as starting to-day for this place. Now give us the straw with which to make the bricks. The Women's Board was pressing Miss Allen on us unasked. Now that she is not coming at present or at their expense, will they not give what it would cost to send her here, that we may use it for much needed work? Would that the officers of the Boards could be in our places for just one month!

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug. 11-1906.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug.11,1906.

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Yours very sincerely,

Wm. Nutting

Rec'd SEP 10 1906
Ans'd OCT 5 1906

Harpoot, August 16, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of July 19th came last night. Through this I got the first intimation of the gift of $1000 for our orphanage work. We need all the help that we can get now. I am sorry to say that we are over $7000 behind. As the orphans have grown and expenses in school for tuition, etc., have been raised, the expense per orphan has been larger than we have asked for. Then, as the orphans have decreased, and we have been unable to decrease the plant proportionately, the cost per orphan has been greater. This year we have closed the boys' orphanage in Diabekir and just now we have given up one of the orphanage buildings on this side that we rented. By next summer we hope to give up the orphanage building on the other side of the city also, for which we pay rent. We are decreasing expenses all we can, and yet it is going to be hard to keep up with our present receipts. We have fallen this much behind in spite of the income we get from our industrial work. Anything that you or any friends that you may know can do to help us to catch up on our finances will be very much appreciated.

You ask about our property at Bitlis. It was last in my father's name and consequently now belongs to his heirs. The title has stood the test of the Court of Cassation at Constantinople. I hardly think there would be any difficulty in transferring the property to the Board if desired. The man who made so much trouble for so many years I think has now grown discouraged since this verdict of the highest court at Constantinople has been given.

I have already sent you a copy of our agreement with the Germans, and last week sent you our estimates for the coming year which were made out in connection with the Germans and natives. I found

Rec'd SEP 10 1906

OCT 5 1908

Harpoot, August 16, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of July 19th came last night. Through this we got the first intimation of the gift of $100 for our orphanage work. We need all the help that we can get now. I am sorry to say that we are over $1000 behind. As the orphans have grown and expenses for tuition, etc., have been raised, the expense per orphan has been larger than we have asked for. Then, as the orphans have decreased, we have been unable to decrease the plant proportionately. The cost per orphan has been greater. This year we have closed the boys' orphanage in Diyarbekir and just now we have given up one of the orphanage buildings on this side that we rent. By next summer we hope to give up the orphanage building on the other side of the city also, for which we pay rent. We are doing some economizing and yet it is going to be hard to keep up with our present expenses. We have fallen this much behind in spite of the income we get from our industrial work. Anything that you or any friends that you may know can do to help us to catch up on our finances will be very much appreciated.

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there was some misunderstanding among the natives as to what this co-operation with the Germans signified. Some thought that we had sold them to the Germans, others thought that they could now get what favors they desired from the Germans without reference to us. In order to make this matter clearer I am sending translations of the enclosed letter, with copies of the agreement, to all of our churches and preaching places. I hope this will put matters straight. On one side we do not want the people to think that they have been deserted by us, and on the other side we want to guard against people gravitating to the Germans in expectation of better pay and other favors. We must hold strictly to co-operation, allowing nothing to be done by individuals or by any one party to the agreement. This, it seems to me, is our only safe course to keep up harmony in the working force. I was rather surprised to learn the other day that at Mezereh the Germans employ fourteen male teachers and fourteen female teachers, and have, including the orphans, nearly 1000 pupils. The natives at Mezereh contribute 8000 piastres in tuition, but the schools I understand belong to the Germans the same as our schools in this part of the city belong to us. You know that Bad. Asdoor Yeghoian is now the pastor at Mezereh. The agreement with the Germans is that they pay one-fourth of the church expenses. I think this includes also the cost of the church building. They also pay half the salary of a Bible woman there.

We are all glad that the matter of Miss Allen has turned out as it has. It saves embarrassment in several quarters.

I understand that a new family is to be sent to Bitlis. I hope this may not be delayed any longer than necessary so that Mr. Cole may feel free to return to America in the spring. I will do

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what I can to change the attitude of the Misses Ely toward young lady reinforcements. They of course cannot continue many years longer and new lady teachers should be in training for the work.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot - Turkey.

Aug. 16-1906.

Rec'd SEP 10 1906

Harpoot, August 14, 1906.

To the Church at----------

Dear Brethren,-

Since there has been some misunderstanding about the relation of the Germans to our general missionary work, we herewith send you a copy of the agreement which was signed at the last meeting of the Evangelical Union by the officers of the Union, by our German brethren and by the American missionaries. From this you will see that no part of our field has been "sold" to the Germans, but that we have been glad to admit them to share with us the burdens and responsibilities of the work for our Master in this field. While the financial help of the Germans is to be applied to one part of the field, and that of the Americans to another part, the work continues to be one. The Americans as heretofore so far as possible will visit all parts of the field, and the Germans are welcome to visit those parts where American aid is given. In all places where outside aid is given, whether American or German, the Co-operative Committee is to make all appointments, to determine salaries, and to decide what aid shall be given. No individual, or no one party to the agreement is able to do this; and no arrangement shall be considered binding which does not bear the endorsement of the Co-operative Committee.

It is our prayer that all places in this field will heartily join with us in making this plan of co-operation with the Germans such a success that the work of our Lord shall be greatly blessed.

Yours in bonds of Christian love,

Harpoot, August 14, 1906.

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Yours in bonds of Christian love,

Copy of letter sent to Harpoot Churches
Re- Co-operation with Germans.

102.

Personal.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug. 17, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

SEP 12 1906

In writing you some weeks ago I asked if Mrs. Kimball of Pourtsmouth had said anything further about taking a missionary child into her family, and stated that expeneses at Mrs. Wilson's (including doctor's bills) were proving too great a drain on us. This week her bill came and amounts to $517.87, or $287.87 more than the grant of the Board towards her support. Nearly $80.00 of this was for doctor's bills. While we hope there will be no such expense another year, yet what expense remains after deducting doctor's bills is more than we can afford. We have been unable to live within our income since coming to Harpoot, and this additional burden is staggering. We are very much pleased with Mrs. Wilson's home and do not believe any one could act in a more genuinely motherly way towards a girl not her own daughter. She has treated her just as her own daughter and at the time of her sickness especially she did personally for her far more than we could expect. We wish we could let Winifred stay with Mrs. Wilson, but we simply cannot afford it. Tempting as the offer may be to have her go to Mrs. Kimball's (if that should prove to be open) we would hesitate to have her go unless we were assured that she would take a real motherly interest in her. In our perplexity we are thinking that the best thing will be for Winifred to go to my mother at Colorado Springs. We are writing to my mother and to Mrs. Wilson to this effect, and I enclose a note for Mr. Wiggin to pay the necessary expenses and charge to my account, if this should be decided upon.

So much for this coming year. For the following year I am thinking seriously of sending the rest of my family to America. I hope I can get leave to do this and next summer accompany them as far as the steamer at Naples. It will then be nearly eight years since we came here. I would return here to work alone for an indefinite length of time, and hope I could live in such an economical manner

Copy of letter sent to Harpoot Church

Personal.

Harpoot, Turkey, Aug. 17, 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

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So much for this coming year. For the following year I am thinking seriously of sending the rest of my family to America. I hope I can get leave to go this and next summer accompany them as far as the steamer at Smyrna. It will then be nearly eight years since we came here. I would return here to work alone for an indefinite length of time, and hope I could live in such an economical manner

as to be able to keep up my insurance premium and spare something for my family besides .I go on the supposition that I should have the allowance of a single man here, and that Mrs. Knapp would there have $450 and the allowance for the children specified on page 25 of the Handbook. It is of course very hard to be separated from my family, but I am willing to do it for their sake. At the same time I hope it will prove that work here will serve no detriment by my being alone. I would rather have nothing said about this until after I have heard from you and a vote has started around the Mission.

It is a great comfort to know that I am writing to one who can appreciate our position here, and I need not enlarge on that point .I am sure we shall have your sympathetic interest in arranging for what is best all things considered.

Yours very sincerely,

Gn. P. Knapp.

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Yours very sincerely,

Farnham - Turkey - Aug. 17-1906.

Rec'd NOV 5 1906 103.

Ans'd NOV 15 1906

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 13, 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I have just seen your letter of Sept. 11th to Dr. Barnum.

It is evident that your letter was based simply on a personal letter from Dr. Barnum. By intersessional vote the Mission decided to ask the Prud. Com. to allow the lapsed salary for Mrs. Carey to be used for the Theol. Seminary as a memorial for her. It would be a grant to the Mission-to its Seminary, and a grant on which the existence of the Seminary depends. I trust the vote of the Mission has reached you by this time and that the Prud. Com. will reconsider its action. It is not to make up the debt of a station that they are asked to make this grant, but to enable the Mission to have a Theol. Class. It would have been a pleasant way to memorialize Mrs. Carey to have allowed the money already appropriated for her support go for this purpose. But if this cannot be done, we must have a grant of some kind or close the Seminary. Then you can best think where Mr. Browne and Mr. Carey best can expend their energies.

It would seem that my letter has been mislaid in which I gave the account of expenditures for Books and Periodicals for the Seminary. I asked that we should be reimbursed from the Book Fund, which I understood you were holding for this purpose. Our expenditures on this account are now in the neighborhood of $200.00. I hope this can be credited us now, and I can send a supplemenary charge later

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

$500 appd. for indemnity for Seminary books at Hpt:

140.-

Turkey.

Oct. 13-1906.

Rec'd FEB 16 1907
Ans'd FEB 21 1907

104

Harpoot, Turkey, Jan. 18, 1907.

Rev. Enoch Bell,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

In writing my first letter to you allow me to express my hearty greetings on the assumption of the office which you now hold . It is indeed a matter of congratulation to us that we have one at the office there who like Dr. Barton has had practical experience on the foreign mission field. We are sure of a sympathetic hearing from one who will be able to see things from our point of view. We anticipate pleasant, profitable relations with you.

Perhaps the first request I have to make of you is not wholly within the lines that you expected to serve us. At the ~~last~~ annual meeting of the Harpoot Evangelical Union, the last week in June, I am booked to read a paper on Self Support of the Mission Churches, and I would like to get hold of the latest data on the subject. The latest thing I have is the report of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference held at New York in 1900.. Any reports, pamphlets, etc that you know of which throw a fresh light on the subject I should be glad to receive. Any expense involved in getting and sending these please charge to me through Mr. Hosmer. I want to prepare as effective a paper as possible in the hope that it will not only influence opinion in this field, but that through publication in our protestant papers it may have an influence among all our communities throughout the country. Anything that you can do to help me in this matter I hope will be a direct contribution to the cause we love.

Thanking you in advance for anything you may be able to do in this matter, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey. Jan. 18-1906.

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Yours very sincerely,

Harpoot Turkey Jan. 18 1907.

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, Jan'y, 1907.

Dear Friends of our Orphans,- The Armenian New Years (Jan.14th) and Christmas (Jan.19th) are over, and it is time to send you our annual letter.

As you remember, it is the custom here to have the home festivities and gifts on New Years rather than on Christmas. On that evening we had the usual gathering of boys and girls with those who are connected with the orphanages. Gifts sent from America were distributed from a prettily lighted tree. Those who had no special presents received a ticket which was good for five piastres at our store. As a part of the entertainment Mr. Melcon Benneyan, the manager of our industrial department, told of his trip to Constantinople, where he had recently been to sell several bales of rugs and to buy supplies for our store.

He heard a good deal in praise of our rugs. Most of them he sold there, and sent less than half a dozen on to America. Slowly, but it seems, surely, our rugs are getting recognition. Those of you who visit Washington we hope will take pains to see the silk rug flag which hangs in the diplomatic anteroom of the Dept. of State. It is described on p. 484 of the "Youths Companion", Sept. 27, 1906.

The rug and other industries are getting along about as usual, giving work to 80 boys & 41 girls here. At Egin 20 girls support themselves making rugs.

We have continued the farm experiment at Gusenik. The thirty boys who have been at work there have gained $100 above the rent of house and land. But above the profit we value the experience and love for work which they are acquiring. Besides the general work each boy had had a garden patch of his own to look after, and it was pleasing to see the enthusiastic interest each on took in getting the most possible out of his little plot. Part of the profit was from a small trial at silk raising. We produced 170 lbs. of cocoons from which more than 200 boxes(25¢. each) of eggs were raised. Keeping a few boxes for our own use, the rest we expect to distribute on shares among the villages. The orphan boy we sent to the Sericultural School at Brousa did well there, secured his diploma, and is now with us making preparations for the spring work. We sent three boys to Egin, where ten tons of cocoons were to be treated, to learn the trade of winding off the silk. All things considered, we feel pretty well equipped for silk raising next season.

Much time and effort have been expended during the year looking up a place for our permanent farm, but so far the right place has not been secured. Patience and perserverence will win in the end; and during the delay the boys are getting better trained for larger work, we can make a better choice of place, and can know what means will be available. It will please you to know that we now have $6000 for this purpose. A number have asked how much would be needed for this farm scheme. I have hesitated to specify any fixed sum, preferring to be governed in our plans by the gifts that came in; but now I am encouraged to believe that we are not aiming too high when we say that we shall need $5000 for land, an equal sum for buildings, and the same amount for furnishings, stock, and implements, or $15,000 in all. You will remember that our hope is not simply to have a farm where many of our boys can make their living, but that it will also be a permanent Agricultural School, affiliated with Euphrates College, where the best methods can be taught to worthy young men from all parts of the country.

There has been a decrease of 37 orphans during the year, including 3 deaths and 12 marriages; and 11 new orphans have been received, making a total of 385 now under our care. Of these 80 support themselves wholly and 20 in part. We try besides to devise work by which the older orphans can earn their clothing. This is not usually a saving to the orphanage, but is a means of training the boy and girls to work and of developing their self-respect.

It is a great joy to report that all but two of the orphans now have supporters, tho from some of these we have not heard recently, to know whether they are willing to continue the support. It is an encouraging feature also that Armenians who share the prosperity of America are helping more in this work. Forty seven children are now supported by them. England supports 62, Ireland, 10, and Switzerland, 13. Several whose orphans have become partially self-supporting continue to send the usual $25, letting the surplus to go into the general fund.

We have much need of help right here, for as the orphans have decreased in numbers the cost per orphan has increased. Then there are such items as postage, stationery, medicines, grants to those who leave, repairs of buildings, etc., for which little or no provision is made in our receipts. Besides, this year there has been a rise of 15 to 60 per cent. in the price of provisions. As a result we find ourselves about $2000 in arrears. We are behind a further $3000 for supplies that we were obliged to secure in the fall. Here we cannot get provisions day by day. Even the smallest families lay in their stores in the fall. For instances, we were obliged to expend more than $2000 to get wheat in the season for our bakery. What we very much need are contributions to our general fund that will close our debt and leave a working capital of $5000 on hand.

Last June our first orphan boy graduated from Euphrates College. He is now head of the High School in a large village. Another boy is studying in the Theological Seminary and is keeping up his College studies, hoping to get a diploma from both institutions. There are 28 boys and 3 girls who have entered the College Departments. Of these 12 boys and 2 girls and 12 boarding school orphans are out teaching this winter. One boy is bookkeeper in Sein, and 4 are doing clerk work and rug pattern drawing in our offices and store here. We rejoice in all the good these orphans can do as teachers or in other ways. One of our girls married a preacher this year, and is an earnest worker among the women of the village where he is located.

The working boys and girls who miss the Bible lessons in school have them several evenings in the week. The lesson for the girls is given by Miss Erma M. Barnum, who has efficiently taken up the work of correspondence and is an important member of our orphan Com. Another member is Prof. Margot's wife, who trains all the orphans here once a week in singing.

May we kindly urge those who receive this letter to sign and mail the enclosed card, and so far as possible add the names and addresses of friends who are likely to take an interest in our work?

Remittances may be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., N.Y. City or to Jon. A. M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster S.W., London, or by personal or cashier's check in the denomination of your own country direct to

Your fellow-worker,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey--Open Mail via London and Constantinople

Harpoot, Ja

Jan. 1907.

Feb. 11/07.

Dear Dr. Strong, As usual I am sending you a copy of our annual report of the orphanage work, from which I hope you can find some item that will do for publication.

You notice that 26 of our orphans are out teaching this year. If we had not them to fall back upon, we should have been very hard up for volunteers to go out teaching. We are beginning to reap some of the fruits of this very important work.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd MAR 21 1907
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Ans'd APR 17 1907

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 21, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

The appropriations for this year reached us several weeks ago. In the salary list I notice a difference from the estimates which we had sent in, which must be due to a clerical slip at that end. In the salary for myself we had asked in the estimates for 206.25 Turkish liras, the same as was granted the year before, whereas in the appropriations for 1907 I am given 181.50. The person who revised the estimates evidently thought that we had only one child here over seven years of age, and thus added only 10% to the regular salary of 165 liras. We have however with us two children over seven years old and one under that age, so that there should be an addition of 25%, as we had it in the estimates, or 206.25 liras. Will you please see that the matter is set right.

Enclosed I send you a copy of our orphanage report which you may like to keep on file. The matter of the debt about which Dr. Barton wrote me shortly before his departure I wrote about to Mr. Wiggin some weeks since when I sent him the balance sheet. From that it is made plain that none of the debt is owing to the Board, but is counterbalanced by industrial and orphanage farm funds which practically belong to the same account. We are doing our best to bring our expenditures within our receipts and close the debt, but without that panicy suddeness that would imperil our work. If we find that funds do not come in commensurate to the needs of this promising form of work, we will sell out and shut up as some have suggested. I do not recollect that any one made such suggestions about the Board when it was heavily in debt.

With kind regards and best wishes for your success,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Feb. 21-1907.

To Prof. Turkey.

Harpoot, Turkey, March 31, 1907.

Dear Friends:

It is Easter with you today, but the Armenians are in the midst of their Lent, and their Easter does not come for five weeks - the fifth of May - not long after you get this letter. I think this is about as far apart as the Easters of the Latin and Greek Churches can be. Once since I have been here, if I mistake not, Easter for Western and Eastern Christendom has fallen on the same day.

I would like to feel when this reaches you that I am having a little talk with you, perhaps at your evening service.

In the letter I sent last fall I told of a visit to the chief town in Koordistan - Farkin. There was practically no school for the Protestants. All that could be done was the little time the earnest preacher could give in teaching some of the boys to read the Armenian New Testament and translate into their native Koordish tongue. I told of how a delegation of the boys waited on me and were going to hold me as hostage till they should be provided with a school. I am glad to say that we were able to find a man and his wife to go there last September to teach, he the school for boys, and the wife the school for girls. You may be interested to see how their school report looks, so I send you the last one received, that for December. There were then 63 pupils, 33 of them being girls, the whole number of pupils having increased from 43 in October. Of the pupils 31 belong to Protestant families, 28 to Gregorian, and 4 to Syrian. In a letter the teacher tells me how the Syrian Patriarch had visited the town and opened a new school. Thereupon pressure was brought to bear on the parents of the four Syrian children in our school to take them out. The father of three of the children is a leading man in the Syrian community. He consented to take out the

AMERICAN LUMBERMAN

youngest of his children and send him to the Syrian school, but before the day was over he got the chief of one of the villages to send his boy to our school in the place of the boy he had taken out. As to the boys that were left in our school the parents said,-"It is impossible for us to be the cause of wronging them since we are so well satisfied with their progress." They agreed moreover to pay the equivalent of their tuition to their own school, that is, pay double tuition rather than transfer their children to the other school. The father of the remaining Syrian boy is a poor man even for those parts of this poor country, but he at once borrowed some money and paid tuition to the other school for the sake of keeping his son in our school. His son is a specially bright boy and has a good voice which was highly prized for the boys' choir. When the father was persecuted to induce him to take his boy out of our school he said,-"It is out of the question for me to take my boy out of the Protestant school. You may expel me from the church but I will neither give up my faith in the Syrian Church nor take my son out." It seems the son read and explained a part of the Scriptures before the men who were trying to induce the father to send his son to their school, whereupon the father said to them,-"Fear God: how can I cast away this pearl and do my son a wrong?"

The Gregorians also have not been indifferent in regard to our school. One Sunday the priests, elders and teachers called the parents of the children who attend our school and strictly charged them to take their children out of our school. Some of them said,-"It is impossible for us to half choke our children and take them out." Others said,-"If we should cut off the heads of our children they would not leave." Finally the priests, etc., threatened them by saying that those who would not take their children out ought to go themselves to the Protestant chapel and not to enter their church again. Up to the time of writing only two had been

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The Greek Orthodox also have not been indifferent in regard to our school. One Sunday the priests, elders and teachers called the parents of the children who attend our school and strictly charged them to take their children out of our school. Some of them said,- "It is impossible for us to half choke our children and give them out." Others said,- "If we should cut off the heads of our children they would not leave." Finally the priests, etc., threatened them by saying that those who would not take their children out ought to go themselves to the Protestant chapel and not to enter their church again. By the time of writing only two had been

prevailed upon to take their children away. Well, such opposition is a good sign. It is better than the indifference which we see in some parts of our field.

So far as the schools are concerned you see that we are much better off than we were last year. I wish we could say that we had enough of the right kind of men to do the other part of the work. It is arranged that the earnest preacher to whom I referred should during the week travel about among some of the hundred villages of that district,and return to Farkin on Saturday, hold the Sunday services there,and then go out again on Monday. He is indeed an earnest, devoted worker. Simple and with but little education, but full of the fire of the Spirit. And such a singer! I never saw a people that put so much soul into their singing as these simple Koordish Christians who have been touched by the light of the Gospel. In a letter received from this preacher today he speaks of the fields white unto the harvest, and bewails the lack of workers. He has the spirit of a pioneer. He loves, he says, to go from village to village and cry with a loud voice,"Prepare ye the way of the Lord;make his paths straight." He names nine villages that he has visited so far,-nine out of a hundred needy places! He says he prefers to travel over these lonesome paths going among the villages than to visit in comfort the shops of the town. The Evangelical Armenian Church in New York City has agreed to support this man. You will remember that this Koordistan work is the missionary field of the native evangelical churches. To keep in a healthy condition and to grow,churches need a work outside of themselves and their immediate neighborhood. One reason why these oriental churches have fallen into a lifeless formalism is because for centuries they have made no effort to impart the Christian life to others. They have inherited the endowed churches and monasteries which their ancestors built. In much the same

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way they have inherited their religion. It is not a vital thing springing up in their own lives, but something handed down to them ready made. That is one of the greatest difficulties we have in dealing with these ancient "Christian" peoples - to make them realize the significance of the word Christian. No matter what a man's life is he would feel insulted if you said he was not a Christian. He would exclaim indignantly,-"What do you take me for, a heathen or a moslem?" Everybody is a Christian, or as they say in some districts, "Cross-worshipper."

At the meeting of our Co-operative Committee last Thursday a letter was read from Farkin in which the people there plead for a pastor. They very much need a good, strong man who can give his whole time to preaching and pastoral work. Several men who were especially fitted for that work have either been driven away by adverse circumstances, or drifted away-shall we say on account of a lack of real consecration? The people go so far as to ask for a missionary to live among them. I fear that this request we shall never be able to grant. Perhaps you know, however, that before the year is out we expect an American missionary physician will be located in Diarbekir. A wealthy native of that city who died several years ago in Yonkers, New York, left a bequest which will be enough to build a fair-sized hospital, and furnish an income that will meet most of the current expenses. Dr. Ward, a son of the former treasurer of the American Board, is appointed to come here. He will bring with him as bride Miss Charlotte Allen of Longmeadow, Mass. They are planning to leave America in May.

I have not been out touring so much this year as last. The last two weeks of the old year I was in Arghuni Maden to help adjust a difficulty in the church. While there I took a flying trip down to Diarbekir, spending only 24 hours in the city. The young pastor is as active as ever

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At the meeting of our co-operating societies last Thursday a letter was read from Kerkin in which the people there plead for a pastor. They very much need a good, strong man who can give his whole time to preaching and pastoral work. Several men who were especially fitted for that work have already been driven away by adverse circumstances, or driven away-shall we say on account of a lack of real consecration? The people go so far as to ask for a missionary to live among them. I fear that this request we shall never be able to grant. Perhaps you know, however, that before the year is out we expect an American missionary physician will be located in Diarbekir. A wealthy native of that city who died several years ago in Longmere, New York, left a bequest which will be enough to build a fair-sized hospital, and furnish an income that will meet most of the current expenses. Dr. Ward, a son of the former treasurer of the American Board, is expected to come here. He will bring with him as bride his Charlotte Allen of Morristown, Mass. They are planning to leave America in May.

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in efforts to get hold of the people,especially the young men. One evening in the week he devotes to thirteen young men who were formerly in our orphanage there. It is an evening of profitable entertainment and spiritual culture. He has also got about him quite a number of Gregorian young men, men who were formerly careless and even vicious, but who now seem to be dead in earnest about having a true Christian life. ~~I think~~ I ~~told~~ you ~~before~~ that last summer the Church at Diarbekir celebrated its jubilee. It is fortunate in securing this earnest young pastor, and there seems to be a large future before it. We are proud of this church as one that supports its pastor and schools without any help from us.

I try to get out to some village most every Sunday, sometimes going out Saturday and returning Monday as do several of our Theological Seminary students. Several weeks ago I went in this way to Garmeri, some four hours from here,where one of the students supplies regularly. As we went along we met a man who said that one of the brethren of the village had died in the prison in Mezereh, and the body had lately been taken in a wagon to the village. Further on we met the wagon returning,and as we got in sight of the village we saw a group of men gathered about the grave,and as we got still closer we could hear the hymn that they were singing. It seems that the poor man had tried to get off to America to earn the means for the support of his family. He was arrested on the way, brought back and imprisoned. After spending two months in the damp,unsanitary prison he contracted the typhoid fever, and though a strong man was unable to survive. This is only one of a good many similar cases. That Saturday evening the preacher's room was crowded with men, women,boys and girls who came together to pray and sing. This was repeated also on Sunday evening. Sunday morning I had the preaching service. Then after breakfast we visited the house of mourning. Soon after was the meeting with the church members. At noon we had the Communion service. About the

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I try to get out to some village each every Sunday, sometimes going out Saturday and returning Monday as do several of our Theological Seminary students. Several weeks ago I went in this way to Harput, some four hours from here, where one of the students ministers regularly. As we went along we met a man who said that one of the brethren of the village had died in the prison in Mosareh, and the body had lately been taken in a wagon to the village. Further on we met the wagon returning, and as we got in sight of the village we saw a group of men gathered about the grave, and as we got still closer we could hear the hymn that they were singing. It seems that the poor man had tried to get off to America to earn the means for the support of his family. He was arrested on the way, brought back and imprisoned. After spending two months in the damp unsanitary prison he contracted the typhoid fever, and though a strong man was unable to survive. This is only one of a good many similar cases.

That Saturday evening the preacher's room was crowded with men, women, boys and girls who came together to pray and sing. This was repeated also on Sunday evening. Sunday morning I had the preaching service. Then after breakfast we visited the homes of mourning. Soon after was the meeting with the church members. At noon we had the communion service. About the

middle of the afternoon was the women's meeting in which one feature was for some of those present to tell what Christian work they had tried to do during the week.

Last Sunday I went to Perchenj, a village two hours distant. The man who had been the pastor of the Protestant Church for more than a decade left last summer for Malatia. The people still felt very sore over their loss. So far no one has been found to be their pastor. Every Sunday some one goes from here or from the Germans at Mezereh,but such transient supplies of course do not begin to take the place of a regular pastor of their own. They have a teacher for the girls' school, and one of our orphan boys teaches the boys' school. His thirty pupils were arranged in order on the left of the pulpit during the service. The girls were similarly arranged on the other side which was fenced off for the women. Some 15 of our orphan boys are teachers in different parts of our field this year. A number of places would have been without teachers this year had we not these orphans to fall back upon. Thus some of the advantages of our orphanage work are beginning to show themselves. We have a claim on these boys and girls and can send them where we please,and they are usually glad to do something in return for what has been done for them all these years. Before returning from Perchenj I called on a poor brother who had been sick with pneumonia for three weeks. I reported the case to Dr.Atkinson on my return that evening,and the next day he went to see what he could do for the sick man who could not afford to call a doctor or pay for medicine. This is a little instance of how the medical work supplements and often prepares the way for other forms of work.

Misses Bush and Poole are the ones who have been devoting themselves regularly to the touring work. They spent over a month in Malatia, then several weeks in the lower or eastern part of the Harpoot Plain,and later several weeks in the villages of the upper part of the plain.During

middle of the afternoon was the women's meeting in which one feature was for some of those present to tell what Christian work they had tried to do during the week.

Last Sunday I went to Perobenq, a village two hours distant. The man who had been the pastor of the Protestant church for more than a decade left last summer for Malaita. The people still felt very sore over their loss. So far no one has been found to be their pastor. Every Sunday some one goes from here or from the Seventh Day Adventist, but such transient supplies of course do not begin to take the place of a regular pastor of their own. They have a teacher for the girls' school, and one of our orphan boys teaches the boys' school. The thirty pupils were arranged in order on the left of the pulpit during the service. The girls were similarly arranged on the other side which was longed off for the women. Some 10 of our orphan boys are teachers in different parts of our field this year. A number of places would have been without teachers this year had we not these orphans to fall back upon. Some some of the advantages of our orphanage work are beginning to show themselves. We have a claim on these boys and girls and can send them where we please, and they are usually glad to do something in return for what has been done for them all these years. Before returning from Perobenq I called on a poor brother who had been sick with pneumonia for three weeks. I reported the case to Dr. Atkinson on my return that evening, and the next day he went to see what he could do for the sick man who could not afford to call in a doctor or pay for medicine. This is a little instance of how the medical work supplements and often prepares the way for other forms of work.

Moses Buan and Poole are the ones who have been devoting themselves regularly to the touring work. They spent over a month in Malaita, then several weeks in the lower or eastern part of the harbour plain, and later several weeks in the villages of the upper part of the plain. During

the course of a year they have visited 27 towns and villages. Now after a week or two of rest they plan to visit Diarbekir. Their letters while away and their reports on their return help to keep us all in touch with the whole field. While they are talking many of us feel that it would be well if we all could get out into the outside field, but the work here at the centre must be cared for,-the thousand pupils in the preparatory schools and college, the four hundred orphans and all the industrial interests, and the Theological Class, to train men to be permanent workers in these outside needy places, besides all the routine work connected with this great missionary plant.

Mr. Carey, the president of the Seminary, spent three weeks in Arabkir during the Christmas holidays. He had a pleasant and profitable time while there, and was especially successful in arousing religious interest among the young men. On the last Sunday that he was there at the Communion service he received thirteen of these young men into the church. The large church in this important town is without a pastor this year. They have extended a call to the pastor at Haine (near Diarbekir) but if he accepts it will leave that important church without a pastor. The call is always for more laborers of the right kind to enter into these fields of golden opportunity. The Arabkir church is able to keep a pastor without any help, though they may need help for their schools for a few years longer. A native of the town, now living in Boston, sent them this year nearly nine hundred dollars towards a girls' school building. Two or three other brothers, now living in Egypt, have deeded to this church eleven shops in the market and two hundred dollars with which to pay for the transference of the title and to pay for back taxes. Mr. Carey had an interesting report to give us and the Co-operative Committee on his return.

I think I have told you that our German friends, who came here ten years ago to look after orphanage work especially, were this year admitted

the course of a year they have visited 87 towns and villages. Now after a week or two of rest they plan to visit Marbesir. Their letters while away and their reports on their return help to keep us all in touch with the whole field. While they are talking many of us feel that it would be well if we all could get out into the outside field, but the work here at the centre must be cared for - the thousand pupils in the preparatory schools and college, the four hundred orphans and all the industrial interests, and the theological class. To train men to be permanent workers in these outside needy places, besides all the routine work connected with this great missionary plant.

Mr. Corey, the president of the Seminary, spent three weeks in Arabkir during the Christmas holidays. He had a pleasant and profitable time while there, and was especially successful in arousing religious interest among the young men. On the last Sunday that he was there at the communion service he received thirteen of these young men into the church. The large church in this important town is without a pastor this year. They have extended a call to the pastor at Malma (near Marbesir) but if he accepts it will leave that important church without a pastor. The call is always for more laborers of the right kind to enter into these fields of golden opportunity. The Arabkir church is able to keep a pastor without any help, though they may need help for their schools for a few years longer. A native of the town, now living in Boston, sent them this year nearly nine hundred dollars towards a girls' school building. Two or three other brothers, now living in Egypt, have deeded to this church eleven shops in the market and two hundred dollars with which to pay for the transferences of the title and to pay for back taxes. Mr. Corey had an interesting report to give us, and the Co-operative Committee on his return.

I think I have told you that our German friends, who came here ten years ago to look after orphanage work especially, were this year admitted

to a share in our Evangelistic and Educational work and to a place on the Co-operative Committee. The Committee is made up half of foreigners (in equal numbers) and half of natives. As now constituted there are three Americans, three Germans, five Armenians, and one Syrian. I am chairman for this year. Regular sessions are held the last Friday of each month, alternately here and at Mezereh where the Germans reside. The meeting for this month falling on Good Friday, which the Germans keep as a holy day, we had the meeting on Thursday, the turn being here. The hour preceding the Co-operative Meeting the Germans and we spend in having a prayer meeting together. This time we improved the occasion by celebrating the Lord's Supper together. One of their number who translates on these occasions, speaks English as readily as German, being a graduate of Cambridge University. This was a sweet, impressive occasion, though only five of the Germans were able to be present. Mr. Browne spoke the first part and administered the bread, while Mr. Ehmann had the second part. The benediction was pronounced by the venerable Dr. Barnum, now in his eighty-first year.

At the Co-operative Meeting which followed a delegation from the church at Hooeloo waited on us to ask for help to rebuild their church building which was destroyed at the time of the massacres. The Protestant communities that were severely weakened at that time are gradually gathering strength and beginning to feel the need of permanent church buildings instead of small, inconvenient improvised buildings. At the same meeting we had letters from two other communities asking for help in rebuilding. We had only a small sum available, far from sufficient, from which we could help them some. Now that the Board is out of debt we hope it will feel able to make grants in aid for rebuilding these churches. It has made no such grants here for more than a decade. The little money we have on hand is from a

Gr. P. Knapp

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At the Co-operative Meeting which followed a delegation from the church at Hoosloe waited on us to ask for help to rebuild their church building which was destroyed at the time of the massacres. The Protestant communities that were severely wrecked at that time are gradually gaining strength and beginning to feel the need of permanent church buildings instead of small, inconvenient improvised buildings. At the same meeting we had letters from two other communities asking for help in rebuilding. We had only a small sum available, for from Griffith, from whom we could help them some. Now that the Board is out of debt we hope it will feel able to make grants in aid for rebuilding these churches. It has made no such grants here for more than a decade. The little money we have on hand is from a

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small legacy to help towards rebuilding some of the destroyed churches.

Our arrangement with the Germans is that they should furnish the needed funds for part of the field, while the work is managed together in the Co-operative Committee. The part of the field assigned to them so far as they can furnish the means is the territory west and north of the Euphrates River. This year they have been able to provide the funds for Malatia, Peri and Palu. This coming year, beginning with Sept., they hope to furnish the funds for Oozoonoba and Pertag on the Euphrates, and in Geghi and Temran, three or four days northeast of here. This help by the Germans does not mean that our needs will be any less, but that we shall now be able to give proper aid to more needy places. When we think of the large number of places in the portion of the field for which we are still financially responsible which are still unoccupied, we have no fear that we shall receive too much help for this work. Our aim is to get the churches that we are helping to be wholly self-supporting as soon as possible and to enter all the new places we are able to as fast as can be.

Perhaps you will bear with me if I tell in closing of the trouble which has come upon the pastor of the church at Temran. At the meeting of the Evangelical Union here last June we had a quantity of back numbers of religious papers and magazines for distribution. Among the papers which this pastor took was a copy of the Missionary Herald for 1895 in which there was a paragraph about the massacres in this country. Some enemy of the pastor's aroused the suspicion of the government, and as a consequence his house was searched, and among the books and papers that were seized was this copy of the Herald. He did not remember that such a magazine was among his things, and of what it contained he was perfectly unaware. He was taken to the seat of government at Geghi and confined for awhile, but afterwards let out on bail. His papers have been examined and this particular paragraph has been found and translated. We do not yet know what the outcome is. Though the pastor was in no way responsible for this paragraph, and it was no encouragement to disloyalty to the government, but only a condemnation of evil, the consequences of his having it in his possession may be serious. Please pray with us that he may soon be vindicated and be able to resume his heavy and important work without any hindrance.

Wishing God's richest blessing on all forms of your work,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Taylor-Turkey-Syr. Mar. 31-1897.

- 2 -

small legacy to help towards rebuilding some of the destroyed churches.

Our arrangement with the Germans is that they should furnish the needed funds for part of the field, while the work is managed together in the Co-operative Committee. The part of the field assigned to them so far as they can furnish the means is the territory west and north of the Euphrates River. This year they have been able to provide the funds for Malatia, Peri and Palu. This coming year, beginning with Sept., they hope to furnish the funds for Garaonos and Pertag on the Euphrates, and in Sept. and Tarsus, three or four days northeast of here. This help by the Germans does not mean that our needs will be any less, but that we shall now be able to give proper aid to more needy places. When we think of the large number of places in the portion of the field for which we are still financially responsible which are still unoccupied, we have no fear that we shall receive too much help for this work. Our aim is to get the churches that we are helping to be wholly self-supporting as soon as possible and to enter all the new places we are able to as fast as can be.

Perhaps you will hear with me if I tell in closing of the trouble which has come upon the pastor of the church at Tarsus. At the meeting of the Evangelical Union here last June we had a quantity of back numbers of religious papers and magazines for distribution. Among the papers which this pastor took was a copy of the Missionary Herald for 1895 in which there was a paragraph about the massacres in this country. Some enemy of the pastor's aroused the suspicion of the government, and as a consequence his house was searched, and among the books and papers that were seized was this copy of the Herald. He did not remember that such a paragraph was among his things, and of what it contained he was perfectly unaware. He was carried to the seat of government, at Adana, and confined for awhile, but afterwards let out on bail. His papers have been examined and this particular paragraph has been found and translated. We do not yet know what the outcome is. Though the pastor was in no way responsible for this paragraph, and it was no encouragement to disloyalty to the government, but only a condemnation of evil, the consequences of his having it in his possession may be serious. Please pray with us that he may soon be vindicated and be able to resume his heavy and important work without any hindrance.

Asking God's richest blessing on all forms of your work,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

H. G. Dwight

Rec'd JUN 14 1907

Ans'd JUN 25 1907

108

Harpoot, Turkey, May 12, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

On the 10th inst. I sent the following cable to "Fernstalk, Boston Inform Wilson vacation Barre prohibited. Knapp". This was in reference to plans for our daughter's vacation, and you would probably know from Dr. Barton's correspondence or from Mr. Wiggin that our daughter, Winifred, is with Mrs. E. B. Wilson, 16 Lee St., Cambridge, and would send the cable to her as soon as possible.

Next Wed., the 15th I start with my son, Addison, and Miss Platt for Constantinople. Dr. H. S. Barnum and party leave Consple for America June 3d, and he very kindly consents to take our boy with him. We do not know yet definitely where our boy will go when he reaches America. Possibly he can be with his sister at Mrs. Wilson's in Cambridge We hope he can at least be there until some other arrangement is made. If possible we hope a good family can be found where the two can be together. If this does not succeed, I trust we can avail ourselves of the privilege of sending the two children to the Missionary Home at Auburndale. That was my boyhood home, and next to being in the right kind of private family I don't know of a place where I would prefer to have my children be than at that Home.

The intersessional vote about permission to have our son go to America this year was started around the Mission several months ago, but the official announcement that the vote carried has not reached us from our clerk at Mardin. It will doubtless come in a few weeks. Will you kindly see to having the usual grant of $250 towards his support made upon his arrival in America. In sending in the semi-annual account I have deducted from my salary that amount which is granted toward his support from the time he leaves here. I have entered my salary the same as it was last year and have explained to Mr. Peet that I am in correspondence about what is evidently an error in the appropriations, just as I wrote to you. I hope we shall soon hear from you that the matter has been adjusted at Boston.

Please accept my thanks for the literature on self-support which you sent me. It looks now as tho my paper would be postponed for a year, so that I should be glad of anything more in that line which fall in your way.

Yours very sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

Marion, Ind. 31-1897.

Mr. Taylor, Turkey.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Perhaps you will bear with me if I tell in closing of the trouble which has come upon the pastor of the church at Tarsus. At the meeting of the Evangelical Union here last June we had a quantity of back numbers of religious papers and magazines for distribution. Among the papers which this pastor took was a copy of the Missionary Herald for 1895 in which there was a paragraph about the massacres in this country. Some enemy of the pastor's aroused the suspicion of the government, and as a consequence his house was searched, and among the books and papers that were seized was this copy of the Herald. He did not remember that such a paragraph was among his things, and of what it contained he was perfectly unaware. He was carried to the seat of government, put again and confined for awhile, but afterwards let out on bail. His papers have been examined and this particular paragraph has been found and translated. We do not yet know what the outcome is. Though the pastor was in no way responsible for this paragraph, and it was no encouragement to disloyalty to the government, but only a condemnation of evil, the consequences of his having it in his possession may be serious. Please pray with us that he may soon be vindicated and be able to resume his heavy and important work without any hindrance.

Wishing God's richest blessing on all forms of your work,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

W. P. Chapman

Rec'd JUN 14 1907

JUN 25 1907

108

Harpoot, Turkey, May 12, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

On the 10th inst. I sent the following cable to "Fernstalk, Boston Inform Wilson vacation Barre prohibited. Knapp". This was in reference to plans for our daughter's vacation, and you would probably know from Dr. Barton's correspondence or from Mr. Wiggin that our daughter, Winifred, is with Mrs. E. B. Wilson, 16 Lee St., Cambridge, and would send the cable to her as soon as possible.

Next Wed., the 15th I start with my son, Addison, and Miss Platt for Constantinople. Dr. H. S. Barnum and party leave Consple for America June 3d, and he very kindly consents to take our boy with him. We do not know yet definitely where our boy will go when he reaches America. Possibly he can be with his sister at Mrs. Wilson's in Cambridge We hope he can at least be there until some other arrangement is made. If possible we hope a good family can be found where the two can be together. If this does not succeed, I trust we can avail ourselves of the privilege of sending the two children to the Missionary Home at Auburndale. That was my boyhood home, and next to being in the right kind of private family I don't know of a place where I would prefer to have my children be than at that Home.

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Yours very sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd JUN 14 1907
JUN 25 1907

Harpoot, Turkey, May 12, 1907.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

On the 10th inst. I sent the following cable to "Ternstalk, Boston Inform Wilson vacation Barre prohibited. Knapp". This was in reference to plans for our daughter's vacation, and you would probably know from Dr. Barton's correspondence or from Mr. Wiggin that our daughter, Winifred, is with Mrs. R. B. Wilson, 18 Lee St., Cambridge, and would send the cable to her as soon as possible.

Next Wed., the 15th I start with my son, Addison, and Miss Platt for Constantinople. Dr. H. S. Barnum and party leave Constantinople for America June 30, and he very kindly consents to take our boy with him. We do not know yet definitely where our boy will spend when he reaches America. Possibly he can be with his sister at Mrs. Wilson's in Cambridge. We hope he can at least be there until some other arrangement is made. If possible we hope a good family can be found where the two can be together. If this does not succeed, I trust we can avail ourselves of the privilege of sending the two children to the Missionary Home at Auburndale. That was my boyhood home, and next to being in the right kind of private family I don't know of a place where I would prefer to have my children be than at that Home.

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Please accept my thanks for the literature on self-support which you sent me. It looks now as tho my paper would be postponed for a year, so that I should be glad to have my name on the list of those who receive the Herald.

Yours very truly,
Fred A. Gray

109

AUG 12 1907

Harpoot, Turkey,

July 17, 1907.

Dr. E. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Your letter of April 17th I found on my return from Constantinople, whither I had gone to take my son Addison. He went on to America with Dr. H. S. Barnum and party and we suppose by this time has safely reached Cambridge. We expect him the first year to be with his sister Winifred with Mrs. Wilson at 16 Lee Street, Cambridge.

I thank you much for the correction made on the appropriation for my salary. I am sorry, however, to learn that there is another misunderstanding that must be adjusted. It seems that when Mrs. Wilson spoke to Mr. Wiggin's clerk in reference to the allowance for our Addison he said that $250 could not be allowed for one under fourteen years old. This seems to be contrary to our understanding of the Hand Book. On page 8, after speaking of the allowance for the children of parents on the missionary field, come the following words,- "Provided, however, that when a child is sent away from home for education the parent may receive, on request, a grant of $250 per annum for each child, in which case the provision in the annual salary of the parents for such child shall cease." Nothing is said here with reference to the age. The clerk probably had in mind what is said on page 25 where missionaries are at home on a furlough. That, of course, is a very different matter, where children are living with their parents. So far as I know of precedent we are correct in thinking that $250 is the grant for each child sent to America. We have calculated on this and any departure from this will put us to

Harpoot, Turkey,

July 17, 1907.

Dr. R. B. Strong,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Your letter of April 17th I found on my return from Constantinople, whither I had gone to take my son Addison. He went on to America with Dr. H. S. Barnum and party and we suppose by this time has safely reached Cambridge. We expect him the first year to be with his sister Winifred with Mrs. Wilson at 16 Ice Street, Cambridge.

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serious inconvenience. I hope you will kindly see that this matter is made clear to those concerned.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, July 17 1917

(Dr.E.E.S. - 2)

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Yours very sincerely,

[illegible]

Rec'd AUG 31 1907

SEP 6 1907

110.

Harpoot, Turkey,

July 31, 1907.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of June 26th came by the last mail. I am glad of your assurance that the grant of $250 towards the support of our Addison will be made at once. Mr. Wiggin's clerk informed Mrs. Wilson that this grant applied only to children fourteen years old. I therefore felt obliged to write to Dr. Strong to see that the misunderstanding was corrected. Am glad to find that you understand the matter as I had always understood it. We are glad that Mrs. Wilson will be able to take care of Addison as well as of our Winifred. I agree with you that next to the right kind of family there is no better place than the Missionary Home at Auburndale, but in Mrs. Wilson we feel that we have secured the right kind of family and therefore are willing to make a little more sacrifice that the children may be with her.

Enclosed I am sending you the estimates of our Station for the coming year. This time I have only entered the names of the places for which aid is asked. By a comparison with our estimates of last year you will see that many places have been omitted,- either left without any help or cared for by the Germans. You will also see that in spite of our small appropriation, which has not varied for ten years so far as I know, we are obliged to cut down a good deal in order to meet our debt. The needs have been so pressing that we have yielded to the temptation of going by our estimates rather than by the appropriations. In this way the debt has been accumulated. Now that the Germans are able to help in parts of our field financially the need is not so pressing,

Harpoot, July 17.

Rec'd AUG 31 1907

SEP 6 1907

Harpoot, Turkey,

July 23, 1907.

Rev. Moses F. Bell,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of June 26th came by the last mail. I am glad of your assurance that the grant of $250 towards the support of our Addison will be made at once. Mr. Wigram's clerk informed Mrs. Wilson that this grant applied only to children fourteen years old. I therefore felt obliged to write to Dr. Strong to see that the misunderstanding was corrected. Am glad to find that you understand the matter as I had always understood it. We are glad that Mrs. Wilson will be able to take care of Addison as well as of our Winifred. I agree with you that next to the right kind of family there is no better place than the Missionary Home at Auburndale, but in Mrs. Wilson we feel that we have secured the right kind of family and therefore are willing to make a little more sacrifice that the children may be with her.

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NOV 1 1907

and yet is far greater than we are able to meet. This cut which we have made from the appropriation which we hope to receive goes very deep against the interest of our work and yet it must be done. By cutting about the same amount another year we hope to cancel the debt entirely. If there were only a fund from which you were able to give an appropriation that would cover this it would be a very great relief indeed.

We continue to put in pleas for help to rebuild churches, though we have had no aid of the kind since the massacres twelve years ago except some relief funds. I hope you will admire the persistence with which we put in these estimates, though for so long they seem to have been entirely disregarded. I think the friends there do not appreciate that since many of the church buildings were destroyed at the massacres the people have not had the ability to rebuild, but now they are awakening to the great need of having other buildings and are doing their utmost to pay for them. But it will be impossible for them to build without help from outside. Now is the time of great need, and we hope some means may be found by which you can at least grant the aid for buildings which we have asked for this year.

We have put in the same estimate for the theological seminary as was put in last year. This is to meet the second and last year's expenses of the present class. It seems probable that this will be the last appropriation of the kind which we shall ask, unless a united theological seminary for the whole country, with a three years' course, should be located here.

We hope during your visit to the Northfield Student Conference you succeeded in finding tutors for the College here. We are also looking with anxiety to know if two lady teachers are not coming here soon.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

and yet is far greater than we are able to meet. This out which we have made from the appropriation which we hope to receive goes very deep against the interest of our work and yet it must be done. By cutting about the same amount another year we hope to cancel the debt entirely. If there were only a fund from which you were able to give an appropriation that would cover this it would be a very great relief indeed.

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We hope during your visit to the Northfield Student Conference you succeeded in finding tutors for the College here. We are also looking with anxiety to know if two lady teachers are not coming here soon.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank Truckey.

July 31-1907.

NOV 1 1907

Harpoot, Turkey,

October 9, 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have not been among the first to write to you on your return from your long trip because I felt that at the beginning you would find plenty of work to overwhelm you. But now I wish at least to bid you a very warm welcome to your work in Boston. We have all missed you sorely during your absence and shall rejoice when your work gets into running order.

Today the meetings of the Board begin at Cleveland and we are all praying that it may be a very helpful and inspiring occasion, and that if any debt has been contracted during this past year, during this meeting it may be wiped out.

Soon after your return to Boston you probably will take in hand the estimates in order to make the appropriations. Mr. Bell has doubtless handed over to you the estimates which I sent him and the letter accompanying them, but to make sure that you have a copy of your own I enclose another copy. I wish to call your attention especially to the fact that we are trying to catch up on our debt by cutting down a large percentage on our work. The appropriation from the American Board has been constant for the eight years that I have been here, so that expecting to have the same this year we hope to gain from £30 to £40 on our debt. We however expect the same grant as last year for the theological seminary of £120. This, as you know, is the second and last year of the present seminary class. The Women's Board, on the other hand, you know varies as to their appropriations. Last year they amounted to £82, and we hope that at

NOV 1 1907

Harpoot, Turkey,

October 5, 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have not been among the first to write to you on your return from your long trip because I felt that at the beginning you would find plenty of work to overwhelm you. But now I wish at least to bid you a very warm welcome to your work in Boston. We have all missed you sorely during your absence and await tidings when your work gets into running order.

Today the meetings of the Board begin at Cleveland and we are all praying that it may be a very helpful and inspiring occasion, and that if any debt has been contracted during this past year, during this meeting it may be wiped out.

Soon after your return to Boston you probably will take in hand the estimates in order to make the appropriations. Mr. Ball has doubtless handed over to you the estimates which I sent him and the letter accompanying them, but to make sure that you have a copy of your own I enclose another copy. I wish to call your attention especially to the fact that we are trying to catch up on our debt by cutting down a large percentage on our work. The appropriation from the American Board has been constant for the eight years that I have been here, so that expecting to have the same this year we hope to gain from $150 to $400 on our debt. We however expect the same grant as last year for the theological seminary of $120. This, as you know, is the second and last year of the present seminary class. The Women's Board, on the other hand, you know varies as to their appropriations. Last year they amounted to $82, and we hope that at

least this amount will be given this year; and we have made our appropriations in such a way that in that case we shall reduce the debt on the women's department by £22. I have written to Miss Lamson in regard to the matter but I wish to write to you also that no mistake may be made, thinking that we only want as much as we have shown places for in the appropriations. We want at least as much as we had last year in order to make a gain on our indebtedness. Though the Germans are helping nearly £250 in the work this year, yet there are a number of places that fall to our lot which we are unable to assist on account of this debt. If it were only possible for us to close this debt once for all, I think after this it would be easy for us, in conjunction with the help which we get from the Germans, to do the work without falling behind again.

There is another matter that I want to call your attention to that I have written about to Mr. Wiggin. It seems last year, for some reason or other, in the account for December, the 15 liras, that is half the appropriation for the Business Manager, was disallowed. We had placed the item in our appropriations and for several years before, as well as for '07, the item had been allowed; so we are sure that it must be due to some slip that this amount was not allowed in December '06. We are of course that much out, not expecting any such deficit, and I hope you will see that we are reimbursed.

You doubtless keep posted by Dr. Barnum as to happenings here. We are very glad to have the Platts with us at present, and are sure they will carry away with them new interest in our work. We are also of course glad that Miss Miriam Platt remains with us as Mrs. Carey. Probably Mr. Carey has written you that we have ten students in our seminary class this year. We have had some difficulty about

least this amount will be given this year; and we have made our appro-
priations in such a way that in that case we shall reduce the debt on
the women's department by $88. I have written to Miss Lawson in
regard to the matter but I wish to write to you also that no mistake
may be made, thinking that we only want as much as we have shown
places for in the appropriations. We want at least as much as we
had last year in order to make a gain on our indebtedness. Though
the Germans are helping nearly half in the work this year, yet there
are a number of places that fall to our lot which we are unable to
assist on account of this debt. If it were only possible for us to
close this debt once for all. I think after this it would be easy for
us, in conjunction with the help which we get from the Germans, to do
the work without falling behind again.

There is another matter that I want to call your attention to
that I have written about to Mr. Wright. It seems last year, for
some reason or other, in the account for December, the item, that
is half the appropriation for the Mission Manager, was disallowed.
We had placed the item in our appropriations and for several years
before, as well as for '07, the item had been allowed; so we are sure
that it must be due to some slip that this amount was not allowed in
December '06. We are of course that much out, not expecting any such
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here. We are very glad to have the Platts with us at present, and are
sure they will carry away with them new interest in our work. We are
also of course glad that Miss Miriam Platt remains with us as Mrs.
Carey. Probably Mr. Carey has written you that we have ten students
in our seminary class this year. We have had some difficulty about

arranging the lessons, but finally, in spite of his heavy work in the college, Mr. Riggs has agreed again to have the Systematic Theology this year. Owing to the failure of a native pastor to come from Mezereh, Mr. Browne will add to Homiletics, Theology of the New Testament also. I continue as before in the Church History.

With very warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

P.S. From the fact that notwithstanding the help of 250 lires from the Germans there are still a number of places needing help from us, not to mention places that could profitably be helped more than we can now aid them, you will appreciate somewhat the tremendous pressure we were under to give us one allowance before the Germans gave any help at all. G.P.K.

Hardesh Turkey -

Oct. 6-1904.

Rec'd Dec. 12

9.16

112

Harpoot, Turkey, Nov. 13, 1907.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In your last letter to me before starting on the deputation trip to China you referred to the $7000 debt on our orphanage work and suggested that we sell our property and close the debt. There was no chance to answer you then, and I did not wish to trouble you while you were abroad; but I could not help feeling that such a suggestion would not seriously be made to the Board when it had a debt approaching $200,000. You did not then think of selling the Board's property and recalling its missionaries. On the contrary you inaugurated the campaign for the Million Dollar Fund, and the outcome was a glorious success. This year also, though you again have a comparatively small debt, you do not propose to sell part of your plant nor to reduce your workers. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks' visit would the rather indicate that you are determined by the introduction of new means and methods to increase the interest in missions and secure an income commensurate with the enlarging needs of the work. Am I not to be pardoned for regarding in much the same way the work here for which I am especially responsible - the desire not to give up because of a debt, what has been gained with much sacrifice and labor, but to carry the work along the line of its natural development?

Enclosed you will find a copy of some notes on the orphanage and industrial work which I prepared for Mr. Hicks. We shall be very glad when you can learn from Mr. Hicks and Mr. Platt personally what they saw of our work. Of course you will see Mr. Hicks when he returns, but I hope you will not fail to see Mr. Platt also soon after he gets home the last of February, both on account of his non-professional point of view and because of the leisurely way he was able to look into things during the five weeks he was here. These Notes I hope will help both men to keep more definitely in mind what they saw of my particular work.

From the Notes you will see that the property belonging to the orphanage is worth $17,000, of which $8000 is in real estate and the rest in equipment, stock of goods and supplies. While this is a very conservative estimate when compared with the cost, it would of course realize much less if disposed of by a forced sale.

During the year we have done all we could to reduce expenses. We have dismissed helpers who were not absolutely indispensable. Though it has crowded the boys beyond the healthy point, we have given up buildings for which we had to pay rent. We have obliged the orphans to do all that was possible towards the expense of their clothing. We might justly be accused of pressing the economy too far. Garments have been patched upon patch until they hardly hang together. Into the freezing weather of this month many of the orphans have gone without stockings, and their shoes are hardly fit to wear. Some of the quilts which the orphans pull over them at night are flimsy indeed. We are putting off having fires to the very latest day that will do. The bill of fare has always been extremely simple, but even there we are trying to save any expense in food that can possibly be avoided.

Dec. 1

Report. Farms, Nov. 13, 1907.

Mr. James A. Barton,
Boys' A.S.P.C.A.,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dear Mr. Barton:

In your last letter to me before starting on the campaign-tation trip to Ohio you referred to the STATE CASE deep on our orphanage work and suggested that we keep our property and clean the dust. There was no chance to answer you then, and I did not wish to trouble you while you were abroad; but I could not help feeling that such a suggestion would not seriously be made to the Board when it had a debt approaching $100,000. Now, I do not know which of replying the Board's property and recalling its misfortunes. In the meantime, for instance, I have purchased the ceme-for the million dollar Wind. And the citizens was a glorious suc-cess. While your plan, though, is a comparatively small debt, we do not propose to sell part of our property to reduce our income, and Mr. Bloom, which would be the result if I state that you are de-termined by the introduction of new means and methods to increase the interest in missions and secure an income commensurate with the enlarging needs of the work. Am I not to be pardoned for regarding in much the same way the work here for which I am especially responsible - the desire not to give up because of a debt that has been piled with such sacrifice and labor, but to carry the work along the line of its natural develop-ment?

Perhaps you will find a copy of some sermons on the orphanage and industrial work which I preached for Mr. Bloom. We shall be very glad when you can learn from Mr. Bloom and Mr. Tiffany potentially what they mean of our work. Of course you will see Mr. Bloom when he returns, but I hope you will not fail to see Mr. Tiffany also soon after in gets home the last of February, both on account of his non-professional point of view and because of the Industrial work he was able to look into things during the five weeks he was here. These notes I hope will help both men to keep more definitely in mind what they saw of my particular work.

From the notes you will see that the property belonging to the orphanage is worth [illegible] in real estate and the rest in equipment, stock of goods and supplies. While this is a very conservative estimate when compared with the debt, it would of course realize much less if disposed of by a forced sale.

During the year we have done all we could to reduce expenses. We have dismissed helpers, we were not absolutely indispensable. Though it has crowded the boys beyond the healthy point, we have given up buildings for which we had to pay rent. We have obliged the orphans to do all that was possible towards the expense of their clothing. We might justly be accused of pressing the economy too far. Garments have been patched upon patch until they barely hang together. Into the freezing weather of this month many of the orphans have gone without stockings, and their shoes are hardly fit to wear. Some of the quilts which the orphans pull over them at night are flimsy indeed. We are putting off having fires to the very latest day that will do. The bill of fare has always been extremely simple, but even there we are trying to save any expense in food that can possibly be avoided.

Yet in spite of all we have been able to do the debt has grown larger, owing chiefly to the fact that the cost of living has about doubled. Bread, which here of all places is the "staff of life," is more than twice the usual price. Then our gifts have not kept up even with our needs as they are during normal years. In a letter received from Miss Wheeler last week she says that receipts are several thousand dollars behind what they were at the same time last year. Perhaps one reason is that she does not confine her appeals to the orphanages and industries in Turkey and India but also appeals for the poor, for schools, hospitals, etc. Besides, as I have said in the Notes, the per capita expense is greater than when we had three or four times as many orphans. The fact is, we urge the orphans to leave as fast as circumstances will permit,- when they can either support themselves or find others on whom they can depend. The departure of 57 orphans during the last ten months rather shows that we do not keep the orphans longer than necessary. Those who remain would be in a pitiful condition indeed if we did not keep them, and it would be impossible to turn them out just as winter is beginning.

What shall we do? For one thing we will try our best to get extra funds from those who have been helping us in this work. Another thing is to increase the earning capacity of the orphans by providing work. As I have said elsewhere, we would have had to give up the orphanages long ago if it were not for the industries that we have started. I have also shown that most of the ordinary industries for the boys have reached their limit, and that we must turn our attention to occupations connected with the soil if we are to succeed. Our experiments for three years in gardening and silk raising have been a success. Now we are ready for a place of our own where a large variety of work can be done. After much searching we have found a place which best corresponds to what we want, and have entered into negotiations for getting it. You may possibly remember the village of Kourbet Mezereh. It is about six miles east of Harpoot, two miles to the north of the large village of Hoghi. It is a village by itself, with definite boundaries, and belonging to a single Turkish Beg who is anxious to sell. It embraces some nine square miles of land, most of which is mountain pasturage. There are about 600 acres of arable land. Then there is a good-sized orchard, a large vineyard, a poplar grove, and a goodly number of large mulberry trees. Besides the two "konaks", occupied by the Beg and his relatives, there are some twenty "houses"(?) occupied by the tenants who work the land. There is a mill which runs six or eight months in the year. There are possibilities of increasing the water supply and of enabling the mill stream to turn the mill the whole year round. There is also a good mineral spring near the village. The poor Beg has been unable to work the place properly and it has much run down. After being in our hands a few years it would be worth half as much again, if not double its present value. The possibilities of development and the varieties of products and forms of work seem simply illimitable. Mr. Platt and our Consul, Capt. Young, visited the place with me and were impressed with the possibilities.

As you know, there are no farms here in the American sense. The land about the villages is divided into many small patches, and a single owner has his land scattered in all parts, seldom having two pieces contiguous. It would be impracticable for us to enter into such a mixture of boundery and irrigation quarrels, where it would also be well nigh impossible to keep track of our boys. We have the alternative of getting a three-acre lot and confine ourselves to raising vegetables, or of getting a whole village to ourselves, where besides vegetables we could raise grains, cotton, mulberry trees (for silk worms), cattle, sheep and goats.

Kourbet Mezereh meets our needs as no other place that is available. It is on the route of the villages in the eastern part of the plain, and many of our products would be sold to them. It is near the markets of Husenik, Harpoot, and Mezereh, and with a little work on the road we could make it possible for wagons to carry our produce. It is so isolated that our sheep and cattle could be kept free from the distempers that so frequently make havoc in the other villages. The whole place would be under our control, tenants and all. We would retain the tenants for the present and only weed out the more inefficient ones as our boys were fitted to take their place.

We have an experienced man who has proved his efficiency in managing boys in connection with such work. Another man, whom you know, is Mr. Avedis Adjemian, who graduated from the Mass. Agricultural School some seven years ago. He has brought quite a number of American implements and is trying to introduce American methods of agriculture; but the fact that his village is eight hours from here, and he has not always had proper protection, has not made his efforts a striking success. I think, however, we could make very profitable use of him and his implements on our farm. Nevertheless, if all goes well, I doubt if we shall be wholly satisfied until we get an energetic young American of influence to take the head of this department.

Now we can get this whole village, buildings and all, for $18,000. Half of this we pay down when the land is made over to us and the rest we pay in twenty equal annual instalments. This $450 a year, and a margin for improvements, we can easily make out of the land. I do not hesitate to say that after the land has been a few years in our hands the place will be worth at least $25,000, and that it will furnish the greater part, if not all, the income for a permanent institution of great value to this country. It will not simply afford employment and support for the orphans now under our care, but continually a stream of poor village boys can be getting their education there and a training for better, more effective living. Then its indirect influence as a model to this great agricultural district should not be underestimated, even if it cannot be computed.

As you see from the Notes, we have the funds available for securing this land. We shall not have to mortgage it for the half price which we do not pay now, but simply get several endorsers to a note promising to pay 100 liras per annum for twenty years. It is possible

that friends will be found to pay this year by year and save our taking it out of our receipts. There is the difficulty of government opposition to overcome, but for the present we hope we can take possession of it in the name of a native subject, and take our time about getting it transferred to our own name. Of course we have the right by treaty to do this, but it will take time for us to realize our right in this land of obstruction.

When the property is secured we shall have a pretty complete plant - an orphanage for each sex here in the city, bakery, bath, stores, rug and gingham weaving with the accessory designing and dyeing, silk raising and winding or spinning, and the numerous other industries connected with the farm, not to mention tailoring and shoemaking already managed by the orphans themselves. All this is within easy reach of Euphrates College, its preparatory departments, and its cabinet, iron and tin shops.

You thus see that we have a splendid nucleus for an institution analogous to Tuskegee and Hampton. It would be the only real institution of the kind in the whole of Asiatic Turkey, the nearest approach to it being Miss Shattuck's work at Oorfa. In many respects I think such an institution would be more important than the College. The latter seems to be in a way an emigration agency for America. An American education is given, and the students not finding American conditions here drift away by the score to America. The aim of this institution, on the contrary, would be to create American conditions here, to provide work and to introduce American methods of agriculture and doing business. An important function of our stores will more and more be to introduce American goods, thus also getting into touch with a class of people not ~~before~~ often reached by Mission Boards. Thus it will be seen that the tendency of our institution will be centripetal rather than centrifugal. Our aim will be to retain for the good of their own country those whom we have trained. Then we must not forget that such an institution affords one of the most effective means of carrying out our missionary purpose. By touching the life of the people at numerous points we can often instil the principles of a vital Christianity better than we can from the pulpit or in the classroom. This institution will be Christianity at work among the people - a constant object lesson of how Christians should live in the various walks of life in the environment of this country. An example of this is the silk business we did this year. We furnished only first-class silk moth eggs, and all who took of us were successful and much pleased, while not a few who took eggs of others met with disaster. Our course in this matter will do more to rectify the business methods of others than much preaching from the pulpit, and will have a much wider influence - will indeed penetrate into places that we cannot now reach by preachers and teachers.

I have tried to show the possibilities which we long to realize, and how near we have come to them. The chief obstacle to our coming any nearer our object just now is the debt on the general orphanage work. What is to be done? The most natural thing would be for the Board to assume this debt and in return acquire what property we have and are likely to have in the future. If the Board could also be responsible for at least ~~part~~ of the running expenses

we could continue to find supporters for the orphans, and could avoid incurring any more debt. That is, this would be a Board Institution.

If, however, it is the absolutely inflexible policy of the Board not to recognize an institution of this kind as a part of its work, than I shall have another proposition to make. From Mr. Hicks I learned that Mr. House has started a kind of Hampton Institute near Salonika; that it is regularly incorporated, having a board of trustees, etc., in America; and that Mr. House expects to be released from the Board in a year or two in order to give his whole time to it. From this it would appear that the Board has refused to accept this institution as a regular part of its work. If the Board chooses to persist in this policy and does not wish to take over the work that has been started here without any cost thus far to itself, then I must beg it to loan us the amount of our debt, say $10,000, (including what we may run behind during the winter) for two or ~~three~~ years at cost, during which time we will try to close the debt in some way. If I can do so without sacrificing too much of what we have gained, then we will go on organizing and developing the kind of institution we want; and if deemed necessary I too will ask to be released from the Board and devote my whole attention to the work of this Institution.

In conclusion I will repeat that I beg one of two things of the Board: either that it will take over this whole work and property, with the debt and part of the running expenses, or that it will loan the amount of the debt at our cost for several years until we can get on our feet, and like Mr. House organize an Institution independent of the Board. I shrink from contemplating what might happen if neither of these alternatives should be accepted. I do not want to think of such a possibility; but I am going to hope that soon after receiving this a decision favorable to our strongly cherished desire will be forthcoming.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Bonnyport - Jan. 13-1907

Extract from letter Evan E. Young, American Consulate, Harpoot, Turkey, to Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, Harpoot, dated Nov. 15th, received Dec. 16, 1907. (Sent us by Mr. Knapp.)

Your letter of this date, enclosing one from Mr. Hosmer, in the matter of the shipment of boxes from Boston to the Harpoot Station in my name is just at hand.

My desire in bringing this matter up was not necessarily to prohibit and entirely do away with this custom which has, to some extent, hitherto prevailed, but to so regulate it, if possible, so that I may know when and for what purpose the takrirs are used.

I must confess to some annoyance by the manner in which my takrirs have been used by our agent at Samsoun, doubtless often to admit ~~takr~~ boxes intended for his own personal use. To effect at least a partial reform in this matter I have adopted the custom of numbering each takrir and holding the Agent to a strict accountability for the use of the same.

After giving the matter due consideration, I find no objection to the practice of shipping boxes of books intended for members of the Station to my name. Also in case any box of personal supplies which I may order from the United States, or which may be sent to me by friends there, is below the weight limit, I see no objection to the balance being utilized in shipping books.

I should prefer that boxes containing personal articles for the various members of the Station be not sent to my address. Should it appear, however, in some special case that such a course was greatly to be desired, the matter can doubtless be arranged by first bringing the facts in the case to the attention of this office, in which case, should the facts warrant, the necessary authorization will be promptly forwarded to Mr. Hosmer.

I am sure you understand that I have not the slightest desire to annoy the members of our Station or to retard in any way the prompt receipt by them of the various shipments from America, rather is it my earnest wish to assist them and facilitate them in their work in every legitimate way possible, and with this in mind the suggestions outlined above are submitted.

Extract from letter Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, Harpoot, Turkey, to Mr. J. G. Hosmer, dated Nov. 20, received Dec. 16, 1907.

Your letter of Oct. 18th came by the last post. I sent it to our Consul at Mezereh with a note, and I enclose herewith a copy of his reply. In a private note he adds that he has no objection to the present practice of sending books by mail to his address, I think this letter speaks fully for itself, but as I understand it books sent by mail or by box, especially when he has goods coming to himself, he thoroughly approves of, but any other articles he would prefer not to have sent to his address without his special approval.

Extract of letters from Consul Young and Mr. Hackett - Nov. 15-18 08

Re - shipments -

Rec'd JAN 27 1908

/3

Harpoot, Dec. 26, 1907.

Dear Dr. Barton;

Your kind letter of Nov. 11th came a week or two since and was very much appreciated. We are indeed very thankful to the Prudential Committee for making that increase in our salaries. We as a station have not asked for such an increase, though we have felt that there was as much need here as at many other places. Especially this year we find it hard to get along because prices on so many things are nearly double what they usually are. Then many of the things which are imported, like sugar and kerosene, of course cost us much more than they do those who live near the coast. You may be sure that we shall find a good place to spend this extra allowance, if not for ourselves for the many poor about us. You can imagine what it means for the poor of these parts when the price of bread is double and in some cases triple the former price. In the Egin district especially there is very much suffering. Only one-fourth of the population it is said have so far been able to lay in winter supplies. Prof. Harris recently sent £50 for relief there, but that is very small compared with the need. Today we were much cheered by getting a telegram from Mr. Peet saying that he has £100 for us towards the relief of the needy. We do not know where this comes from but suppose it comes from America and probably a part of it from the Armenians. The committees of the two churches in this city are taking vigorous measures to distribute relief as systematically as possible, and this grant will be very much appreciated indeed. We have received a copy of the general appropriations through Mr. Andrus but have received no appropriations from the Woman's Board as yet, so we are not sure whether this raise of salary applies to the ladies as well or not, but we sincerely hope that is the case.

?

We send direct - ? Tek

JAN 27 1908

Brooks, Dec. 28, 1907.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your kind letter of Nov. 11th came a week or two since and was very much appreciated. We are indeed very thankful to the Financial Committee for making that increase in our salaries. We as a station have not asked for such an increase. Though we have felt that there was as much need here as at many other places. Especially this year we find it hard to get along because prices on so many things are nearly double what they usually are. Even many of the things which are imported, like sugar and molasses, oleomarge cost us much more than they do those who live near the coast. You may be sure that we shall find a good place to spend this extra allowance, if not for ourselves for the many poor about us. You can imagine what it means for the poor of these parts when the price of bread is double and in some cases triple the former price. In the Sein district especially there is very much suffering. Only one-fourth of the population it is said have so far been able to lay in winter supplies. Prof. Harris recently went -- for relief there, but that is very small compared with the need. Today we were much cheered by getting a telegram from Mr. Foss saying that he has $100 for us towards the relief of the needy. We do not know where this comes from but suppose it comes from America and probably a part of it from the Armenians. The combined efforts of the two churches in this city are taking vigorous measures to distribute relief as systematically as possible, and this grant will be very much appreciated indeed. We have received a copy of the general appropriations through Mr. Jenkins but have received no appropriations from the Woman's Board as yet. We are not sure whether this rule of salary applies to the ladies as well or not, but we sincerely hope that is the case.

By this time you have received my long letter in reference to the orphanage work and the hopes that we have for it. I too am very sorry that there should be a debt on the work, but I do not see how it could have been avoided under the circumstances. Of course it is out of the question to turn the children out in mid-winter, and we must keep on in some way now until spring. If by that time the prospects do not justify our hoping that the debt will be paid off and that the income will permit of our going on without incurring further debt, perhaps the best thing may be to take steps to close out the work soon. We would take such a step with much sorrow I am sure, for a good deal of labor and effort has been expended to bring the work to the present point. We have a splendid nucleus for an institution analogous to Hampton or Tuskegee and it seems too bad that we should stop short of realizing our hopes for the work. Mr. Wiggin has written me in reference to the debts here and I have just answered him. You probably will see him and perhaps will talk over some matters referred to in my longer letter. The debts on other accounts I feel sure that we can close out, probably before another year ends. I must confess that most of the blame is with me for not keeping the accounts up to date more constantly, and I want to assure you that hereafter I will make better efforts to keep things up to time so that I can see more frequently just how we stand. I think if Mr. Peet has more efficient help in his office and can pass on accounts to us promptly that it will be a great help towards our keeping things up to date here. We shall be much interested to see what new arrangements are to be in force for the coming year between him and the station treasurers.

We had a very pleasant Christmas day yesterday about which others will probably write you. I hope you and your family had a very enjoyable time and that you will also have a very happy and prosperous New Year.

With cordial regards from Mrs. Knapp and myself,

Yours sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

Taylor, Turkey. Dec. 26-1904.

Copy

Gen. Secy.

Rec'd JAN 31 1908

115

(Copy)

December 16th, 1907.

Rev. G. P. Knapp,
Harpoot.

Dear Mr. Knapp:

I have received your postcard of December 5th in which you refer again to the matter of your failure to receive during 1906 a credit of ₤T.30 on behalf of your business manager. I find on examining the appropriations that what I have repeatedly written in regard to this matter is true - that the appropriations for 1906 carry no sum for this purpose. Your charge therefore in both the June and December accounts for this purpose was disallowed. I know of no way in which I can remedy this omission, as omission it probably was. No appropriation was given me for the purpose and therefore I can give you nothing. What more can I say on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. W. Peet,

Treasurer

I am obliged to throw out from your remittance Nov. 30 and Dec. 100 plus 225 ₤T, Mr. Riggs drafts, for want of funds.

Rec'd JAN 31 1908

(Copy)

December 16th, 1907.

Rev. G. P. Knapp,
Harpoot.

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Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. W. Peet,

Treasurer

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Rev. G. P. Knapp
Harpoot
Constantinople
Dec. 16 1907.

JAN 31 1908

116.

Harpoot, January 2, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter from Mr. Peet received by the last mail. From this you will see that the matter of an appropriation for the business manager has not been settled. I think a copy of the appropriations for 1906 never reached us and I went according to the appropriations of the previous year. This appropriation of LT. 30 has been allowed before and since, and I have no doubt that it was a mistake simply that it was not given us in 1906. I went on the assumption that it would be given and have spent that amount. I therefore very much need it in order to close that deficit. I have been a long time corresponding about this matter, and sometimes it almost seems as if a mistake once made could never be rectified. I hope now that this can be taken up and adjusted once for all.

From the post script you will see another difficulty to which we have been subjected. We cannot understand how it happened that the necessary funds for the college were not sent to Constantinople in time. As usual I have taken Mr. Riggs' drafts and sent them on to Mr. Peet for our credit. His refusal to honor them of course puts me out a good deal, as in turn he may refuse to honor our drafts and we shall suffer dishonor before the merchants here. This whole affair has been very embarrassing and we shall be glad when once matters are adjusted.

We are waiting anxiously to know what new system will be adopted between the Mission Treasurer and the Station Treasurers. From a telegram received from Mr. Peet I understand that there has been another change of policy. Whatever policy is adopted it is indispensable

that Mr. Peet should have more efficient assistance in his office. Much of the trouble in having accounts delayed and in having mistakes adjusted is due to the fact that he has no one who can help him do the work properly. I have written to Mr. Wiggin in regard to this matter, and I have no doubt that other Station Treasurers have also written, and I hope there will be no longer delay in giving Mr. Peet the much needed help which he deserves. He is too good a man to be over-worked and broken down prematurely, and if he should once be obliged to lay down the work it would be a long time before the Board could find another one to take his place.

Yesterday on New Years we received callers together in the theological seminary hall. A goodly number of people came, though not so many as have come some years when we have received separately in our own houses. This year we decided to go to no expense for refreshments and to devote what was saved by so doing to the very needy people about us. We made this announcement in the notices which were sent around to the churches, and hope our example will influence the people to refrain from extra expense and do more for the suffering people about us.

Our orphans also are feeling the responsibility for helping the poor about us. In order to reduce expenses we lately limited the amount of bread for each orphan to two and a half loaves, or about 17 1/2 ounces each, but in spite of this the younger orphan boys, some 70 in number, in one of the boys' orphanages, proposed of their own accord to give up one bread a day for a week and give the 70 loaves thus saved to the poor. We were very glad to see the spirit they manifested but suggested that they give up half a loaf a day for two weeks instead. We thought they would not feel it quite so much.

Dr. Barnum doubtless keeps you posted as to the general news, and will probably tell you that the scarlet fever which has been so

prevalent seems to be abating somewhat. We are very glad to say that so far our orphanages have not been affected.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Thankfully Jan. 2-1908

No. 6 Knapp

117.

American Mission, January 31, 1908.

Dear Friends of our Armenian Orphans,-

Last year ~~it~~ was a hard ~~year~~ one all around, was it not? ~~and has cast its shadows on the threshold of 1908?~~ Well, let us bravely look at the dark side first, and then turn to the bright side.

~~It has been a year of high prices;~~ Bread, most truly the "staff of life" in this land, ~~being~~ has been more than double the normal price. ~~Note the two sides of our accounts for the year.~~

Receipts: American, $6770.33; British, $1580.39; Swiss, $425.52; Armenians (separately), $766.61; Miscel.(including $60 sent by a mission church in W. Africa), $668.80; older orphan boys for board, $248.29; working girls for board, $291.37; for clothing, $776.56. Total, $11,527.87.

Expenditures: Food, $6745.07; Clothing, $3556.96; Fuel and lights, $646.89; Bath, $198.62; Washing (wages), $95.39; Rents, repairs and taxes, $416.06; Education, $550.79; Service (salaries, etc.) $964.08; Sick, $45.10; Grants to orphans who left, $244.20; Outside orphans, $907.28; Sundries, $389.84; Diarbekir, $1237.81; Egin, $79.20. Total, $16,077.29. An indirect expense not included in this is 9% interest paid for several months on $2000 borrowed in order to lay in a wheat supply for the bakery.

The average cost per orphan has thus been $45.00 and the total deficit has been $4549.42. This added to the debt which has been accumulating for the last three or four years makes our present indebtedness not far from $8,000.

This has come about in spite of all our efforts to reduce expenses in every possible way. Workers not absolutely needed have been dismissed. All the orphans who could be wisely allowed to go have been sent away. Thus there has been a reduction of 60 during the year, leaving 325 under our care. Hired buildings have been given up, and the boys especially have been crowded to the point of danger to health in buildings that we own. Orphans were required to do all they could toward their own clothing, and we economized in every way. As a result, at the beginning of winter the clothes of many of the boys were more than threadbare. The food has always been of the simplest, but the orphans were given all the bread they could eat. Now we have fixed the bread ration at 17 oz.(1/2 kilo) per day for each orphan, thus effecting a saving of some $5.00 per month. On Christmas we only gave each orphan four cents' worth of sweets, and the only festivities during the week were what the boys and girls got up for themselves. Of course the few presents sent by benefactors to their children were given as desired.

Now for the bright side. It would ~~indeed~~ have thrilled you to hear the hearty "We are thankful" when I explained to the orphans why we could not go to the usual expense for them on Christmas. ~~They certainly appreciated what they were receiving~~. As they saw and heard of the suffering among the poor outside the boys proposed ~~that they~~ to give up part of their limited bread ration each day for two weeks. As a result $10 was saved and given to the poor.

Both the tailoring and shoemaking business are managed independently now by orphan boys who have become masters in their trade, and employ their fellow orphans. ~~The head shoemaker is soon to set up a home of his own in this town, marrying one of the orphan girls.~~

Though we have somewhat enlarged our rug industry we cannot begin to fill our orders. Our possibilities are only limited by our capital, and any addition to it would be most welcome. ~~We feel confident now that we can find a market for all the rugs we can produce.~~

In the silk business we made some $130~~.00~~, besides paying $44~~.00~~ to our orphan boys for work. ~~From 133 boxes of silk moth eggs of 386 grains (25 grams) each we raised 1900 lbs. (863 kilos) of cocoons. We sold all but 467 lbs. (212 kilos), and from these cocoons raised 500 boxes of silk moth eggs.~~ We have sold 300 boxes at about 50¢ apiece. Most of the rest we have kept for our own use and to distribute among the villages on shares. We have an order for 7,000 boxes of ~~silk moth~~ eggs the coming season, most of which will go to Russia. ~~I enclose a copy of the label we use on our boxes.~~ We sent a box ~~of eggs~~ on request to the Agricultural Dept. at Washington. They reached there safely and were pronounced good. ~~The young man in charge of this work, who, as you know, is one of our orphans, was married in Oct. I hope Miss Wheeler and Miss Cantlow will publish a photograph showing the wedding party at an old Armenian church in this city.~~

The farm business, though carried on in the same hired place and with a scant supply of water, was still more successful than last year. There was a profit of $175~~.00~~. Besides this some of the boys made as high as $2~~.00~~ from their own little garden patches. Real progress has been made towards getting a farm of our own. A suitable place has been found ~~belonging to one who is anxious to sell. There~~ but there are ~~the~~ delays and complications incident to such matters in this land, ~~which however can be overcome in time~~. To such a place we can transfer our ~~ten~~ cattle and ~~hundred~~ 100 odd sheep and goats, and transplant ~~ten thousand~~ mulberry saplings. Several gifts have come in during the year for this object. Besides these there is available $3500~~.00~~ given by an aged missionary widow. It represents the indemnity received for the maltreatment of her husband years

ago by the Koords in this country. Though she has a daughter who has become invalided by missionary service, she feels that this money belongs to the land for which her husband labored and died; and that by such use his memory can best be honored.

Hence we now have available for the farm more than $9000.~~00~~ of the $15,000.~~00~~ which we wished. Besides this our orphanage and industrial plant,-buildings, equipment and stock-at a low estimate are worth $17,000.~~00~~ all insured. The industries and prospective farm constitute a kind of endowment for our work, and a splendid nucleus for a permanent industrial institution for orphans and poor boys and girls,-practically the only institution of the kind in all Asia Minor. We have the plant and plenty of material in capable, ambitious boys and girls. Two boys (one a graduate of Euphrates College) expect to enter the Commercial College at Beirut next fall. Another graduate goes to the Brousa Sericultural School in the spring, and may later study veterinary medicine, of which profession there is a great need in these parts. Still another graduate finishes the Theological course next June. Such are the facts. We are here on the ground to do your bidding. Shall we go on and have such a permanent institution, or shall we give up what we have gained with so much effort and expense and close up as soon as possible?

To go on we must have $37.~~00 ($17.10)~~ a year for each orphan. ~~Though~~ this is $3.~~00~~ less than it has cost us, but we hope to make up the difference from receipts of the industries and ~~from~~ a decrease in prices. ~~Besides assuring an income that will not allow us to get further in debt,~~ We must do what we can to wipe out the debt as soon as possible, ~~Once get that also assured, and~~ there we shall be on firm ground again and ready to go forward in joyful triumph.

After a long, splendid service as correspondent, Mrs. Emma Barnum Riggs is obliged to turn all that work over to me. It affords me real pleasure to resume fully the relation of correspondent with you. I regret to say that there are twelve children in the orphanage who have no supporters. There are besides many needy orphans outside waiting for admission as fast as supporters can be found.

Remittances also may be sent directly to me in the form of checks, bills and stamps (the letter registered), in which case a receipt may be expected within ten weeks anywhere in the U.S. and Canada, and in half that time in Great Britain and the Continent. Those who prefer to hear quickly from their remittances can send to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., N.Y., distinctly marking them "For Harpoot," and to Hon. H.M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., London.

Your sincere fellow-worker,

Geo. P. Knapp.

ago by the Koords in this country. Though she has a daughter who has become invalided by missionary service, she feels that this money belongs to the land for which her husband laboured and died; and that by such was his memory can best be honored.

Hence we now have available for the farm more than $9000.00 of the $18,000.00 which we wished. Besides this our orphanage and industrial plant,-buildings, equipment and stock-at a low estimate are worth $17,000.00, all insured. The industries and prospective farm constitute a kind of endowment for our work, and a splendid nucleus for a permanent industrial institution for orphans and poor boys and girls,-practically the only institution of the kind in all Asia Minor. We have the plant and plenty of material in capable, ambitious boys and girls. Two boys (one a graduate of Euphrates College) expect to enter the Commercial College at Beirut next fall. Another graduate goes to the Syrian Agricultural School in the spring, and may later study veterinary medicine, of which profession there is a great need in these parts. Still another graduate finishes the Theological course next June. Such are the facts. We are here on the ground to do your bidding. Shall we go on and have such a permanent institution, or shall we give up what we have gained with so much effort and expense and close up as soon as possible?

To go on we must have $7,00.00 (~~$7,00 for~~) a year for each orphan. ~~Though this is $3,00 less than it has cost us,~~ we hope to make up the difference from receipts of the industries and ~~from~~ a decrease in prices. ~~Besides assuring an income that will not allow us to get further in debt,~~ We must do what we can to wipe out the debt as soon as possible. ~~Once got that also assured, and~~ we shall be on firm ground again and ready to go forward in joyful triumph.

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Your sincere fellow-worker,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd JUN 1 1908

AMERICAN ORPHANAGES
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
HARPOOT
(Turkey in Asia)

118.

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 1, 1908.

Statement - re -
Orphan Industries

RUG DEPARTMENT		DR. L.T.	CR. L.T.
Stock on hand	(1908)		825.47
Cost	(from the start)	734.16	
Profit		91.31	
		825.47	825.47

(The lira is $4.40; the piaster 4.4¢)

After paying all expenses for establishing the work here and on the other side of the city. After paying to orphans in wages L.T.=210=.

After paying Loss for duty charged double and for repairs, etc.

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MANUSA (GINGHAM) DEPARTMENT		DR. L.T.	CR. L.T
Stock on hand	(1908)		70.10
Cost	(1907)	74.97	
Loss			4.87
		74.97	74.97

This is the first year we have lost on this department, awing to our unsettled condition during the year, due partly to political and partly to financial reasons, also to very high prices of yarn. In a way the Industry has not lost as a good deal of our profit from the Store Room ia on Manusas made here.

We have paid 250 piasters and com. a month for a Head man and 80 piesters a month for a fore-woman.

We have besides paid 50 Liras to outside workers during this year and 35 Liras to orphan girls.

****

INDIGO DYE HOUSE		DR. L.T.	CR. L.T.
Value of stock on hand	(1908)		5.00
Cost	(1907)	17.82	
Loss			12.82
		17.82	17.82

For the first time we have kept a separate account for this department. This loss is due to the leaving of our former dyer, thus leaving the work idle until we could find a man whom we brought to teach one of our orphan boys. We paid him =6=

Liras for the work, and this sum is inclosed in the Cost marked above.

We pay 100 piasters a month to our boy.

****

STORE ROOM	DR. L.T.	CR. L.T.
Profit made to Feb. 1, 1908. (1902-1908)	612.00	
Value of Stock on hand (1908)		700.00
Amount used outside of our profit	88.00	
	700.00	700.00

We have furnished all supplies to orphans from our Store At Cost. Thus saving the orphanage 15 to 25 per cent, on the materials for clothes, etc.

We have furnished all materials for clothes to the orphan girls boarding in the Boarding Dpt. of the school At Cost.

We have given liberal reductions on goods bought through missionaries for the use of the poor.

We have paid our orphans about =60= Liras in wages. We have halped several families in need of work.

We have introduced new ways of doing business and new goods to be imported.

We have taught our orphan boys and girls business methods and practical bookkeeping. Before we started to sell goods out to the public we had to tie up 500 to 600 Liras in stock to have goods ready to be given to the orphans and paid =18= Liras a year to a clerk just to give the goods out.

****

SHOE SHOPS & TAILOR SHOPS, While running under the Industrial Dpt. have not cost one cent to the orphanage. On the contrary whatever profit has come has gone to the orphan funds. Besides, we have supplied all shoes and clothes At Cost to the orphanage, thus saving a good percentage on outsiders profits. All wages paid to teachers and orphans have been from income, earned from our outside trade.

We have taught our orphan boys trades without cost to the orphanage.

Naturally all these things have aroused the animosity of the public who were making there living by orphanage purchases.

Henry H. Riggs.

E. J. Carey

Hulsom Auditors

Geo. P. Knapp

Hartford. Turkey

May 7/08

Lines for the work, and this sum is inclosed in the Cost marked above.

We pay 100 plasters a month to our boy.

****

	DR.	CR.
	L.T.	L.T.
STORE ROOM		
Profit made to Feb. 1. 1908. (1902-1908)		612.00
Value of Stock on hand (1908)		700.00
Amount used outside of our profit	88.00	
	700.00	700.00

We have furnished all supplies to orphans from our store At Cost. Thus saving the orphanage 15 to 30 per cent, on the materials for clothes, etc.

We have furnished all xxxx

MAR 5 1908

Harpoot, Feb. 7, 1908.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Enclosed you will find a copy of our orphanage report which will give you a pretty good idea of our present situation. A good deal of what is contained in this I have already written you, but perhaps you would like to have this also for reference. Having received no reply yet to my long letter telling about the situation here, I have hope that it is having serious attention and may have a favorable outcome. Of course I should prefer to have this work adopted by the Board and have the whole plant taken over and owned by the Board; but if that is against absolutely fixed principles of the Board I trust some way will be found by which you can let me have the funds which will meet the debt, and allow me to pay the cost or interest until it becomes evident whether the debt can be discharged or whether we must close up the work and pay off the debt with the proceeds of our plant.

You probably know that owing to the illness of Mrs. Wilson at Cambridge our two children have been obliged to go to the Missionary Home at Auburndale. While we are very sorry to have them leave Mrs. Wilson's home, where they were having careful personal care, yet we are very glad that there is such a home in Auburndale to which they can go. We see the difference, however, right away. Somehow the children do not write to us as fully, and we miss the detailed letters which Mrs. Wilson used to write giving us a good idea of how the children were getting along. We do not even know who the matron is at Auburndale, or how the children are situated. Evidently the one who has charge of the Home is so occupied with the management that she has no time to communicate with the parents of the children. I should be very glad if you could send us some circular letter that will give us information about how the Home is now conducted.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

A.B.P.

Dr. Strong has answered this paragraph.

Harpoot - Turkey - Feb - 7 - 1908

Rec'd MAR 14 1908

120

Harpoot, Turkey.
Feb. 14/08.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter I am sending to new names furnished me by old patrons. I have taken the liberty of referring to you as one who knows about me and this work. I have also referred to you in an article sent to the press. I am doing all I can to arouse interest. If we fail to get enough means to carry on this work we can at least give it up with a good conscience.

I am still looking for a reply to my long letter to you. My mother acknowledges several weeks ago a copy of it I sent to her. So I think you must have received it. I like to think that the long delay means that you are taking the matter under very careful consideration.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. D. Knapp.

Our Addison wrote of your being at the "Home" one evening, and of what a jolly time they all had.

Dear
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Harpoot Turkey Feb. 14-1908

MAR 14 1908

American Mission, Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 14, 1908.

Dear Friend,-

Through the kindness of friends I have the rare privilege of introducing to you a work in which many of them have been interested from the beginning.

This work was started soon after the massacres twelve years ago, when many of the Armenian children were left as helpless orphans in a very pitiful condition. What was to be done to save these boys and girls from vagrancy, from death, and from lives worse than death? As missionaries of the American Board on the ground we could not refrain from making their cruel plight known. The result was that funds came pouring in from many parts of the world, irrespective of race and creed. Thus an interdenominational orphanage work was started, with its center at Harpoot and having branches in some ten outlying cities and towns. At one time we had as many as 1100 children under our care, some 1400 having been with us from the start. The number has gradually decreased until now, notwithstanding new orphans received, we have only 325, and the work is practically confined to this city.

In Harpoot Euphrates College is located, with its preparatory departments for both sexes. Here the orphans get their schooling. Several have graduated from the College. One graduate finishes the Theological course also this year. Thirty orphans are in the College now, many of whom have served a year or two as teachers in the neighboring towns and villages.

While we have given some schooling to all the orphans, we have felt that for the majority an industrial training was essential, so a number of industries were started. Some of these, like tailoring and shoemaking, are now managed independently by the orphans. Among the most promising industries for the boys are silk raising and the various other branches of farming. One of our boys, with a diploma from the Sericultural School of the Empire, manages the silk business. The past year we raised 1900 pounds of silk cocoons and 500 boxes (386 grains each) of silk-moth eggs. We have an order for 7000 boxes of these the coming season. Enclosed is a label which we use.

The farming has passed its experimental stage on hired land, and now we are trying to get a farm of our own where we can keep our ten cattle and over a hundred sheep and goats, and can transplant our ten thousand mulberry saplings for the silk culture. We have secured $9000 of the $15,000 which we need for the purpose. Of this $3,500 was given by an aged missionary widow, it being the indemnity received for the maltreatment of her husband by the Koords. She wishes this money used for the good of the country for which her husband lived and died.

The chief industry for the girls is the making of oriental rugs. Over 350 rugs, large and small, have been made since we began. Our rugs have gained such favorable recognition that we cannot begin to fill orders. We need more capital to enable us to produce enough for the growing demand.

Our plant, buildings, stock, etc., are worth $17,000, all insured, besides the $9,000 which is available for the farm. We thus have a splendid nucleus for a permanent industrial institute similar to Hampton or Tuskegee, which would be the only institution of the kind in all Asia Minor.

These bright possibilities are, however, greatly imperilled by the fact that for the past three or four years our income for the support of the orphans has not equalled the outlay. This year especially, prices being double, we have run considerably behind; and we must close the work unless we can run it without going deeper into debt. You can hardly imagine what it would mean to turn all these orphans adrift in a land where there is no government aid for such unfortunates; and where moreover oppressive taxation discourages enterprise.

The orphans themselves are fully alive to the situation. We have had them do all they possibly could in helping towards the expense of their support. Last of all we cut down the bread ration for each orphan to one pound a day, thereby saving $75.00 a month. In spite of this reduction in the main article of their food, the boys, seeing the suffering outside, proposed to give up part of their daily bread. For two weeks they made this self-denial, and saved $10.00 for the poor.

Will not you and your friends come to our aid either in supporting orphans - $37.00 (£7-10) a year is needed for each child - or in adding to the funds of the industries and farm which will increasingly serve us as endowment? Please at least send me a 2-cent postcard, that we may know what to expect.

Funds may be sent to me by check, or bills and stamps - the latter registered. Quicker acknowledgment may be had by sending to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, or to Hon. H. M. Ferguson, 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., London. Distinctly mark the remittances "for Harpoot."

References:- Dr. Josiah Strong, United Charities Building, New York; Dr. Wm. H. Ward, Editor New York "Independent;" Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Board, 14 Beacon St., Boston; Rev. H. G. Benneyan, 172 Tremont St., Boston; Mr. Edmund P. Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Selly Oak, Birmingham, England, and M. Leopold Favre, 6 Rue des Granges, Geneva, Switzerland. The last three gentlemen have been on the ground and seen things for themselves, the first of them being here only last October. Previous to the massacres Dr. Barton lived here for years, and Rev. Benneyan is a native of Harpoot.

Hoping for your co-operation in some form,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey,

Open Mail via London & Constantinople.

Circular Letter Re Exchange.

Rec'd MAR 20 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 18, 1908.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your full letter in answer to my letter about the orphanage work and the industries came by the last mail. It is now going around the circle so that I cannot refer to it by date. I wish to thank you very heartily for the full, sympathetic way in which you answered me. It is now plain that we must depend on outside aid if we are to carry on this orphanage work. As you know, I am making a strong effort to arouse interest in the work. If we should be successful in getting the needed help I hope we can have a permanent orphanage and industrial work here. If, however, enough help should not come in we shall try to close up the work as soon as possible, perhaps this coming spring or summer.

I was very glad to hear what you said about our children. They seem to be enjoying themselves very well at the Home, only we wish we could get more information as to how they are situated, and especially hear from those who are in charge. Perhaps in due time such information will come.

Thanking you again for your kind letter, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. P. Knapp

Harpoon Turkey. Feb. 18-1908.

MAR 27 1908

Harpoot, Feb. 27, 1908.

Mr. W. W. Peet,
Constantinople.

Dear Mr. Peet:

Your letter of Feb. 6th came by the last mail. I was not perfectly sure when I wrote you whether I had asked Mr. Wiggin to send that money directly to you or to Brown Bros. It is fortunate that before getting your letter I had already sent you drafts on Brown Bros. and Brown, Shipley & Co. amounting to some 800 liras, otherwise you might be confirmed in your suspicion that I was guilty of a breach of good faith. Since your confidence in me hangs by so slender a thread I think I ought to carry out my resolution to sever our official relations at the first possible moment. There seems to be no one available to take the treasury until July, but at that time I hope Mr. Riggs can take over the treasury of the station. I will not burden him, however, with accounts of other kinds which do not strictly belong to the missionary work. I hope you will make sure that Mr. Riggs will accept this at that time, and if not that you will see that someone is found who can take my place as station treasurer.

I have made out the various accounts which you requested. I am also bringing the drafts issued and the drafts purchased accounts down to date. From these you will see that there is still a balance of some 500 liras against me. This is on the supposition that Mr. Riggs' drafts will ultimately be paid. This balance is practically made up by sums which you have received for the orphanage work. I understand that Mr. Wiggin has also sent to the Doctor some 200 liras belonging to the hospital. There are also 300 liras due us on appropriations for January and February. Therefore the balance in my favor amounts to some 500 liras.

After writing your letter you doubtless received my orphanage report in which I gave an account of the receipts and expenditures for the past year. The expenditures were some 3600 liras whereas the receipts were about 2600 liras, leaving a deficit for the year of about 1000 liras. This can all be accounted for by the extra expenses to which we were put on account of the rise in prices. We have economized in every possible way, but it was impossible for us to keep the price of provisions and clothing down. Since that account was made out some 800 liras has come in for the orphanage work. You see that we are obliged to make expenditures in the fall for the winter supplies and now do not need to expend so much, therefore the receipts will begin to close up the expenditures. Of course we cannot go on in this way; we must have more per orphan than we have asked for heretofore, and we must have more money in hand to pay for supplies in the fall. I have sent out a statement of our condition and appeals for help. If a response comes to these so that we can go on with our work without increasing our debt we shall continue, otherwise it seems probable that we shall have to suspend the orphanage work for at least a year until we make up arrears and have money in hand with which we can go forward. If we do not succeed in doing this then it seems plain that we should close this orphanage work, much as we should regret it.

We have money coming to us from the work in Egin. Heretofore we have managed the rug industry there along with our industries here, but now I am making an effort to place that industry separate from ours and forming a part of the other relief work there. I shall therefore try to bring back the money that we have put into it, amounting to nearly 1000 liras. As you know, our capital for the relief industry at Egin amounts to 3000 liras. It is a good deal tied up now in stock and plant, but we hope little by little to be able to get things on a better basis so that both the rug business and the other industries can be run together there under this one head.

The industries account about which you ask is made up of what we have received on our rugs and of other contributions to the industrial work. There is also an item of 400 liras placed with us by one of the workers in the orphanage and on which we pay 4% interest. Therefore we have a small liability there which will cancel the apparent credit. We have, however, enough stock to make this sure. We have considerable stock also in our little stores, which is practically paid for by what we have made in the past.

As I have shown before, our property and stock amount to some 4000 liras. Of course it would be hard to dispose of some of this real estate, but we have enough in other things to realize all and more than we owe. In a short time I hope everything will be on a satisfactory basis.

As to consulting with my associates, I think I have done that quite regularly. As you know, we have an orphanage committee, consisting of some three members of the station together with native members. Matters of special importance are referred to the whole station. There may be some things which I have done that I better have consulted the others about, but I have felt that whether money given for agricultural purposes were spent for sheep or for mulberry trees was immaterial. Dr. Barnum seems to have been annoyed that I should have opened an account with Brown, Shipley & Co. If there were a bank in town it would be the most natural thing to open an account with it. I felt that it would serve a good many interests and be a convenience to me as well as to you if I had such an account, and this was done with your approval.

As to the missionary work and my going outside the limits of legitimate missionary work, perhaps this is true if our conception of missionary work was the same as when the Board was started a century ago. If the missionary's work consists simply in preaching the Gospel and he ought not to do anything else, then I am to blame; but it is getting to be felt that education is a part of missionary work, and that industrial education is a part of regular educational work. I have felt that this orphanage work, which was placed upon us involuntarily by the force of circumstances, was a very legitimate part of missionary work, and I did not feel satisfied with simply keeping the orphans for a few years and then turning them away, but wanted to give them that kind of practical industrial training which would enable them to care for themselves later. If we were able to have an Institute something like Hampton or Tuskegee I think we would be furthering the missionary work in the very best possible way. That has been my only aim,-to do such work in connection with the orphanages as shall afford opportunities for training and livelihood for the boys and girls whom we have cared for so many years.

Then relief work has always been considered a legitimate part of missionary work. It is also agreed that the best form of relief is not to dole out money or food but to provide work by which the needy ones could earn their own living and preserve their self-respect. This has also been a feature of my work, to give opportunity and training to needy ones that they may be able to make their own living, to use relief funds over and over again, providing work, rather than to give them out all at once and be rid of the business. Whoever has been making charges against me as to my going outside of the legitimate sphere of missionary work I would like to have write or speak directly to me and have us understand each other. I am sorry that matters pertaining to the treasury work should be spoken of broadcast so that I hear of the matter from different quarters in America. Please be patient with me for these few month more in which there seems to be no alternative but for me to continue the work, and then after that I hope to be able to relieve both you and Mr. Wiggin of any further anxiety about me and the station treasury.

I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Wiggin as I sent you a copy last week of the letter I wrote him.

Yours sincerely,

Pres. Corr.

Feb. 27, 1908

Rec'd MAR 27 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 3rd, 1908.

Dear Mr. Riggs,-

Enclosed I send copy of a letter which I am sending to Mr. Peet. I also enclose a copy of one of my orphanage reports from which you will see an account of the receipts and expenditures for the last year. As I have said in the letter to Mr. Peet the debt will tend to decrease as the regular funds come in to help meet expenditures for winter provisions last fall. We are not without hope that when our real condition is known friends will rally to our help and enable us to close the debt and go on with the work. If this should not be the case, we will close the work as soon as possible in a way entailing the least suffering and the least financial loss. The debt can now practically be limited to the credit we have for farm and industrial work and to the building fund which you recently drew from the bank for me. The funds of the Board do not need to be involved, just as I have shown you that they have very rarely been involved in the past.

If there is any thing else that you would like to know, I am ready to do my best to explain. Allow me to say that as you and Mr. Peet had my balance sheets semi-annually, if there were things needing explanation, then was the time to ask. I do not understand this well nigh savage attack on me all at once. As you know part of my embarrassment has been due to the refusal of Mr. Peet to cash the drafts of Euphrates College, for which neither Mr. Riggs nor I were in any way responsible. As I figure it as soon as these drafts are honored, for which I have paid out hard cash, I shall have a credit with Mr. Peet of some 800 liras. I do not claim to have been a perfect treasurer, but I think more consideration might have been given to the circumstances under which we have been placed.

Yours very truly,

[illegible]

Hartford Turkey, Feb. 28

Dear Dr. Barton.—

Must as I hate to add to your heavy burdens, I think I ought to let you have these papers where you can refer to them in case inquiries come before you. I'm sorry things should have come to this pass, but it is now too late to cry over spilt milk.

Yours very truly
Geo. P. Rudolph.

Hartford Turkey, Feb. 28, 1908.

Missionary Life at Harpoot, Turkey, Day by Day

Thursday, March 5, 1908. Soon after breakfast Dr. Ward came over and we went to my office to look into the accounts of his own and the medical outfit. The boxes containing this came last fall and have been stored in the cabinet shop awaiting his orders. He had three of these containing medical goods opened for present needs. He arrived here after one o'clock last Tuesday morning from Aintab, having been eighteen days on the way, half the time being snowed up in a little town. He arrived here just in time, for about eight o'clock of the same day a little daughter came to gladden the Riggs home, and mother and child both much needed the skill and help of two doctors. In about ten days Dr. Ward goes on to Mardin to help another missionary family. On the way he will visit the city of Diarbekir, which is to be his future home, and where he is to found a hospital on the bequest of an Armenian citizen of the place who died several years ago in America. In May Dr. Ward expects to return to Aintab. He will bring his bride here for the summer,and in the fall they will take their outfit and go to Diarbekir to establish their new home.

After attending to his business I had about an hour in which to look over my lesson before going at eleven o'clock to the Theological Seminary to hear my class in Church History. At the close of the lesson at noon, I found Tavit Effendi, who was to take lunch with us, awaiting me. He is a superintendent and teacher of the Armenian schools at Mezereh. Since the beginning of the second term in January he has lectured in the Theological Seminary an hour each Thursday on the Armenian Church. We were pleased to see the informal side of the man at the table and for the little time afterwards before going over to the Seminary at one o'clock. Besides the Theological students, the Seniors and Juniors in the College and some of the teachers attend the lectures. This was the fifth or sixth in the course, and was taken up with the creature worship of the early Armenians. It was interesting to learn that the brazen snakes on the staff of an Armenian bishop are a survival of the serpent worship of the ancient Armenians.

After the lecture I returned to the routine of the office. A number of payments were made and accounts attended to. Later I went to Miss Poole's room and she very kindly took down some ten letters at my dictation. For the last few months she has helped me very much with my letter writing, which has naturally increased since Mrs. Riggs gave up the orphanage correspondence the first of the year.

After further work at the office I walked about a mile to the other side of the city to see the young man (one of our orphans) who has charge of our silk raising industry. I returned home shortly before dinner at which Dr. Ward was to be our guest. It was prayer meeting day but only one of the seven adults who regularly sit at our table happened to go that day. The meeting is an hour before sunset, and it is hard to keep track with the variations of time and keep the dinner hour from conflicting with the time for the meeting.

After dinner Dr. Ward led our family devotions in an earnest, impressive way. During meal time and until nine o'clock that he stayed with us we had a good chance to visit with him, to learn of his road adventures and experiences of various kinds. He is a member of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, the same as Misses Bush and Poole, so they had a good deal in common to talk over about church matters and common acquaintances in New York.

After getting the children off to bed Mrs. Knapp had to excuse herself at eight o'clock as she was to care for the new Riggs baby that night. After the others were gone Mr. Browne, who has his study and bed room in our house, sat with me in the sitting-room for about an hour. I stayed on alone about another hour reading and writing before going to bed. I left the light burning in the hall and the door unlocked that Mrs. Knapp might enter without difficulty in the early morning.

Friday, March 6, '08. It was after four when Mrs. Knapp returned this morning after her night watch with the little Riggs baby. She stayed abed while we were at devotions and during breakfast, but she got up soon after, however, and attended to household duties and to Margaret's lessons. Though I do not plan to spend much of the forenoons in the office, there was work to keep me longer than usual today. In the Church History class for about quarter of an hour one of the students read an essay on the Life and Work of John Wesley. I have tried throughout the course to have each student occupied with some topic that he could work up with considerable fullness for the class. The "Avedaper" (the Protestant weekly published at Constantinople) has offered to the students of the three Theological Seminaries of the Empire prizes of books for the best articles on the lives of some ten distinguished men. John Wesley happened to be one of the names given. A number of the students are enthusiastically entering into the contest. One came to borrow my copy of the Biography of McKay of Uganda.

I had to hurry over to my office right after lunch instead of attending the fifteen minute prayer circle we have each school day at quarter before one. Friday (the Mohammedan Sabbath) we pray for missions among the Moslems, for the Mohammedan world in general, and in particular for this government. At my office I sold one draft on Constantinople and two small ones on London. The regular weekly meeting of the Orphanage Committee, of which I am Chairman, came at one o'clock. The chief matter for discussion was what was to be done with a set of factious boys in the upper orphanage, where the older boys live under the care of one of the College teachers. A committee of four, including this teacher and Mr. Carey, was appointed to search the belongings of all the boys in that orphanage, and to see what facts could be elicited by examining the boys.

After the meeting I resumed work at my office. At the same time the College Seniors were giving Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" (the Armenian translation) in Wheeler Hall. The government would not give permission for a public performance, so the audience was made up only of the pupils and teachers of the College and various schools.

For the sake of the exercise I walked over to the post office with my letters. I found that the letters both for the South and for Constantinople had been sent on to Mezereh. I therefore gave my letters to a man who would mail them at Mezereh. The irregularity of the

mails here is one of the trials we have to endure. We can never be sure when the mails are to leave or when they are to arrive. I brought my ledger home with me and spent a good part of the evening working at accounts.

Saturday, March 7, '08. A bright, crisp day. Saturdays I usually spend the forenoons at the office. Today I arranged for the work that was to be done and the letters that were to be written and then prepared for a little trip to Ashvan, a village some eight hours north of here on the Euphrates River. Before I got started the mail from Constantinople and America arrived. When the mail comes but once a week it is no insignificant occurrence, and of course I had to stay and look over my letters. It was ten o'clock when I got started and I arrived at five in the afternoon. I rode a borrowed horse, and with me went the touring servant riding a horse which carried my camp-bed and bedding. As I rode along munching my lunch I came up to some Turks sitting by the wayside. They arose and one of them said, "What leads you to leave that country for such a land as this? I would give my eyes for America." I told him that our effort was to make this land something like America. "It does not cut my reason," he replied, sadly shaking his head. It seems that he had spent six years working in Worcester. I gave him a doughnut as a reminder of the life in America. Many a man who has been in America is telling at every opportunity about what he saw and heard in that blessed land.

At Ashvan I was the guest of Mr. Avedis Adjemian. A graduate of Robert College, he too has been to America where he completed the course in the Mass. Agricultural College. He brought back with him quite a number of agricultural implements, and in spite of many discouragements he is doing what he can to introduce improved methods of agriculture in a land where Noahic methods are still in vogue.

Of my experiences at the village I must tell another time.

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APR 17 1908

Missionary Life at Harpoot, Turkey, Day by Day

Sunday, May. 8, 1908-Ashvan. It was after ten o'clock last night when the callers were ready to go. After having devotions together they took their leave. My man now set up the camp-bed, and after making up the bed left me. I was to have the room to myself-a very unusual occurence in this land. soon after the sunrise service at the Armenian Church not far distant the priest called. He had expected me to be present and to speak, tho he said nothing about it when he called last night. he arranged to give me a chance to speak at the evening service, however. I had quite a talk with him this morning, especilly about the need of an educated priesthood in the Old Church. He professed to be much pleased with the work of the young man who had come there to teach. This young man boards in this house, and I was much pleased with him. He was earnest in his work and lacked the arrogance which is so common to young men teaching for the first time. He is a native of Moosh. He has finished our High School course and is ready to enter the College. He is the first teacher from our school to teach in this village; in fact, he is the first teacher that they have had for many a year. Another notable thing is that he is supported by our COllege boys. The villagers are to give about 1700 Ibs. of wheat at the time of the harvest. As the College boys give the total support the proceeds of this grain are to be devoted to the school building which the villagers are trying to erect. The school is now held in a rather unsuitable hired room. During most of the winter there have been about forty-five pupils. As the spring work opens up many of these will naturally be obliged to leave.

There were a number of callers during the forenoon. Among them was a Turkish speaking gypsey. These wander from place to place as in all countries, and we can judge of their character from the fact that they have a tradition that one of their number stole several of the nails from our Crucified Savior.

on which he said, "Let theft be a privilege of your people!" From the windows of my room we could see the snow clad Dersim mountains, only about twenty miles distant. It is the Dersim Koords that made so much trouble last summer and against whom the gov't sent a military expedition in the late fall. Snow came before the soldiers were able to dislodge than from their mountain fastnesses. It is expected that the gov't will continue oxperations against them as soon as the season will allow. One of the callers told how at the time of the massacres he was a refugee at the house of one of these Koordish Begs: how at the request of this Beg he got a Turkish Bible from the missionaries and brought to him: and how every night this Beg would have the Bible read before a room full of his followers. Tradition and the ruins of old churches in the region testify that these Koordish mountain tribes once belonged to the Christian faith. They pay no taxes, the gov't never having brought them wholly under subjection. In the short campaign last fall the gov't lost some eighty men, whereas only two or three of the Koords were killed. I heard a story which well illustrates the character of the gov't. The Koords captured a mountain gun from the soldiers, and the gov't was unable to persuade the Koords to give it up. Finally they found an Armenian in these parts who was well acquainted with some of the leading Koords. He went among them and after considerable effort persuaded the Koords to give up the gun of which they could make no use. Not long after he had given it to the gov't he was called and put on prison for several weeks because he was a man who had so much influence with the Koords! At noon Mr. Adjemian, the teacher and another young took a stroll with me down to the Euphrates River. We passed through mulberry groves and broad fertile fields. Coming around to the village again we ascended a high artificial mound, which centuries ago was probably some kind of a fortress. From here we could command a view of the whole village and the extensive fields about it. Before the massacres there were two hundred houses here. Now there are but sixty

This is a country of ruins, Is there not a noble quality in a people that can persist under such circumstances? In the face of dire poverty and oppressions of all kinds, they yet have the desire to learn and to better their condition in every way. We must confess that many another people would have given up under like circumstances. Descending from the mound I visited the house of a prominent Protestant brother of this city who died a year ago. His family now occupy their house in the village in order to look after their numerous fields and mulberry trees. Most of the land in this country is thus owned by Aghas or Bevs and is given out to the peasants to work at halves. While we were there we heard the striking of the suspended iron strip which serves as the church bell. It was about an hour before sunset, the time for the regular evening service. Is there not something more than habit or sentiment in a church that will have its morning and evening services every day in the year? The service had already begun when we got to the church. I had to bend low as I entered, as the door was not much more than three feet high. The doors of many churches are purposely made low to prevent non-Christians from desecrating the place by stabling horses and cattle there. After the priest and the choir boys led by the teacher had finished the liturgical part the priest asked me to speak. In the church calender the day commemorated the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. I took as the basis of my little talk, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, etc." The first Adam had been driven out into the other world of sorrow: the Second Adam called to his loving restful arms all the troubled and sorrowful. There was another chant and prayer after I was through speaking, and then many of the people come up to kiss the Testament held by the priest before passing out. The priest come over to the house and made me a visit before going to his home. How much would be added to the efficiency of this ancient church if they had an aducated, well supported priesthood. As it is the priests have no salaries and get their

support by means of various fees, such as marriages, baptisms, burials, etc. This priest eks out his living by land which he hires and sublets to peasants for a part of the prodoct. For our dinner that night was brought on a whole roast kid stuffed with cracked wheat. Another dish was a kind of shredded wheat sweetened and fried. This is the last day before lent, so the people make the most of their last chance of eating animal food. For the next seven weeks they must abstain from all animal food, even fish and milk. I am sorry to say that this last day of carnival week (a Sunday) is spent by many in carousing, WE could hear the music(?) accompanying the dancing till a late hour on some of the distant roofs. There were a number of callers with me until it was time to retire. My host called upon the teacher to lead in the devotions this time. He himself led in the morning.

Monday, Mar. 9, 1908. Another bright day with crisp, frosty air. I looked over some ninety sheep and goats that are being kept for our orphanage. We hope some day to have a farm of our own where sheep raising will be part of the means of income for our boys. In this village some thirty boxes of our silk-moth eggs are disposed of. After the fine success everybody had with our eggs last year, now some of the villagers will take no others. This year we had more than twice the demand that we could meet in this district. It was nearly eight o'clock before my man and I got started for home. I had a cup of coffee and milk for breakfast. Fortunately I had some fruit and nuts in my pocket with which I could supplement it as I rode along. The lunch which they gave us to take along was of such a character that we could not very well eat it on horseback, so about one o'clock we stopped for twenty minutes by a spring to dispose of it. During long stretches of the road I was able to rad from the "Independent", the "Outlook" and the London "Spectator". The last two hiurs of the journey, however, I had to give too much attention watching my horse make his way through the muddy road thickly studded with stones. I reached home in time to wash up, change my clothes, and meet my class at four o'clock. I

a half. Five or six

had arranged to have the time taken up by essays on notable characters in Church History. This evening I went over for a little while to the Margot's. I had a letter from Miss Stuckey of Sivas, and as I find some difficulty in reading the German script, I wanted Mrs. Margot to read it to me. We had invited Miss Stuckey to come here and take charge of the girl's orphanage, since we had learned that the orphanage at Sivas was to be closed next year. In her letter she says thatshe feels that her invalid sister in Switzerland now has more claims on her than the work in this country. It looks as if we should have to get along with the small force of workers that we have. One after another of the workers have left the country or turned to some other form of work till now I seem to be the only one among the missionaries on whom this whole orphanage and industrial work rests.

Thursday, Mar. 19, ~~APR~~ 1908. With what I sent last week and what now preceeds this I have given the happenings of nearly a week. I will now try to sketch more rapidly the chief happenings of the last ten days. A week ago to-day Rev. Asdoor Andreasian, the paster of the church at Husenik for about forty years, died after a brief illness, ~~Last~~ That afternoon I walked down to call on the family. The funeral services were arranged for Sunday. Mr. Carey, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Margot & I walked down. There was a great crowd in the chapel, where the service lasted for more than an hour. Rev. Giragos Hachadoorian, a clasmate who was ordained the same year, conducted the services, and spoke also at the grave. One of the elder deacons spoke of the early life of the deceased. Mr. Carey spoke of his theolegy, while a priest sent on behelf of the Armenian bishop spoke words of sympathy. A throng accompanied the coffin to the grave. As we passed the Old Armenian church the choir boys chanted a requiem. There must have been over two thousant people gathered at the grave. Among them ~~were~~ were some of the German friends from Mezereh, & pastors & brethren from a number of the surrouding villages. The exercises here lasted an hour and a half. Five or six

peakers took part, Prof. Nahigian and one of the other instructors from the College being among them. I spoke a few words about the spirit of helpfulness to others which this man displayed. The oriental character loves to make the most of such occasions, and this opportunity was used to the full. That evening it was my turn to have the usual Sunday evening devotional service of the missionary circle. I took for our topic the Apostle Paul's "I am become all things to all men that by all means I may save some" and dwelt on some of the means and methods that are now recognized as effective in carrying on missionary work. Our orphanage committee meeting last Friday afternoon lasted nearly three hours. The chief question up was the case of the older boys who had been investigated by the special committe appointed at our last meeting. Two boys who were under suspicion sent letters asking permission to leave the orphanage. We felt obliged to dismiss six others who had been ring leaders in the factional disturbances to which I referred at the time. It was a very hard step for us to take, but there seemed to be no alternative for the good of the other boys. That evening Dr. Ward took dinner with us. later we all got together for a Station Meeting at Dr. Barnum's. One of the chief topics of discussion was a plan by which we could help the Armenians of the Old church to have a training class to train candidates for the priesthood. This last monday we had quite an exodus towards the ~~about~~ south. Dr. Ward started for Mardin. with him was Sister Jacobson, our Danish nurse. Then there were Mr. Browne and Misses ish and Poole (we sometimes call this touring team Poosh and Poll) all bound for arbekir. With them went Rev. Hogop Andonian, who is my assistant in superintending e orphanage work. He is to take steps for closing our girls' orphanage at Diarkir. Retrenchment all around is forced upon us this year. I accompanied the party they set out at ~~the~~ noon as far as the foot of the hill, and then went on to zereh. I called at the Cheftlik or farm where we are to continue our agricultural work with the orphan boys this year. I then called on two of the Germans who

had been presant at the funeral of the Husenik pastor on Sunday. I spent half an hour with each man. They were offended at some of the things that were said that day. These flavored of a liberalism which seemed to be in sharp conflict with their extreme conservatism, and they were disposed to have no more to do with that church. My effort was to persuade them that we could win the church and help infuse a stronger evangelical spirit into it by befriending it rather than by antagonizing it and emphasizing differences of which a large part of the church were now unconscious. I next called on a merchant and sold him drafts for two hundred Turkish pounds with which to meet our needs and those of the Germans. Then I visited our little branch store, the lease for which has just been renewed for another year. It is kept by a man whose salary is provided by an Armenian in America who is also supporting several of our orphans. Thus without expense to us we have this extra means of disposing of our goods. After this I called on Capt. Young, our American consul. He had information which disproved the rumors of extensive massacre in Van and Bitlis. Extensive military preparations are taking place, but what they are for, or what the outcome is to be no one knows anything about, tho there are all sorts of surmises. I nexx rode two miles to Husenik and called again at the house of morning. They had been receiving callers all day as on all the previous days since the death of the pastor on Thursday. The humblest family here in the case of a death feels that it must devote two or three days to receiving callers. The muezins were calling from the minarets the sunset summons to prayer at twenty minutes past six when I got to the top of the Harpoot hill, and I had to eat my dinner alone when I reached home. I had barely got through when five of the orphan boys whom we had dismissed came to see me. Different factions were represented, now reconciled, and they had hired a room together near by where they could still be under our oversight as they went about their work. After giving them advice I read a chapter from Proverbs and offered prayer before they left in what seemed a penitent spirit. May the Lord bless this experience to their eternal good.

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Day by day continued
George Dwight

APR 10 1908

Hartford, Conn.
Mar. 12/08.

Dear Dr. Barton. –

You may not get time to glance at the enclosed, but perhaps Mr. Strong of the "Christ Church" or the one who takes Mr. Hicks' place could call some items that would be of interest to a larger circle.

Rev. Astor Andrassian of Franwick, one of the elder pastors died this morning. Thus by degrees the older generation are moving off the stage.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

George P. Knapp

Harpoot. Mar. 12-1908.

J. F. B.

Rec'd APR 17 1908

1289

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec. 20/07.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

I am taking the liberty of sending you a continuation of the document of missionary life here which I sent last week. Will you kindly again pass it on to Mr. Gill Strong and he to Mr. Hicks' successor (or substitute) I hope they can find some items that may be of interest to a wider circle.

I have your letter of Feb. 12th. last week. I hope to answer it and greatly modify your and other people's idea of my "extensive commercial work". Let me say here that I have done nothing in a corner. Reports of the Orphanage and Industrial work I have sent regularly to you and other officers of the Board.Ever since I have been here I have also sent the balance sheet of the station account to Mr. Peet, and to Mr. Griggs (usually through Mr. Peet).

Asking you to suspend judgement until you can hear more fully from me again, believe me

Yours sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot - Turkey - Mar. 20 1908.

Rec'd APR 30 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 3, 1908.

Dear Mr. Wiggin,-

Your letters of Feb. 26th and Mar. 2d came by the last post.

In reply to the former I would say that the money from Westfield has been applied to the support of the orphan girl, Nuvart Mirakian, as understood by the the contributors. Our correspondence has been with Mrs. John R Reed, 54, Court St., Westfield, Mass. IN this connection allow me to repeat what I have asked several times through Mr. Peet and have asked you once before, namely, that when such sums are sent us through you the name and address of the sender should be sent on with the amount to us. This item is simply entered in Mr. Peet's Jan. monthly statement as for pupil in my care "from C.S.S., Westfield, Mass." As is frequently the case the sender did not write to me direct, so after considerable trouble I found Westfield in our lists and Mrs. Reed's name as the one with whom we had dealt, and so wrote to her. We are not always so fortunate as to find any name, and so have to remain in the dark as to the sender. After this I hope that the name and address will in each case accompany any contributions to our work, so that if need be we can acknowledge gifts from this end also.

Coming now to your letter of Mar. 2d I would say that the amounts deposited by you for me were not on the orphanage account, but on account of the Building fund and of sundry depositors. The orphanage fund of about $5000 I withdrew several years ago. I needed these other deposits to make my account right with Mr. Peet. I am glad to say that I now have a good margin of credit with him.

When the balance sheet was made out last Dec. the orphanage was in debt 2665.55 liras. Since then it has been reduced through various contributions by 1400 liras, making the present debt 1265 liras. When we closed the orphanage at Egin three or four years ago we felt that we must keep up the rug industry for

the sake of supporting the orphan girls who left. In this way 1000 liras has been used to give the girls work for their support. As I wrote Dr. Barton last week we have an independent Relief Industry at Egin with a capital of $15,000. Now I propose to make this rug industry a part of the relief industry. Thus I hope within a year to get back gradually the 1000 liras for the orphanage work here. In the mean time I hope that the debt will be further much reduced by increased contributions. By summer I hope the debt will not exceed the credit of some 700 liras that we have for the orphanage farm. By increased contributions and by cutting down expenses to the lowest possible point consistent with carrying on the work properly I hope in a year or at the most two years, that the debt will be wholly wiped out and the various industries be on a sound basis. Just now we are at the heart rending business of closing the orphanage at Diarbekir where we have twenty-six orphan girls, and where consequently the proportionate expense is large. Those of the number for whom absolutely no friends can be found we expect to bring up here and put to work at the rug industry. We hope that those who have been supporting the girls that leave will continue their help to make up for what has been lacking in the expenses in the past. From the orphanage report which I sent you you noticed that we are now asking from benefactors the full amount that the rise in prices now makes necessary. We ought to have asked for this advance in the cost of caring for the orphans two or three years ago, but we feared that it might lead some of the contributors to withdraw, and hoped that undesignated contributions might make up the deficit, but we were mistaken. Now we are taking a course that will insure our going no deeper in debt, and as I said before I hope we shall be entirely free from debt inside of two years. Most of this time the debt will be counterbalanced by another part of the orphanage funds, namely the farm fund. IN any case we will not need to rely on funds of the Board. We have not ~~xxxx~~ used any of the funds of the Board for any orphanage or industria

ork in the past,tho doubtless we have been helped indirectly by the credit of e Board.No "venture" that we have made in industrial lines has imperiled the nds of the Board.Any loss that we might have incurred could be easily met by r assets in stock and other property. Even the present debt of the orphanage uld be covered by our stock and furnishings without touching the real estate at we hold,just as I suppose that the debt of the Board could much more than met by the property that the Board owns..The fact is,there is hardly any nevolent society dependent for its income on voluntary contributions,that has ways been able to keep the balance between income and expenditure on the right de. Even the Board with a large fixed income and a hundred years of experience s not always been able to do so.Please do not be too hard on a little benevolent terprise like ours with no fixed income and with only ten years experience.It easier for the Board to close schools and dismiss preachers and even missionaries an for us to turn out helpless orphans at the beginning of winter.You noticed om my report that we ran behind $4500 during this one year.This was due to the se in prices which were beyond our control.Should we have a cast iron rule that would not go into debt even if lives had to be sacrificed,or a flexible rule sed on a faith in a God who is as able to close a debt as to secure funds in vance? There is hardly an enterprise from the laying of a gas pipe to the construction of the Panama Canal that is carried on without going into debt.And how bout wars?Do you suppose England would have given up prosecuting the Boer war ecause her coffers were not full of her own money? And yet in benevolent work,in he war against the Evil one we must forsooth let people be lost body and soul ecause we have not all the funds in hand-a remarkable trust in Him to whom all he silver and gold belong!

For further information I refer you to the letter I wrote Dr.Barton last eek.We do not want to be in debt,and are doing the best we can to get rid of it. ave patience with us,and by God's help we will clear off the utermost farthing.

Harlock Turkey Apr. 3-1908

96 60

APR 30 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 4, 1908.

ear Dr. Barton,-

The last mail brought your letter of Mar. 3d with the copy of your etter to Brown Shipley & Co. of London. The same post brought a notice from them cknowledging the receipt of the draft that you had sent. By the first opportunity will inform Hovhanes Medzigian that his money is now available. Probably, however, e will not wish to draw it for some months to come, but will prefer to have it tay on deposit with us as so many do.

I am very glad that the Prud. Com. has made an appropriation to fill the ack of an app'n in '06 for the support of an assistant business manager. I hope hat there will be no omission of the kind in the future, and that if it should ccur, that we can get it rectified promptly.

Now I am waiting to see if we can get a rectification of the appn of the omen's Board for this year. We expected them to give for Day Schools and Bible omen the same appn as was given the previous year, or about 80 liras, but we put own as workers enough to take up some 60 liras, proposing to devote the difference o the reduction of the debt. Now the Women's Board has granted us only 60 liras nd left us just where we were before, and can never hope to clear the debt off nless we close the work altogether, in which case they might send us no appn at all. have written to Miss Lamson about the matter, but in case nothing has as yet been one it would be a very great favor if you could see her and make things plain to er. In the general work we are reducing the debt by 30 liras this year.

I thank you for the sympathetic way in which you refer to our debts here. ou treat it as a misfortune that we are going to make the best of, whereas the endency on the part of some others is to regard me as a blameworthy criminal.

Last Sat. I visited the eastern part of the plain, holding services in Ichme, ghuntsik and Haboosi on Sunday, and returning on Mon. by way of Hoghe. The general overty, and the fact that the many who have emigrated to America are affected by e hard times there, makes it exceedingly difficult for the people to do much for

their churches and schools. At Ichme the people begged that we should help more than the half that we now give toward the salary of their pastor. Among the bre who called on me Sat. evening there sat opposite me one who keeps a shop. All th he had sold 25 paras' worth of goods, the profit on which would perhaps be half Near him sat a carpenter who since last Sept. has only earned 40 pts. at his t I winder if we are making enough of the fact that the Board is solely respons for the work in Turkey, whereas in China, Japan, etc. she is working in conjunct with many other societies. I think the time is approaching when we must take a inite step, either to give the work in this land adequate support, or to abando to the Germans, and take up new work in Russia or elsewhere commensurate with ability. This half hearted limping along is extremely unsatisfactory. It is not much to say that if there had not been the massacres the large majority of the churches would now have been independent wholly, but that event came near being and recovery is hard and slow. Now is the time when they need increased help to buildings and to support their schools and churches.

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of the letter I have written Mr. Wigg turn, if he wishes it, you can let him have the reading of the letter I sent you last week. I hope these letters taken together will give all the needed light o situation, but as I said last week, if there is anything further that you would to know, I would be glad to give you all the further information in my power.

We thank you very much about the words regarding our children. Recenti mother forwarded a letter from Colorado Springs that Mrs. Day had written her the Home at Auburndale. We now feel that we know considerable about it. The chi are certainly happy there and seem to be doing well at their school work.

With very kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp

MAY 11 1908

19

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 17, 1908.

ear Dr. Barton,-

The copy of the enclosed letter which I sent you last week I am orry to say was rather poor. If you have not had the patience to glance at that I ope you can look at this. Latar I hope I can send you a copy of the statement which as been promised here. We want to have all the members of the Com. understand as far s possible just how our industrial and orphanage work stands here, altho funds for he industrial work received through the Relief Ass'n have been very inconsiderable.

Writing to you a fortnight ago I said that our general missionary work must eceive more support unless we want to see it gradually slipping from our hands. The ame statement is just about as true in reference to our educational work In our ducational work we must include our orphanage and industrial work. As I was riding p from Mezereh with Prof. Tenekejian day before yesterday he said that he felt our rphanage work was just as important as the schools and College. I was rather surprised o hear such a statement from him, tho it has been my feeling for some time. It is coming o be seen that the orphanage work is an important feeder to the school system. With he orphanage work I associate the industries as indispensible. I feel that we can hold ur own only as we have an institution where orphans and poor boys and girls can get n education in connection with an industrial training. If we abandon the orphanage ork to the Germans, we can depend upon it that their enlarged orphanage work will go to serve their whole system, which will then outstrip ours. We shall then have in our College only the leavings, or the undesirable so-called aristocracy. The strong, earnest element will go to the Germans and will be used by them to influence the whole field.

I hope that you will consider this orphanage and industrial work so important a part of our educational system that you will let it come in for a share of the endowment you are trying to raise for educational institutions. I must confess that the ordinary touring and class-room work does not appeal to me as does this work. If I had the independent means, I would give up that form of work and devote myself chiefly to the evelopment of such an institution. It would supplement and make more generally effective ur school work as nothing else could.

Yours very sincerely,

G. P. Knapp.

Please for Mr. Hearn
Handed to him.

Harlan F. Stone

Apr. 17-1908.

MAY 8 1908 Personal

132

Harpoot, Turkey, April 10, 1908

To the Members of the National Armenian and India Relief Association.

Dear Sirs,-

The secretary, Miss Wheeler, has sent me your resolution in reference to the Industrial Work connected with our Orphanages.

With this I am sending you a statement as to the Industries, and to the Secretary I am sending in addition a balance sheet showing the relation of the Industries to the Orphanage work and a sketch of the methods pursued in carrying on our work.

From these statements it will be seen that the Industries have been a source of income to the orphanage, both indirectly and directly. There have been other funds that we have had the option of putting into the Industries, but have put into the general orphanage work, so that we may say that the orphanage is under much obligation to the Industries; in fact, that we would have been obliged to close the orphanage work, if it had not been for the Industries. The only place where the industries have been indebted to the orphanage work has been at Egin. We closed the orphanages there three or four years ago, but in order to enable the girls to make a living we kept up the rug industry. From fifty to seventy girls have thus been able to support themselves. At the same time, however, some four thousand dollars of orphanage money has gone into that plant. We have at Egin, wholly independent from our orphanage work, a relief industry with a nominal capital of $15,000. We are now making an effort to make the rug industry for the orphans a part of this relief industry. In this way we hope to get back our capital within a year or two. Of course capital used in the industries was specially given for the purpose.

Aside from this item you will see that the debt on our orphanage work is due to unavoidable, increased expenses, and that it would have been larger if it had not been for the industries. The donors have not given enough for several years past to meet the actual cost of caring for the orphans. During this past year

alone our receipts fell some $4500 behind our necessary expenses for the orphans. he rise in prices was rather sudden, and we had the option of closing the orphan-
ge at the beginning of winter, or of continuing in the faith that the deficit would n time be made good by the friends of the work. We hope that you will do all you ar to help show that our faith was not misplaced.

In the paper sent Miss Wheeler we try to show how much care is taken o have accounts properly kept, and to avoid all wasteful expenditure. For some ime Prof. Margot was the auditor, who had four years experience in the Swiss or-
hanage at Sivas. Since he was obliged to give up auditing I have tried to attend o it. My ideal is to look over the accounts every month, tho I must confess that hus far I have not been able to reach my ideal. The books are, however, always ccessable for my inspection, and I have looked at them once or twice a year. My wn books are examined by the station auditors twice a year when the orphanage ccount comes under view and the balance is reported in the balance sheet, sent o Mr. Poet, and Mr. Wiggin. My books also are open all the time to any member of the lsson station.

The station elects yearly three member to act on the orphanage ommittee. These three members together with three natives who are connected with he work act in regular weekly and special meetings on all matters pertaining o the orphanage and industrial work. Matters of special importance, like the acquir-
ng of property or the employment of an important worker comes before the whole tation for approval. This letter and the statements which I am sending will after resentation to the orphanage committee come before a meeting of the whole station. ur sincere desire is to run the works in the best possible manner, and we shall e glad to ~~xxxxx~~ furnish you with any further information that will enable you o help us to do better work.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. P. Knapp.

at~~t~~er-April 11, 1908. At a full meeting of our Wisson Station last evening it was cided that the best way to meet your request was to have the regular auditors, .Carey and Mr. Riggs, examine the Orphanage and Industries books and sign e statement which we had presented as to the standing of these accounts. They robably will not have a chance to attend to this until the Easter Recess, two three weeks hence. I will then send you a copy of the approved statement.

The meeting thought that I ought to make it clearer as to the $4000 sed in the rug industry at Egin. We may say that from fifty to seventy orphan girls ave been supported by the interest on thes money. Nearly the whole of it is represented by stock on hand. Now we are going to turn over this industry to the gin Relief Industry and take back the money which we have put in, which may thus e regarded as a loan to ~~xxxx~~ that industry. As this money comes back it will go owards reducing our orphanage debt.

Another thing I wish might be understood, and that is that the great alk of our expenditures for the orphanage takes place in the summer and fall when e the winter supplies are laid in. If it were possible to make us an advance at at time, it would relive us of a good deal of embarrassment. when we once get our ebt cleared off we can lay aside most of the appropriation of the third and fourth uarters towards this special expenditure in the summer and fall, but until that is one it is specially important that we should have some funds in hand in advance, f possible, the third and fourth quarterly appropriations at one time. At any ate I have the faith that you will do the best that is possible for us.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp

Re-th. a+d. R. a.

Rec'd JUN 1 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, May 7, 1908

To the Members of the National Armenia and India Relief Association.

Dear Sirs,-

In accordance with the promise made in my letter of April 10th I am enclosing a statement regarding the Orphanage Industries. To your Chairman and Secretary and to the Secretary of the Friends of Armenia, London, I am also sending a Balance Sheet of the Orphanage Work. All of these papers bear the signatures of our Mission Station auditors, Messrs. Carey and Riggs, and were prepared by Mr. Melcon G. Benneyan, who has special charge of the Orphanage Industries and the immediate care of the Orphanage and Industries Accounts.

From these papers it will be seen that instead of the Industries being indebted to the Orphanage the latter is indebted to the Industries over $1000.

It will also be seen that the stock held in our stores is nearly covered by the $2500 we have made. Should we sell out, this profit would go to the benefit of the Orphanage.

The $4,000 used for the support of orphans in the rug industry at Egin we of course regard as an asset and not a part of the debt. Since my last writing we have made definite arrangements whereby half of this sum shall revert to us within a year. We expect to get the rest during the following year.

We are very hopeful that the greater part of our debt will be closed before fall. As I wrote before we shall then need funds in advance with which to get our winter provisions. Anything extra you can do to help us at this time will be much appreciated. Any funds which you can add to our industries and farm will indirectly help in the running expenses of the orphanage and increasingly act as a permanent endowment.

Yours respectfully,

G. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, May 7-1908.

Harpoot, Turkey, Dec. 1, 1908.

Harpoot, Turkey, May 7, 1908

National Armenia and Syria Relief Association.

Dear Sirs,-

In accordance with the promise made in my letter of April 10th I enclosing a statement regarding the Orphanage in question. To your Chairman Secretary and to the Secretary of the Syrians of America, Boston, I am also sending a Balance Sheet of the Orphanage's Work. All of these bodies gave the signatures of our Mission Station auditors, Messrs. Carey and Ingle, who were appointed by Verson E. Sherman, who has acted as agent of the Orphanage Industries and Industrial Aid of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Association.

From these papers it will be seen that instead of the Industries being in-
to the Orphanage, the latter is indebted to the Industries over $1000.
It will also be seen that the stock held in our stores is nearly covered
by what we have. Should we sell out, this profit would go to the benefit of
the Orphanage.

The $1,000 used for the purchase of orphans in the red industry at Kaik
Bazar was an emergency and not a part of the debt. Since my last writing
I made definite arrangements when by part of this sum shall revert to us which
I expect to do at the most during the following year.

We are very hopeful that the greater part of our debt will be cleared
the following year. We shall need funds in advance with which to
our winter provisions. Any extra you can do to help us at this time
be much appreciated. Any funds which you can add to our industries and for
industry help in the renting expenses of the orphanage, are important.
We have kept a separate account for this department, this
department account being of our former year, thus leaving the work able until
fall a man whom we brought to Harpoot one of our orphan boys, to pay his
board accordingly.

Yours respectfully,

H. G. Dwight.

1908
AMERICAN ORPHANAGES
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
HARPOOT
TURKEY IN ASIA

Harpoot, Turkey. May 7-1908.

Rec'd JUL 6 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, June 12, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letters of Apr. 30th and May 19th have been duly received. I thank you much for the kind tone of the former, and for the encouragement given by the latter received yesterday. Tho you may be away by the time this reaches Boston, I have concluded to write now. The former letter I think is fully answered by the enclosures and by the papers I sent Mr. Bell several weeks since in reference to the Industries. I think you too will be interested to see what the unanimous opinion of the station is in reference to this matter, and I am vern glad to learn that the Board is taking such interest in the matter as the questions sent out would indicate.

Unless Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Peet can accept our invitation to come on here from Marsovan, I expect to go on there as the delegate of this Mission as you suggested, tho I shall miss our own Mission meeting and much else that will be going on here at that time, not to mention much of my regular work that will be piling up. I hope, the four weeks given up in this way (in case I go) will be of benefit to me and to the work as a whole. Many of these questions which are under debate now I hope can be satisfactorily settled. I wish you too might be present, but your work seems to be at Edinburgh.

If all goes well, we hope to return to the homeland a year hence for our furlough. If the "Annex" at Auburndale has not already been promised to someone else we would like to speak for it beginning Sept. 1, 1909. Thinking that you might not be there, I have asked Dr. Strong also to look after the matter.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant trip to Scotland and a genuine rest, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, June 12, 1908.

Dr. Barton.-

Your letters of Apr. 30th and May 18th have been duly received. I thank you for the kind tone of the former, and for the encouragement given by the latter (as yesterday). Tho you may be away by the time this reaches Boston, I have concluded to write now. The former letter I think is fully answered by the enclosures. The papers I sent Mr. Bell several weeks since in reference to the industries. I think you too will be interested to see what the unanimous opinion of the station in reference to this matter, and I am very glad to learn that the Board is taking interest in the matter as the questions sent out would indicate.

Unless Mr. Nigrin and Mr. Peet can accept our invitation to come on here from Aintab, I expect to go on there as the delegate of this station as you suggested, tho I miss our own Mission meeting and much else that will be going on here at that time. It to sacrifice much of my regular work that will be piling up. I hope, the four weeks spent up in this way (in case I go) will be of benefit to me and to the work as a whole. Many of these questions which are under debate now I hope can be satisfactorily settled. I wish you too might be present, but your work seems to be at a crisis.

If all does well, we hope to return to the homeland a year hence for our furlough. If the "Annex" at Auburndale has not already been promised to someone else, I would like to speak for it beginning Sept. 1, 1908. Thinking that you might not be there, I have asked Dr. Strong also to look after the matter.

Hoping that you will have a pleasant trip to England and a genuine rest, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. Barton

Hartford. Tuesday. June 12/08.

Dear Dr. Strong. —

It was very kind of you to send us that full letter about the Elkins Missionary Home at Ambrosdale, and to tell us about our children there. I sent your letter on to my mother at Colorado Springs. Our children seem to be very happy at the Home and to be getting along well. We are sorry to learn of Miss Gray's illness and absence for so long a time. The Home seems to be an ideal place for missionary children. There is one excellency which those in charge are doubtless trying to realize. I mean a more personal interest in the studies of the children. If there could be someone who could see their teachers and then coöperate with the children in their home study, it would be a great gain. I think that is the point our children miss most after being with Mrs. Wilson. She kept in close personal touch with their teachers, and then guided and helped the children in their studies at home. Children do so much better when they know that they are

sympathetically being followed up in their school work. I would be very glad if you could say a word that would help strengthen this picture of the life in the Ambleside Home.

We are expecting to have one on furlough a year hence. We would be very glad to occupy that eligible "annex" which in America. Dr. Barton is the one to whom I should apply, but he probably will have started for Edinburgh before this arrives. May I therefore trouble you to apply in the proper quarters for the "annex" beginning with Sept. 1st 1909? I hope no one has been promised already. If so, we shall try to make some other arrangement.

Thanking you for all your kindness, believe me

Yours very sincerely.

Geo. P. Knapp.

Stanford, June 12. 08.

JUL 11 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, June 17, 1908.

Dear Mr. Bell:

When I sent you the information in reference to our industrial work I said that at the first opportunity I would send you some photographs illustrating that work. I have been having a set of photographs taken lately and will send them to you. I hope from these you will get a good idea of our orphanage and industrial work, and that a good number of them will be available for publication from time to time.

There is a possibility that I shall have a chance to see Mr. Wiggin at Marsovan, and I shall try to tell him more about the work than it is possible to write. If all goes well after another year I hope we can come home on our furlough, and that then I may have the opportunity to tell more about this work to those who may be interested.

Thanking you for your interest and for all the information you are calling forth,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

P.S. In the absence of Dr. Barton you may probably look over the personal letter I sent him last week. I asked about having the "annex" or missionary dwelling at Auburndale reserved for us where we are there on our furlough, beginning Sept. 1, 1909. Perhaps you and Dr. Barton can attend to this matter.

G.P.K.

Harpoot Turkey - June 17 1908 -

AUG 25 1908

187

Harpoot, July 29, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

After all that you will hear through Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin and from the papers that will go to you from Marsovan you may not care to glance at the enclosed account of my trip to Marsovan, but may I ask you to kindly pass it on to Mr. Wm. Strong of the "Herald" or to Mr. Hicks? Possibly they may find a few paragraphs in it that may be of interest. I wish to thank you here for the suggestion that I go to Marsovan. I must confess that I dreaded the journey and was rather loth to leave our own Mission Meeting; but now I am very glad that I went and I am sure I received much good by going. I hope too that in my conference with Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Peet some things about the work here were better understood. I trust that hereafter there will be no occasion for further misunderstandings.

You will see from the Minutes of the Meeting at Harpoot that leave was given us to go on our furlough next year. We hope to go in the spring and take the southern route. This may cost a little more but I think you will agree with us that it is worth while for us to see the missionary work at Oorfa, Aintab, Marash and perhaps Adana, Tarsus and Beyrout on our way. Dr. and Mrs. Lee were very cordial about our visiting them en route, and I am especially anxious to see the work at that place. I have written you before in reference to reserving the Missionary Annex at Auburndale for us in Sept. '09, and I hope that we have applied in time. We should be very glad to make our home in Auburndale during our stay in America that our children may not be again interrupted in their school course. Many pleasant memories also cluster about Auburndale from my boyhood days, and I know of no place in the country where I would be more at home than in and around the "Hub."

You have heard from others how many of us are gathered here at the Garden this summer. Mr. Yarrow is the only one of the missionary delegates who has returned home. Tomorrow we expect Dr. Underwood from Aintab and with him Dr. and Mrs. Ward and Miss Jacobson, the Danish nurse. The American Consul is with us here this summer with his wife and baby, and the English Consul from Diarbekir came yesterday and encamped in a garden near by. So you see we have plenty of society this summer.

I trust your trip to Edinburgh proved a restful change to you. I hope that you and Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin succeeded in returning by the same boat and thus had a chance to talk over the work in a leisurely way.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Letter

July 29-1908

SEP 4 1908

Harpoot, August 4, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

While at Marsovan I talked with Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Peet in reference to having a business man here who could attend to the accounts of the Station and of the College and all business matters pertaining to the Station. Mr. Wiggin seemed quite hopeful that if the Mission approved of such a man that someone would be found and sent. As nearly all the Mission were here, Mr. Yarrow alone being absent of those who were present at the Mission meeting, the question was brought up in the form of an intersessional vote and all have signed in the affirmative. This constitutes the majority of the voting members of the Mission and there is no doubt that the other stations will also approve. I send the vote direct to you and I have sent copies to Van, Bitlis and Mardin for them to record their votes. Mr. Emrich and Miss Graf have signed for Mardin but I send to Mardin also that the other members of the Station may express their opinion also. It will take some time of course to get the official count through Mr. Andrus from Mardin, but as the votes already given indicate that the measure will pass I hope no time will be lost in finding the man and sending him at once.

A name has been suggested which is very favorably regarded,- Mr. Wm. Earl Dodge Ward, brother of our Dr. Ward. He graduated two or three years ago from Amherst College and was there a Phi Beta Kappa man. He has had two years' experience in the Treasurer's office of the N.Y.C.&H.R.RR. He is a member of the Broadway Tabernacle and is interested in Christian work and has the missionary spirit. I think if he could be secured he would be just the man we want. You could address him at the Treasurer's Office of the N.Y.C. & H.R.R.R., Grand Central Station, New York.

It was suggested when I spoke to Mr. Wiggin at Marsovan that whoever come should spend several weeks, a month if possible, in Mr. Peet's office and get accustomed to the way things are run there before coming on here. I hope it will be possible for the man who is sent to have that insight into the business office at Constantinople. If this is done you will see all the greater need of being prompt to send someone so as to get here before the roads are closed by winter. I do hope such a man can get here before December so that I can pass over the treasury work to him by the first of January and can be here where he can consult me for several months before I leave.

The Underwoods and Miss Bushnell started for Erzroum this morning by wagon via Sivas. Mr. Emrich and Miss Graf also started for Mardin. Mrs. Emrich and the baby will remain until cooler weather. Mr. Yarrow of Van is the only one who was present at the Mission Meeting whom I was not able to see. I am very glad that such a meeting was held this year and from the minutes of the meeting I should judge that the feeling that similar meetings should be continued has grown quite strong. I am sure it pays to get together once a year to talk over the work and get stimulus and inspiration from one another.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot, August 4, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

While at Marsovan I talked with Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Peet in reference to having a business man here who could attend to the accounts of the Station and of the College and all business matters pertaining to the Station. Mr. Wiggin seemed quite hopeful that if the Mission approved of such a man that someone would be found and sent. As nearly all the Mission were here, Mr. Yarrow alone being absent of those who were present at the Mission meeting, the question was brought up in the form of an informal vote and all have signed in the affirmative. This constitutes the majority of the voting members of the Mission and there is no doubt that the other stations will also approve. I send the vote direct to you and I have sent copies to Van, Bitlis and Erzerum for them to record their votes. Mr. Barnum and Miss Graf have signed for Marsovan but I send to Marsovan also that the other members of the station may express their opinion also. It will be some time of course before we get the official count through Mr. Andrus from Marsovan, but as the votes already given indicate that the measure will pass I hope no time will be lost in finding the man and sending him at once.

A name has been suggested which is very favorably regarded - Wm. Hart Dodge Ward, brother of our Dr. Ward. He graduated two or three years ago from Amherst College and was there a Phi Beta Kappa man. He has had two years' experience in the Treasurer's office of the F.V.C.E.U.R.R. He is a member of the Broadway Tabernacle and is interested in Christian work and has the missionary spirit. I think he could be spared for the work if just the man we want. You could address him at the Treasurer's office of the F.V.C.E.U.R.R., Grand Central Station, New York.

It was suggested when I spoke to Mr. Wiggin at Marsovan that he could spend several weeks, a month if possible, in Mr. Peet's office and get accustomed to the way things are run there before coming on here. I hope it will be possible for the man who is sent to have that insight into the business office at Constantinople. If this is done you will see all the greater need of being prompt to send someone so as to get here before the roads are closed by winter. I do hope such a man can get here before December so that I can pass over the treasury work to him by the first of January and can be here where he can consult me for several months before I leave.

The Underwoods and Miss Rhodell started for Marsovan this morning by wagon via Sivas. Dr. Ewrich and Miss Graf also started for Merzifon. Mrs. Ewrich and the baby will remain until cooler weather. Mr. Yarrow of Van is the only one who was present at the Mission Meeting whom I was not able to see. I am very glad that such a meeting was held this year and from the minutes of the meeting I should judge that the feeling that similar meetings should be continued has grown quite strong. I am sure it pays to get together once a year to talk over the work and get stimulus and inspiration from one another.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. G. Ward

Rec'd Aug. 7 1908

SEP 10 1908

139

Harpoot, August 12, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

On the 8th inst. I sent you a cable as follows: "Children visit nowhere except Platts before school." You will learn from the Home at Auburndale where they are,- Addison with Mrs. Fred D. Greene at Andover and Winifred with Mrs. Parker Fiske on an island at the mouth of the Essex River. There was some talk that they might visit friends in Barre before accepting the invitation of the Platts to spend a few days with them at the beach on Long Island Sound before school opens in September. We are very anxious that they should not leave their present places until they go for this visit which will directly precede their school term, and for this reason sent the cable. I am sure when you communicate this to them they will understand our meaning.

We have a puzzling question now, but as you have already cut a number of Gordian knots perhaps you can help us in this matter also. It is the question of having a physician here. The sudden departure of the Atkinsons has very much changed the situation. Last Saturday evening we came together as a station and talked the matter over as to Dr. Ward's staying here instead of going to Diarbekir. Dr. Ward is ready to do whatever is his duty, but as you know, he did not feel that it was the thing for him to do to go to Van, and the feeling of some of us was that after our unwillingness to allow him to go to Van it would not seem the right thing for us to favor his staying here. It was pointed out that the case was different here, that there was a large American colony and no American or European physician whatever, whereas in Van Dr. Raynolds was present to look out at least for the missionary circle. Undoubtedly Dr. Ward belongs to Diarbekir, and all the plans and talk have been in that line; but the fact that we are left without anyone at all seems to alter the situation sufficiently to urge him to remain here for the present. He will probably stay here until the middle of October anyway, and I think we all would be glad to hear your expression of opinion in reference to this. We do not wish to be unfair or seem to have any breach of faith with the Diarbekir people, but if there is a way of satisfying their claims and not leaving ourselves without any physician it would be a great relief indeed. Is it quite fair to leave a work that has been begun here and continued for some time in order to begin a new work elsewhere? Of course the matter of support through the Sahagian funds could be adjusted in some way; that is, have Dr. Ward supported by Board funds while he is here, or if ever someone else were sent to Diarbekir in his place that person might be prepared by Board funds the same as Dr. Ward has been prepared by the Sahagian funds. I think you understand the embarrassing and delicate position in which we are placed and the need that we are in. If you yourself or by conference with others there can make any suggestions that will be helpful to us, or can decide the matter yourselves, I am sure it would be a great relief not only to Dr. Ward but to us all.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely, Geo. P. Knapp.

P.S. In fairness I ought to supplement the above dictation by saying that he was the only one who really advocates the Wards' staying here over winter: all others like them here, if there was a way of not leaving Diarbekir out after all that has been said and done.

Comp. 12 - 1908

OCT 10 1908

24

Sanport. Turkey, Sept. 16/08.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

Nagop Hobhannesian of Aintab has many deposits under your care in a bank. He now asks that $250.00 (Two hundred and fifty Dollars) of this should be sent him. You may send it to me either through Brown, Shipley & Co. Founders Court, London, or through Mr. Post as you think best.

Will you kindly forward the enclosed letter to Dr. Atkinson.

Dr. Baum deserves keeps you posted as to the news here. So I will take no more of your time

Very sincerely
Geo. P. Knapp.

Thurs. Sept. 17/08. Dr. Baum was thrown from his horse this morning and sustained a fracture of the cheek bone. It might have been much worse that we are grateful in the light that he may be about in a few days.

Rec'd NOV 9 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 15/08.

Dear Dr. Barton, - The mail is just in and the outgoing mail is unexpectedly called for, so I can only take time to acknowledge your letters - the personal letter of Sept. 19th just rec'd, Sept. 11th, 2d, Aug. 28th & 17th. Also yours of Sept. 1 identifying Kevork Yakoubian; that of Sept. 2d enclosing draft on London for £98-15-2, and that of Sept. 10th enclosing draft on ~~London~~ for £154-3-0

We are thinking of the Annual Meeting in session and praying for you all.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, Sept. 16-1908

Harpoot Turkey. Oct. 15-1908.

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct.20, 1908.

ear Mr.Wiggin,-

Enclosed I am enclosing a note signed by Dr.Barton which shows hat Hachadoor S.Musizian has ~~$1200~~ $1244 deposited with you, and on the back of this ote I have his request that $244 of this should be sent him through me and that he remaining $1000 should be deposited where it can be drawing interest and can be ithdrawn when he wants it.

Here is a chance for you to press for the plan of having the Board arrange to receive such deposits and pay the interest that Savings banks ordinarily do, or something less than a rate at which you would be obliged to borrow money yourselves. If such a department were opened, I am sure that ~~Ex~~ I could turn in to you some $10,000 before very long.

To the lest of things missing from the boxes sent by the shipment of June 2nd I must also add Box No.28:-2 doz.photographic dry plates; 1 doz.Developing powders; 2 Boxes Hypo; 1 Eng.Dictionary and 4 Pamphlets -Instuction Books in Photography. I hope whoever was repsonsible for sending this shipment to an agent at Samsoon whom we had not authorized will see that these goods are recovered or paid for.

By this time I was hoping that we would receive some news about a man to be sent here to take the treasury and to look after the business interests of the Station. I hope no effort is being spared to find and send out such a man as soon as possible. When I leave on the furlough which has been granted me for next year there will be enough other ~~work~~ extra work for those who remain behind to take up without being bothered with the Station and College treasuries and the various business interests. There is plenty of work now that has to be left undone or is imperfectly done because we have not enough workers.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 20, 1908.

Dear Mr. Riggin,-

Enclosed I am enclosing a note signed by Dr. Barton which shows that Hacobadoor S. Mustafian has ~~xxxxx~~ $1244 deposited with you, and on the back of this note I have his request that $244 of this should be sent him through me and that the remaining $1000 should be deposited where it can be drawing interest and can be withdrawn when he wants it.

Here is a chance for you to press for the plan of having the Board arrange to receive such deposits and pay the interest that Savings banks ordinarily do, or something less than a rate at which you would be obliged to borrow money yourselves. If such a department were opened, I am sure that ~~xx~~ I could turn in to you some $100,000 before very long.

To the last of things missing from the boxes sent by the shipment of June 2nd I must also add Box No. 26:-2 doz. photographic dry plates; 1 doz. Developing powders; 2 doz. Hypo; 1 Eng. Dictionary and 4 Pamphlets -Instruction Books in Photography. I hope whoever was responsible for sending this shipment to an agent at Samsoon whom we had not authorized will see that these goods are recovered or paid for.

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Yours very truly,

Harpoot. Turkey

Oct. 20-1908.

Rec'd NOV 12 1908 Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 20, 1908. 143.

Dear Dr. Barton, - 16

Last week in a hurried note I acknowledged the various letters which I have had the pleasure of receiving from you.

As to my furlough, the Station have approved of our leaving as early in April as it is practicable. In referecne to the route taken I do not think there will be so very much difference in expense between the southwestern route and that by Samsoon. I am writing to Mr. Peet to get as close an estimate as possible. If the additional expense by the southern route is not too great, I think I would rather pay the difference myself rather than miss seeing those other Mission Stations.

At the Station Meeting in which the question of our furlough was brought up I raised the question as to whether my return was desired and what I was expected to do. I wrote out what I had to say, and asked that the question might be discussed at the Station Meeting on Friday evening from which I was naturally absent. I enclose copies of my letter and the reply of the Station which may be of interest to you. It is very gratifying to be asked to return as we have, but of course it remains to be seen how the various provisions can work out. I was especially glad to have this matter come up while Mr. Browne was here. So far as I know my action in wishing this for an expression of opinion now was rather unprecedented, but I hope after reading my letter you will not think it unjustifiable or presumptions.

Your letter about Dr. and Mrs. Ward came just in time. It gave them a chance to make final preparations and go to Diarbekir in good season. They left a week ago to-day -Tues.- and we have received a telegram saying that they arrived at Diarbekir safely on Friday. Mr. Browne started for Diarbekir yesterday Naturally he rather dreaded the visit to that city after the split in the church. Others of course have written you how Bod. Vartan Ameerkhanian and a large part of the Porttestants have left the chulr and hired a building where they have their services and schools separate. Mr. Browne has not much to encourage him in going to Koordistan also. There has been a quarrel of such a serious a nature in the church building that one of the members

Harpoot, Turkey, Oct. 20, 1908.

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felt it necessary to telegraph fos one of us to come down lest something worse should happen.Things are not much more encouraging nearer home.You know how Bod. Kevork Demirjian of Gurun,who has been invited to be the pastor of this church, has been detained at Gurun because his enemies are endeavoring to have him tried for misappropriation (as they claim) of relief funds.There is a serious desension also in the church here at Mezereh.Last Sunday I visited the villace of Perchenj with which you are familiar.Of the five hundred houses some 220 are Christian. Ten years ago there were fifty-five Protestant families.Now there are but forty. During this time three families from outside joined the Protestants.The heads of two of these families have gone to America..The decrease of fifteen families is practically all accounted for by those who have gone to America.The new state of things in this country will make some change .Several of the Protestant men are on their way back now,and in the spring it is expected that several families will return.But at the best we cannot claim for many of our communities that they are holding their own. The Perchenj church has no pastor this winter;only a teacher for the boys and one for the girls.So far there are not ten pupils in each school.For the first time the Gregorian Armenians have opened a girls' school of their own,which has taken off the large majority of the pupils who used to come to our school.Their teacher is a girl of little learning from the village to who the people pay 40 pts. a month ,or just as much as the share(one half) which the Protestants pay for the teacher whom we send them.The teacher of their boys' school is an inexperienced Freshman,while the Gregorians have two experienced teachers ,graduates of their school at Mezereh.IN addition to the strength and opposition of the Gregorians(170 houses) there is also the Catholic element to take into account.About two years ago ten houses accepted Catholicism.The head of the Catholic propaganda bought the building for them which formerly used to serve as the church for the Protestants.The priest whom they send gets from them 5pts. a day for saying mass,and 10pts. for Sundays All the people give is small presents at the time of marriages,baptisms,etc.Then however provide the board of a teacher who is sent to them.

I have not written what I have to discourage you; only sometimes you doubtless wish to hear the other side. We want to know the facts, even if they are not what we would wish Some of the good friends at Marsovan tried to shake off some of the figures which I tried to present. We cannot well claim more than 50,000 Protestants in these four Missions, possibly including also the Syrian Mission. There are some 5 million Christians in this territory. It is not a high estimate to say that the natural increase of these is ten per thousand (Warneck places the natural increase throughout the world at 12 per thousand) That is to say it has taken us 60 years to gain as many adhereants as the natural increase of the Christian population in one year. It has taken an hour for us to go the distance that it has taken them a minute to traverse. This leaves out of account some 20 million Moslems and their natural increase. Of course the great thing to encourage us is the indirect influence, the leavening process that is going on among those who do not become out and out adherents. I think that increasingly we must emphasize this process rather than to make Protestants. We must seek the means that will bring us in influencing touch with all elements of the people. I feel that the new state of things here will favor such an attitude on our part. We are going to count less as foreigners, and more as men among men recognized as working earnestly and disinterestedly for their good and that of their new found fatherland.

Under separate cover I am sending you some ten photographs of the Dersim and of the recent military campaign against the Koords. I thot they might be of special interest to you as one who had been in these parts, and perhaps some of them you could use in connection with various writings, and could in case keep them on file with other pictures from these parts. I understand that the dragoman of our consula sent a set including most of these to Frank Leslie's Weekly last week.

Will you please hand the enclosed letter to Mr. Wiggin. Perhaps it will need a word of explanation from you since the man did not have a receipt here.

Yours very sincerely,

G. P. Knapp.

Turkey - Oct-20-1908.

Rec'd DEC 7 1908

Harpoot, Turkey, Nov. 12/08.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

I'm not sure as you would care for the enclosed photograph but I thought I would send it to go with the other photos of the Dersim which I have sent you.

I am sending an article to Mr. Bridgman of the "Congregationalist" describing present conditions in the interior. With it I sent a photo, taken by Mr. Harper, of the deputies for parliament at the exercises to give them a send-off. I'm not sure that he would care to use this in any case. In case he cannot use the article I am asking him to pass it on to you, and hope you will try to get it published in the Independent or the Outlook. Aside from the wide reading it would get in such periodicals, I do not think it is so well adapted to the Miss'y Herald. At any rate, I hope it can be published somewhere.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot.

Nov. 12-1908

DEC 21 1908

29

145.

Harpoot, Nov. 17, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

A note has been sent to us from Chemishgazek, signed by Simon Harazadian, in which he says that he gave you $950.11 for you to send to the missionaries at this place. I have ~~already~~ written you of three letters received from you telling about sums deposited with you, or enclosing drafts on London for the amount specified, but this amount none of us seem to know anything about. If it has been held there with the expectation that word shall first be received from here before sending it on, kindly have it sent now that I may inform this man that the money is at his disposal .

Of course you hear from Mr. Perry about the trouble he is in in Sivas; that is, the effort of the Gurun people to convict the pastor, Kevork Demurjian, of misappropriating relief money which was given out twelve years ago. Our Consul Masterson was with us last Sunday and is planning to start tomorrow for Sivas to help what he can in this case against Badv. Kevork, which comes off the 28th of this month. Naturally we are all anxious about this case, for if the principle is admitted that natives can bring suits against our agents for funds expended in this country we cannot tell where this matter will end.

We seem to be having an early winter. Snow fell last night and it is quite cold. We are sorry that our Consul should have to start out at such a season as this. We are much pleased with him. He is a social man and thoroughly interested in our work and desirous to do all he can to promote our interests. This kind offer to go to Sivas in case of need shows the spirit of the man, though traveling in this country comes very hard to him. He hopes in the spring to visit Diarbekir and Mardin, and if he finds out that Bitlis and Van also come under his jurisdiction he has expressed a desire to visit those places also and see our missionaries in their work. You know he was for a number of years at Aden in Arabia. While there he was sick for about six months. He was then cared for by Dr. Young, who has a medical work not far from Aden. This man seems to be one of exceptional ability and consecration and I am sure exerted a fine influence on Mr. Masterson. It seems he was one of the prominent speakers at the great conference in Cairo several years ago. The report of that meeting, by the way, has just reached us and we are anticipating reading it.

Of course Dr. Barnum writes you most of the news. We are delighted that he has so far recovered from his accident that he could go with us yesterday to Mezereh to call on the new Vali.

Last Thursday we had a memorial service, given by the orphans, commemorating those who were massacred thirteen years ago on that day. There were Turkish flags behind the draped pulpit bearing the words in Turkish and Armenian, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The place was packed. National songs were sung by orphans who were trained by one of the college teachers. The priest took part, two of the college teachers and myself, besides three of the orphan boys. A Turkish Beg who was invited to speak and had accepted, unfortunately could not come because he had to leave the day before to attend a special conference of the Committee of Union and Progress at Bitlis. I think you would have rubbed your eyes and wondered if you were hearing straight if you had been present at that service. To think that we can

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say what we like now without any fear is indeed a great change. Though numerous references were of course made to the massacres, yet in none of the speeches was there any feeling of vindictiveness, but rather the hope that all elements would live together as brethren and work for the common good. I made a suggestion which I hope may not be entirely in vain that Armenians could have no better memorial for those who died thirteen years ago than to found a permanent institution for orphans and needy boys and girls. I do hope that many of them will co-operate with us in helping to establish an institution here which shall be for the permanent good of the people.

With very kind regards,

Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot Turkey Nov. 17 1908.

JAN 4 1909

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146.

Harpoot, Dec. 3, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of Oct. 24th came two weeks ago. The following week I received the £20 for Harry Mooradian from Mr. Peet and have paid it to him. Yesterday Hagope Hovhannesian came from Hooeloo and showed me the receipt which you gave him on Dec. 24th, 1907. It is a letter-press copy in your own handwriting, and the amount deposited, for which you say you act as trustee, is $686.64. I hope these data will enable you to identify the deposit and to send on the $250 which Hagope asks for. He was very hard up on account of this delay and I advanced him five liras until he could get the $250 from you.

Recently I received a copy of the report on the needs of the four Turkish Missions prepared by the sub-committee elected by the committee ad interim. The original of course was sent to you. As a member of the committee at Marsovan to draw up the original report I am asked to make any supplementary suggestions. I have already written to you how I regard our present Protestant work. At the best we must say that we are barely holding our own. In many places we are actually going backward. We make few conversions from Gregorians outside. The natural increase of the Protestants has so far not made up for the loss through emigration. Whether during this new state of affairs enough people will return from America to make up for this loss remains to be seen. I feel that our future work must be largely for those who have not accepted Christ. Of course we are not going to announce to the fish that we wish to catch them, but we want to take special pains to adapt our bait to the fish we have in view. I should say that one man or one woman alone for each of the four Missions is not enough, but if possible there should be a man or a woman in each station who is especially qualified for this work among Moslems. In many cases if it were possible to send out reinforcements to relieve those who are on the ground who are well qualified for this work, it would be better than to send out new men from America for so important a work.

Mr. Carey had an interesting experience last Saturday evening. He was invited by the young men of the Protestant church in Husenik to help in an entertainment. He took with him his magic lantern and slides illustrating the Holy Land and the Life of Christ. Among the audience were some fifty Turks, but they seemed pleased and much impressed by the pictures and what was said about the Life of Christ. The picture of the Crucifixion especially seemed to impress them fully as much as it did the Armenians in the audience. After that part of the entertainment a Turkish teacher, Ali Effendi, made an address in which he said that while the lantern exhibition was going on they were in the dark. If anyone had struck them they would not know who it was, and there would be general confusion because they would not know who was their brother and who was their enemy. But as soon as the lights were turned on each one recognized his neighbors and friends and they had perfect confidence in each other. So it was, he said, during the old régime. They were in the dark, they did not know who had struck them, who was their enemy and who was their friend. But the dawn was just beginning now and they could see each other in the true light. They were brothers and they must live together in loving harmony and work for the good of their common country. There was nothing in their own religion, that of the Turks, antagonistic to other religions, but he called upon all to live in brotherly relations with people of other faiths. Mr. Carey was much impressed by the opportunity that he had there and says that he almost cried because he could

not command the Turkish language. Would that we had many men equipped to speak freely with the Turks. Our colporteur, returning recently from a trip towards the south, speaks of the freedom with which he can now go to and fro without any hindrance, and the freedom with which he has had discussions with the Turks. He sold four or five complete Bibles and a number of portions of Scripture to Turks during this last trip. I think it is evident that a number of Turks who formerly were reading the New Testament in secret will now begin to read it more openly.

~~Last Saturday we had another experience here which shows that~~ fanaticism will not die in a day. Two Armenian girls were brought on from Adiaman where they had been forced to accept Mohammedanism. It was with a great deal of effort, through many petitions and telegraphing to Constantinople, that finally permission was secured to have these girls taken to the French sisters, and from there on Saturday they were taken to the court in Mezereh and publicly declared that they had accepted Islam through compulsion and now would return to their former faith. Many Armenians and Turks crowded the court house and there was fear of trouble, but though no violence took place it was evident that the Turks were much displeased at the decision.

Yesterday three of us, Dr. Barnum, Mr. Carey and myself, attended a conference of our workers at Mezereh. Invitations had been sent out to our workers in the near villages, including Ichme, to come for a season of prayer and discussion as to the needs of the day. Some eight or ten places were represented and we had a profitable season together. The general topic of discussion was what effect the new régime and the spirit of liberty was having on the spiritual life of the churches. The feeling of the majority seemed to be that for the present at least people were so occupied with thoughts of freedom and politics that the spiritual work was being injured. We have no doubt, however, that this is but a temporary phase and that in course of time this new régime will give a new impetus to our evangelistic work. Some of the people in Mezereh had also on their own initiative sent invitations to some of the nearer villages asking the preachers and teachers to come together for a conference where the evangelistic work could be discussed and where new inspiration for work could be obtained. That meeting was to have been held in the evening. It was quite a coincidence that both our invitations and theirs should have been issued for the same day and practically for the same purpose. We are planning to have a similar conference the last two days of this month in special preparation for the Week of Prayer. We do hope that the coming Week of Prayer may be the very best that we have had in recent years, and that it may give a new direction and strong impetus to the spiritual work and life of the churches.

You may be sure that we were much pleased to hear by telegraph last Monday that Badv. Kevork Demurjian of Gurun had been acquitted by the Sivas court and that Consul Mastersen was starting back to us. I am sorry to say, however, that the church on this side of the city, growing impatient with the delay and fearing that Badv. Kevork's influence would be injured by these charges which had been brought against him, have written to him to the effect that they would release him from his promise to come here. This church and the church on the other side of the city are therefore now without pastors. We still have great need of the right kind of workers throughout the field.

Mr. Browne reports that no further progress has been made in the difficulty at Diarbekir. We were hoping that a man might be found

to lead the "Ins" at Diarbekir until they could reach such a state that it would be worth while to bring the two parties together with the hope of a reconciliation. As matters stand I fear Mr. Browne alone will have to bring about this reconciliation.

At Farkin too there is trouble. Though few in numbers there are strong party lines, and they have had quarrels there amounting almost to violence. The funds for the Koordistan work also are very low just at present. I don't know but the best thing will be for us to let that place lie fallow for awhile until some of these brethren come to their senses.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ira P. Knapp.

Fairport, Dec. 3-1908

Dear Sir

Yours sincerely,

Rec'd MAR 1 1909

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147

Harpoot, January 27, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

On returning from a trip to Egin some ten days ago I found your letter of Nov. 14th. By the last mail I received also yours of Dec. 29th.

The money you sent to Mr. Peet has been forwarded by him and I will get word to Simon Harazadian of Chemishgazek as soon as possible.

Enclosed I am sending a receipt which you gave to Harry Mouradian of Hooeloo for $500. He signs a statement on this receipt asking that this money, with the interest, shall be forwarded to the treasurer of this station. Will you kindly have this sent on as soon as possible? I have already advanced 10 liras on the amount as the man was very hard up.

We are very glad to learn through a letter of yours to Dr. Barton this week that there is a possibility that Mr. Earl Ward will come here to look after the business interests of the station and the college. You may be sure this will be a great relief to both Mr. Riggs and myself. I wish it were possible that he might come early in the spring, say in March, so that I could have a few weeks with him before leaving in April. We are rather anxious to leave at that time so as to go by the southern route. I am making inquiries in reference to the comparative cost of the two routes, and so far it looks as if there was not very much difference. By going that way we would have a chance to see new stations and see some of our missionary friends in their work.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

I wonder if it is legitimate to look so far forward as to entertain the hope that I may be present at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in June 1910 as well as the Board's Centennial at Boston.

Farfoot - Turkey - Jan. 27-1909

Answered

Dr. Barton:-

On returning from a trip to Sgin some ten days ago I found your letter of Nov. 17th. By the last mail I received also yours of Dec. 29th.

The money you sent to Mr. Fast has been forwarded by him and I will get word to Sinon Mekanjaran of Bremangeran as soon as possible.

Inclosed I am sending a receipt which you gave to Harry Kumsa of Hoseo for $25.00. He gives a statement on this receipt as to the money, with the interest, shall be forwarded to the Kumsa station. Will you kindly have this sent on as soon as possible. I have already advanced to Ikera on the amount as the sum was very kind to loan through a letter of yours to Mr.

I think there is a possibility that Mr. Hart will be at the Kumsa station and the Ikera. You may be sure this will be a great relief to both Mr. Hart and Ikera. It was very possible that he might come early in the year in March. In that I could have a talk with him before leaving in April. We are rather anxious to leave at that time on account of the safest roads. The making inquiries in reference to the relative cost of the two routes, and so far it looks as if there was very much difference. By going that way we would have a chance to see new stations and see some of our missionary friends in their work.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

I.

Personals.

Harpoot, Turkey,
Feb. 4/09.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

Dr. Barnum has doubtless given you a report of the station meeting in which we discussed the return of Dr. Atkinson. A letter had been received from Mr. Barnum in which he expressed his disapproval of Dr. A's return. He has since written that he signed the vote in the negative, and calls attention to the irony of the situation that he who acted as a "buffer" between the Dr. and the station a year ago, last summer showed now by with the minority in not thinking it best for him to return. I also voted in the negative. All the others I think voted in favor of his return, but the most earnest advocate for his return could not claim that there was any enthusiasm on the affirmative side. I did not care about arguing the matter in the discussion, but simply stated my want of confidence in him as a physician, and in his winning qualities as a man.

The leading arguments used by his advocates were:— (a) We owed not

Harpoot, Turkey
Jan. 27, 1909

be sure of getting a better man if he should not return. To which I would reply that after this experience the Board would be more careful about whom they sent. At any rate a new man would not be handicapped with a reputation to live down. (b) The moral effect would not be good if we were not to call him back. On the contrary I think we would gain in the estimation of the people if we insisted on having a man of winsomeness and ability, and did not support a man of indifferent quality simply because he was an American. (C) He ought to have another chance. A man who has not learned the language or won the confidence of the people in the first six years is not likely to do so later. You know how loath the people are to consult a doctor and tell all their symptoms, etc. Much less are they likely to do this when it must be done through an interpreter. The fact is, that the Dr. has not impressed (nor is likely to impress) the people as having superior claims to their confidence than the native doctors, and he has the disability of not understanding his patients easily or making them understand him.

I want to see the medical work at Hampton succeed, and I must record my firm conviction that I see no hope whatever of a pronounced success under the leadership of Dr. A. It is not my desire to defeat the will of the majority, tho' I cannot repress the feeling that there would be a sense of relief on the part of those who wished for the return, if something should happen to prevent his coming here. It may not seem generous to recommend to another station a man we are not anxious to keep ourselves; but not infrequently men have succeeded by changing their location. Anitat wants a physician and Dr. Shepard has expressed praise for Dr. A.

Dr. Brand expresses this opinion in his last letter, tho' he naturally hesitates to say anything against Dr. A.

I hope you will think it fair for me to write this in the nature of a "memorial report." I have tried to leave out personal considerations altogether and to think only of the interests of our work. We all have our failings and make mistakes, I know. Doubtless I have more than my share. But because I am defective is no reason why another defective should be added. Rather replace me by a more effective man as soon

as possible. Let us raise the standard and not let it down.

Well, I shall try to say nothing more about this matter. If Dr. A. returns I at least am not responsible for the consequences.

Thanking you for the privilege of thus writing in confidence to you, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

You notice that of the five men in the Station 3 are for and 2 against Dr. A's return. I do not think we can say that the ladies have reached the point where they would vote contrary to Dr. Barnum's expressed opinions. Then you may count on the Barnum-Riggs household, usually as a unit in every thing. I think the ladies were influenced some by the thought that our Danish nurse, Miss Jacobsen, might not remain in case the A's did not return. If she should go, "there are others." Dr. Ward has succeeded in getting the English nurse, Miss Baldwin — one who says nothing would induce her to work with Dr. A.

Harbor Springs, Mich. Feb. 4-1909.

MAR 6 1909

George P. Knapp
Hartford, Conn.
Feb. 5/09.

Re Mrs. Ward

ear Dr. Barton. —

As I think
have written before we
e delighted at the thought
at all. Paul Ward may
me here in the spring
I would be glad if I could
e a week or two with
in before starting for the
nd. and explain in
detail the things about my
rk that he might not
ily understand.

He comes as a single
n. I believe. I notice
the appropriations received
from Mr. Peet by the last

post that you have
appropriated the full s
of a single man. If
married man should co
this would be right, bu
if not, then I suppose
College trustees will pa
their half to you there
since you have alread
appropriated the whol
amount.

Yours very tru
Geo. P. Kraft

ec'd MAR 15 1909

Harpoot, Turkey, Feb. 12, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of Jan. 8th came by the last mail, enclosing the draft for £51-6-5. I will send word to Hooeloo and pass this money over to this Hagop Hovhannesian as soon as possible.

I had a letter from Mr. Snow of the Young People's Department asking about our quarterly report. About a year ago I brought the matter up before the Station and asked that the Secretary look after this matter, as I had already written three or four of these reports. It seems that for some reason or other the matter has been forgotten, and I have now handed Mr. Snow's letter over to Mr. Carey and hope that hereafter the reports will come more regularly.

I suppose everybody is a little cautious about saying much in reference to the work that is done among the Turks. Aside from the opportunity which Mr. Carey had at Husenik he also had an opportunity in Work among Turks Mezereh. We have a physician there, Dr. Michael Hagopian, who was trained in the Aintab region and speaks Turkish fluently. He is having meetings once a week at his house to which everybody is invited, including the Turks. One evening he invited Mr. Carey to come and give that same stereopticon lecture on the Life of Christ and views of Palestine. He himself spoke at that time and there seemed to be good attention paid. Almost every week a number of Turks come in and there is some opportunity of speaking words in reference to religion.

While I was at Egin I was struck with the manner in which the Turks and Armenians could work together. While there a club was formed consisting of some fifty-six members, of whom sixteen were Armenians and the remaining Turks. The executive committee, consisting of seven members, had four Armenians and three Turks. You remember that at Egin one of the worst massacres occurred, and that a whole year after the

general massacre. That within twelve years these Turks and Armenians can come together to co-operate in looking after the political welfare of their city seems to be indeed marvellous. A number of Turkish officials were present at the chapel there when services were held over the remains of a number of the leading Protestants who were killed at the time of the massacre. The previous day also many Turks had gone to the grave-yard of the Gregorians, and speeches of conciliation and exhortation to forget the past and join hands in doing the best for the future were met with cheers. Of course it is going to take time, perhaps a whole generation, to forget the massacres, but still I think there is much hope that a brotherhood can be established between these two forms of religion.

Here they have quite a prosperous society made up of Armenians and Turks. They have also started a company for discovering and mining coal. It would be a great thing now, I think, if the Mission Boards could send out men of practical training, mining engineers and men accustomed to looking after the organization of companies, to come out here and help these Armenians and Turks to work together in developing their country. What they need is leadership of that kind, and if Christian men, consecrated men, could come out here to help in these matters I think they might have more influence from the missionary point of view than regular missionaries. I hope this point will be seriously considered, whether the time has not come to send out laymen of this character to help in the missionary work.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Harpoot. Turkey.

Feb. 12-1909.

c'd MAR 27 1909

5/14

Harpoot, February 25, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

The last mail brought your letter of January 22d with the draft on London for the equivalent of $320.38. On receiving the first drafts for this Simon Harazadian of Chemishgazek I sent word to him that the money had come, but as yet I have received no reply. As soon as I can I will try to get the whole amount to him.

On the whole it seems best for us to wait here until Mr. Ward comes. I hope he will be here the last week at least in May, and that will give me a few days to look over my part of the work with him before I pass it over. We shall then plan to start about the first of June and go by the northern route instead of by the southern route as I had at first planned. Having this extra time I am very much inclined to take a tour down through Koordistan to Bitlis, and then back by way of Moosh, Geghi, Palu and Peri, getting back here about the last of April, that is, spending four or five weeks on this trip. Then May could be devoted to doing the last things, the packing up and looking over matters with Mr. Ward. Whether we come by way of London and Liverpool or by way of Naples will depend upon whether it will be possible for me to see some friends in London, Birmingham and Liverpool. Probably the latter part of July I should not be able to see them and it would seem to be best for us to go direct from Naples to New York, otherwise we shall try to go to Liverpool and take a boat either to New York or Boston, arriving there the latter part of July.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Will you kindly see that the enclosed letter from Mr. Earl Brace is sent to him.
(Forwarded to Constantinople)

Harpoot - Turkey - Feb. 25 - 1909.

APR 16 1909

May 10

Haifa, Turkey, Mar. 13/09

Dear Dr. Barton, —

In a letter (Dec. 2/08) to Mr. Capriel Feldman Boston Rubber Shoe Co, Malden, Mass. you say that you have $1000 deposited for Hachadoor Musigian. You have sent this Hachadoor $2444.00 which came credited in Mr. Peck's Acc. ft. and the unpaid balance of which I have just paid.

This Hachadoor Musigian of Aleppo would now like to have you send him Two hundred ($200.00) Dollars more from his deposit.

Yours very truly
Geo. E. Makepeace.

P.S. Some three months ago I sent you a set of a dozen large photos. illustrating the Sidon campaign of last summer. If you have not received these, would you kindly drop me a line that I may bring another set with me. G.E.M.

Harpoot. Turkey Mar. 13-1909.

Send $2.00

Rec'd APR 23 1908

30

153

Harpoot, Turkey, Mar. 26, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Last week I promised to write you more fully as to what you said in your letter of Feb. 12 about my "extensive commercial work" and my "turning aside from missionary work for this line of outside enterprise".

As you will remember one of the chief reasons for my being wanted here was that I might relieve the Barnums of the orphanage work. This work was started spontaneously as it were under the stress of circumstances. There was no asking the Mission or the Prudential Committee whether it should be started or how it should be conducted. I do not know of any station where there has been an orphanage work that this has been done. The same I think is true of relief and industrial work-- It has been assumed that the Board regarded this as a legitimate form of missionary work; at least I have heard no marked expressions to the contrary. In fact, industrial training has been regarded so important a part of an education that only recently a large grant was made to Euphrates College to establish an industrial department. We might call this a marked endorsement of what had been previously done in connection with the orphanages.

When I took charge of the orphanage work such industries as tailoring, shoemaking and carpentry had been introduced among the boys. Among the girls, however, there was nothing beyond household duties and the work connected with the making and repairing of their clothes. We therefore felt that it was wise to introduce for them the weaving of plain cloth and gingham. The orphan girls at Egin were already busy making rugs, and we felt that that industry could profitably be introduced here also. The outcome has justified our judgement, as that is now the most flourishing industry for girls. We had a store-room where shoes, clothing and various supplies such as soap were kept, and from which they were distributed to the orphans. As we got to make more things than were necessary for our own use, it seemed best to throw the room open to the public. This was a special accommodation to the women,

Harpool, Turkey, 20.11.1928.

Dear Dr.Barton,-

Last week I promised to write you more fully as to what you said in your letter of Feb.12 about my "extensive commercial work" and my "training aside from missionary work for this line of outside enterprise".

As you will remember one of the chief reasons for my being asked here was that I might relieve the Barnes of the orphanage work. This work was started spontaneously as it were under the stress of circumstances. There was no asking the mission or the Prudential Committee whether it should be started or how it should be conducted. I do not know of any station where there has been an orphanage work that this has been done. The same I think is true of relief and industrial work-- it has been assumed that the Board regarded this as a legitimate form of missionary work; at least I have heard no marked expressions to the contrary. In fact industrial training has been regarded so important part of an education that only recently a large grant was made to Anatolia College to establish an industrial department. We might call this a marked endorsement of what had been previously done in connection with the orphanages.

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who as you know ,cannot go to market to shop for themselves.As time went on we found it more and more imperative to have an outlet for our goods.As a result we now have two little stores,one for each sex,in what we call the Selden Building,a little branch in the market and one at Mezereh.These as well as the industrial work are managed by my efficient assistant,Mr.Mecone Benneyan,and they afford employment and training to a number of our orphan boys and girls. IN order to sell our own products we found that we must keep in stock other things that are in demand.Cloth for instance,like the American Cabot is a staple article.Instead of paying the merchants a profit for cloth that we needed for our own use,why not get the cloth ourselves and save the profit on what we needed for our own use and ~~xhat~~ make the profit on what was needed by our customers? Mr.Benneyan has been twice to Consple to take on rugs and to study the rug market and at the same time to secure such a stock of goods as were needed in our little stores.We have made some $2500 in this way from the start,and the stock we now have on hand does not much exceed that in value.A friend of our work in Manchester,England ,has tried to help us by sending on a few goods for us to sell on commision.

Then there is the farm and silk raising work that we are trying to develop. If I mistake not you personally are much in favor of an agricultural department in connection with our educational plant here. What I have in mind is something similar in principle to Hampton and Tuskegee in America,and I do not believe that the Prud. Com. or the Finance Com.would like to go on record as declaring that the work of Gen. Armstrong or that now being done by Bowker Weshington is not legitimate missionary work. As I wrote last week, I have kept you and other officers of the Board regularly informed by reports and correspondence of what we are doing and what we are trying to do.We have not asked the permission of the Mission or of the Board,because it was not required from the beginning,and so far as we know has not been done by any other station doing a similar work. As you know we have an orphanage Com. on which three or four of the mission circle and several natives sit.We have regular weekly

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eetings, and not infrequently meetings between times. In matters of special importance ch as acquiring property, or engaging a prominent worker we get the approval of the ole station. Doubtless there have been times, especially in the earlier years, that I ve made decisions on my own responsibility, but these have been matters that I did not ink it worth while to bother others about, or I felt that the decision must be made fore it would be possible to get a regular meeting to act.

When I took the treasurey from Dr. Gates soon after arriving here I found that ere was a rather large account of deposits left by people who thought the missionaries re the safest persons to whom to entrust their funds. The money was payable on demand them without interest, that is payable to the owners. This accommodation to depositors have kept up, giving a receipt in each case stating that the money was payable to em on demand without interest. Some have wished their money placed where it would aw interest. At the risk of the depositors I have sent such sums to Mr. Peet or Mr. ggin for deposit. When I first took the treasury the funds for the Germans came edited through Mr. Peet's monthly statements, and I used to pay them as they wanted e money, charging them exchange a little above what it cost us. Later Mr. Peet sent em drafts instead of crediting the money in the monthly statements. I have negotiated ese drafts for them, both as an accommodation to the Germans, and to avoid the rise price of exchange by having them appear in market as separate sellers of drafts. en the American consulate was established here I accommodated the consul by nego- ating his drafts. When the present consul came he found quite a number of drafts differnt dates that had come for the account of emigrants, many of whom could not ave for some time. It seemed much more business like to have one account with me which he could draw as needed, and to send these drafts in for collection. To facil- ate matters still more with Mr. Peet's approval I opened an account with Brown Shipley Co of London. I can thus deposit and draw drafts without bothering Mr. Peet. Besides ing an accommodation to the consulate it is an advantage to the treasury. An account th Brown Bros and Co., New York makes our facilities still better. The same amount

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Wholly outside the orphanage and industrial work there is a relief work in Egin of which I have the oversight,largely again through my efficient assistant,Mr. enneyan. A relief industry was started there soon after the massacre through English unds.The plant is now worth about $15,000.Dr.Gates had the oversight when he was here, ut all he did was to look over the accounts of the native manager once a year . When his responsibility was put on me I felt that there ought to be a little closer super- ision.When Prof.Harris visited here three or four years ago we went to Egin together nd looked over the work. We felt that the best way was to have it recognized as a egular company with him and me as partners.This matter was attended to in a legal way in England and through our consulate.This is simply done for greater safety and ef- iciency,not that it makes either of us more commercial men than we were before.We re simply trying to have a relief work run in a safer,more businesslike way.To make hings more impressive I got some letter heads out to be used in the correspondence onnected with the business.A copy of this I enclose .I have been to Egin several imes to look over the business and take account of stock during the summer vacation. e last time I sent Mr.Benneyan.Our chief work is the weaving of gingham.Lately we ve added to this the silk business as giving quicker returns,and one of more promis- g future.Net profits are added to the capital .Usually a good share is distributed ong the needy.But the great thing is that work is furnished to some two hundred or people,mostly widows. IN the silk business a good amount of ready capital is eded for three or four months.Last year I let my manager have some 600 liras from farm fund that was not in use,and as a result made some fifty liras in the three four months that it was in use.This year I did the same thing,but owing to the nic in America there was some hitch about disposing of the cocoons at Marseilles, d my manager was not able to return the money at the stipulated time.It is nearly all now,but for some time I was in considerable embarrassment,especially as at the same time e College drafts which I had bought would not be paid. Now things are getting raightened out and I hope will keep so.

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straightened out and I hope will keep so.

From the foregoing I hope I have made it clear that I am really not doing nything new: I have simply tried to develop and systematized what I found already n existence. The Egin industry has simply been changed in name, in method and scope. eposits are received as an accommodation as was done before. We continue to accommodate he Germans in the transmission of their funds. We used to help English Consuls in egotiating their drafts. We are now affording the same accommodation to our own con- hlate. If we had a good bank here it would be the natural and expected thing for us keep surplus funds with it. I try to have the same facilities by having accounts London and New York. I am continuing an orphanage work which I found here, only in- tead of being under the management of one person and his family, its affairs are now der the direction of a regular commitee, the missionary members of which are elected the station, I being regarded as the chairman of the committee and the superintend- t of the whole orphanage and industrial work. The industrial department has been ~~xxxx~~ larged and developed. The private store-room has developed into little stores open to e public. This commercial element has been carried so far and I think no further an the necessities of the industrial work made indispensible. Then there is the agr- ltural department which is gradually expanding, and in time I hope will own proper nd of its own. Finally you see we are aiming towards a permanent institution similar principle to Hampton or Tuskegee, that is, ar institution that will do for this ntry something that is as necessary for this country. If the Prud. Com. regard is as no part of a missionar's work, then I suppose I have the choice either of closing is form of work and losing all that we have gained during these years, or of cutting se from the Board and thus save it from any taint of commercialism or industrialism.

If there are still any points on which the Finance Com. wish any light, I ll be glad to answer any questions which they may submit.

Hoping that this will in a measure give some of the information which you seeking, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp

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Yours very sincerely,

Rec'd MAY 10 1909

13

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr. 10/09.

Dear Dr. Barton—

Your favor of Mar. 5th came by the last mail, and the same mail brought drafts from Mr. Peet for the two sums which you sent. I believe all the orders for money to be sent on have been filled now.

From previous letters you have learned that we plan to start for the homeland the first week in June, principally in order that I might be here to meet Mr. Earl Ward, who I hope will arrive the last week in May. It will be more satisfactory to pass over my part of the work to him in person. And then I would like to see Mr. Alden Brewer and see what arrangements I can make with him before I leave. I find besides that there is much to be done before I can go, so much so that I have given up the proposed trip to Bitlis. Enclosed is a general report of the Orphanage and Industrial Work which I am sending out before

long & hope to have a special report for the last year ready for regular subscribers to our work, or those who have been interested in it at some time.

Dr. Atkinson will probably have started before we arrive there about the last of July. I see no need whatever of my having a conference with him. It is not a personal matter. I simply do not believe that he is the one to make the medical work have success, and no number of conferences can convince me. The majority can invite him back, but I do not admit their right to force on me or for the work which I am responsible a physician in whom I have no confidence.

If you can to reach me before I arrive by letter you can probably reach me at the Bible House Caspian till July 1st and till the middle of July care Mrs. Ellen M. Evans, 47 Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot, Turkey
Apr. 15-1909.

Copy

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr.22, 1909.

Dear Mr. Peet:-

You probably have heard of the telegram sent to the Embassy by our Consul on Friday the 16th and may like to know the details of what happened then and about the general situation in these parts.

At seven o'clock that Friday evening I learned that there had been some alarm at the eastern end of the plain. My two children were spending the Easter holidays at the house of the Protestant pastor at Ichme (6 hours distant) and Misses Poole and Catlin were at Haboosi one hour this side. There was a report that armed Koords had actually entered the village of Ichme, and the pastor sent me word saying that he wished me to do what we could to help him. Soon after getting this word I rode the three miles to our Consulate at Mezereh. After calling the Dragoman and conferring together with Mr. Masterson it seemed best for me to call with the Dragoman on the Vali. We found some six leading Armenians of Mezereh waiting on him at his house and urging on him the importance of taking measures for the protection of Ichme. Some twenty-five refugees had come from that village at different times that afternoon and were reporting that Koords had entered the village and that all the Armenians were seized with a great panic of fear. The Vali had received an official complaint of various threats and had despatched four zapteas that afternoon about four o'clock. He was rather inclined to think that it was simply a little scare that had no reason for it. He had Mustafa Pasha (Leevah - major-general?) summoned and also the Aliee Reg or head of the Zapteas. Finally it was decided to send sixteen mounted zapteas and a lieutenant with me that night. Consul Masterson kindly let one of his cavasses come with me also. It was not far from ten o'clock when we got started. Itwas a dark night and rained part of the time. About four in the morning we reached Haboosi where

Copy

Harpoot, Turkey, Apr.22, 1909.

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a guard of two zapteas are kept. We stopped here about half an hour while the lieutenant got what facts he could from these men and the chief man of the village. He wrote a report and sent it back by one of these fresh zapteas to the Vali. Meanwhile I had called at the preacher's house and found that Misses Poole and Catlin were there all right. We then went on and reached Ichme about five o'clock. I went straight to the pastor's house while the lieutenant and the zapteas went to the house of one of the leading Turks. I found my children and the others all well and happy, though the two previous days had been anxious ones and they had not ventured out of the house. About half an hour after I had arrived a Binbashi came with thirty mounted zapteas. He tried to see the chief Turks and counselled them to live peaceably with the Armenians and to do nothing that would raise their suspicions.

To account for these troubles one must include a number of causes. One of course is the general unrest. It seems that the Turks of this and other villages were making preparations for several weeks. It is said on good authority that the government sent them notice that the Armenians were procuring arms; therefore to be ready in case of provocation. On Tuesday the 13th inst. the Armenians made a demonstration at the seat of government in favor of enlisting as soldiers and not paying the military exemption tax. At that time Mustafa Pasha, mentioned above, tried to get the Armenians to select eight or ten of their number to present the petition to the Vali, and not go in a body. They preferred however to go in a body as had been planned. It was an orderly, quiet crowd. The vali came to the door of the Konak and addressed them, telling them that the matter would be settled as soon as parliament had deliberated over it. One of their own number also read an address, and then the crowd quietly dispersed. Before the procession went to the Konak Mustafa Pasha remarked that as a result of this demonstration there would probably be disturbances at the village. It seems

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quite certain that soon after this he got into communication with one of the notoriously evil in the Ichme region and gave suggestions with a view to verifying his predictions as to the occurrence of disturbances. Another cause was the news of the troubles in Constantinople. This gave some of the Turks the idea that there was to be license to do as they pleased. The immediate cause, however, which served well as a pretext, was an entertainment which the Gregorian Armenians held in a private house on Thursday, the 15th inst. On the previous Monday the Protestant Armenians had given the same intertainment (a kind of patriotic play) in their church building. They had invited the Turks as well as the Armenians to this and some ten of the Turks were present. The Gregorians in their entertainment on Thursday hoped to outdo the Protestants. They had sent invitations to the surrounding villages, and some visitors had come from the city even. But they did not invite the Turks. The place was small, so they had the entertainment once in the daytime for the visitors from outside, and then were planning to repeat it in the evening for the villagers (local). It must be said that some of the visitors who came from outside had pistols with them. Some swords, etc., that were used in the play were carried through the streets and were seen by the Turks. The evening entertainment had no sooner begun than two Turks came in and broke it up, saying, "you have had your entertainment, what means this second gathering of armed men at night?" About this time some men came running from a village about half an hour away saying that the Turks there had armed and were coming in a body to attack the village. Upon this the pastor and one of the brethren called at the house of one of the leading Turks. The man came to the door, but urged them to come in. To their surprise they found some sixty men inside who explained that they were going through the "Mavlood" ceremony which appeared to be true. The pastor told them of the report of the attack. The men explained that they had seen armed men gathering in

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the village from abroad and were simply taking means to protect themselves, that no villagers from outside would attack the village without their consent. The pastor told them about the entertainments and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the explanation. The whole affair was supposed to be ended. Friday morning, however, armed men kept coming from this same village and to collect in the mosque. Not a few of them were heavily loaded down with cartridges. Some had several guns. Others left their guns in the keep of one of their number in a gully a little way out from the village. This naturally frightened the Armenians. They closed their shops and barricaded themselves in their houses or fled to other villages. Three priests who were reading the service over the body of a priest who had just died left the body and fled. Those who fled claimed to have seen a body of armed Turks in a valley not far from the village. The pastor ventured out into the street and saw several of the Turks of the village who were going towards the mosque and said, "what do you want of these poor people? If you want a sacrifice, I am ready to be slaughtered." As these words were repeated in the mosque they doubtless had a quieting effect. At any rate the attack did not come off. Possibly there was some disagreement between those from outside and the village Turks. Possibly also some of the Koords etc. whom they expected did not arrive in time. It is pretty certain that word had been sent to a number of the surrounding Turkish and Koordish villages. There were some two hundred armed men waiting in a valley on another side of the village. On the very morning that we arrived there a large band of armed Koords was seen three or four miles east of the village, moving towards the village, but when they heard that there were zapteas there, they scattered and went back. Many of us feel certain that if we had not arrived there that Sat. morning there would have been an attack. It is quite certain that the zapteas with me would not have come through that night unless I had been with them. The

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So far nothing has been done in the way of punishment. On the contrary the government acts as if it did not wish to do anything to injure the feelings of the Turks. Everything is done to minimize the incident. The guard who were first called from Haboosi to Ichme looked around and said, "where are the corpses? where are the wounded?" The villagers asked if they should wait until they were wounded and corpses before they should give the alarm. The Turks of the village have since said, "what do a few zapteas amount to? What has been done to us? Wait and you will see that we shall do to you as we like."

A good many telegrams come in from Constantinople, but we can get no clear idea of what is going on there. From one telegram it seems certain that there has been bloodshed at Adana. At Malatia, two days from here the shops have been closed and the people are in turmoil, but just what is the matter we have been unable to find out.

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Koordistan are for the Sharaat (Koranic law) are ready to carry out his bidding to the shedding of the last drop of their blood. He has telegraphed the Mufti here urging him to enlist the Koords here and to send a similar telegram. Many Turks and Koords have signed a petition expressing a desire for the establishment of the Sharaat rather than the Constitution. Of course, this would not have been done unless there had been prompting from headquarters.

An effort is being made to collect the military exemption tax for this year before parliament has made a pronouncement on the subject. Some fear that this is a means of provoking a quarrel with the Armenians and so starting a massacre. So far the Armenians when approached have said that they would pay something on the account of other taxes, but not as a military exemption tax until it is seen what parliament will have to say on the subject.

What we fear are disturbances that may result while things are hanging in the balance at Constantinople. When the progressive elements once get the upper hand there we have not much fear for these parts.

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George P. Knapp.

Turkey
Apr. 22-1909.

Rec'd MAY 15 1909

Sent June 4/09

Harpoot, Turkey
Apr. 23/09

Dear Dr. Barton, —

Kevork Yakoobian of Geljuk has deposited through $300. in some bank according to a letter of yours of Sept 1/08.

He wants now like Two hundred (L200) English Pounds of this amount. You might send this in four drafts of fifty English Pounds each in sealed registered letter to Mr. Paul Ward, or send one draft for Lstg 200 to Mr. Peet, and ask him to forward at once to Mr. Ward four drafts on himself for the equivalent of this sum.

Enclosed I send copy of a letter showing the state of things here. When you are through with it, will you please forward to my brother 1008 N. Prospect Ave., Colo. Springs, Colo.

Yours sincerely Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot Turkey Apr. 23 - 1909.

Cash $1000
sent

JUN 5 1909

10

Harput. Turkey. May 13/09.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

From the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Peet you will get some idea of the situation here, which may give you an impression not conveyed by other reports that have reached you. Of course there is much of mystery that may never be cleared up, but I believe we have written is substantially correct.

We expect to start for the homeland on June 7th. Mrs Riggs will accompany us as far as Marsovan. Now that there is to be no Armenian meeting at Mardin Mr. Browne is on his way here from Diarbekir. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Browne will come in time to make him to accompany us to the coast to meet here.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Pierce Jr.

Harpoot - Turkey - May 13-1909.

Rec'd MAY 28 1909

158.

Harpoot, Turkey, April 28, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Hagop Hovhannesian of Hooiloo, for whom you sent money some time ago, asks that you send him again $200. This may be sent in a draft on London by sealed registered letter to Mr. Earl Ward, or sent to Mr. Peet with the request that immediately he should send the equivalent of this amount to Mr. Ward. I hope in sending any sums of this kind special instructions will be given to Mr. Peet not to hold the money over until his next monthly statement, but to send one of his own drafts by the very next mail. I have had to wait five or six weeks for the sum of $1000 which had been sent for the orphanage work. It is five or six weeks since I have heard anything from Miss Wheeler and the regular quarterly appropriation is long overdue. If by the time you get this you are aware that nothing has been sent I hope you will do what you can to accelerate matters.

By the last mail I received your letter in which you acknowledge the photographs of the industrial work. These were sent some time last summer and I cannot imagine where they have been all this time. Possibly they have been kept in some Turkish postoffice and only lately come to light in the new régime and been forwarded. I have not yet heard of your receiving some dozen large photographs illustrating the campaign in the Dersim last summer. I hope these have not been lost.

Our plan at present is to leave here either the 4th or 7th of June. Mr. Partridge has asked if I cannot give the Commencement address about the 15th of June at Sivas. We shall try to arrange to be there about that time. Possibly Miss Mary Riggs may accompany us as far as Marsovan. In case Mrs. Browne is persuaded to come to Samsoun at that time Mr. Browne also will probably go with us to the coast in order to meet her.

I trust you received the long letter, or rather the copy of a letter to Mr. Peet, which I sent last week. Of course you know much more of what is going on at Constantinople than we do. We probably have passed through far more dangers than we at present appreciate. Today we have been celebrating the accession of the new Sultan. Dr. Barnum, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Carey and myself went down to Mezereh this afternoon and in company with the Consul were present at the exercises and later attended the reception by the Vali. Of course there is much rejoicing here on the part of the Armenians, but for a large class of the Turks this is a very bitter pill indeed. We feel now that the worst is over, and that the liberal party having so signally triumphed will be able to hold the country in check and that soon peace will prevail in all parts. We were very sorry to learn that three of our orphan boys who left several years ago were in a party of some 35 Armenians who were massacred in a khan about a day the other side of Marash. We do not yet know how large the trouble at Adana has been. It is indeed a miracle that our own province has been free from any serious outbreak.

As I think I wrote last week, if you have occasion to write me again before I cross the Atlantic you can reach me at the Bible House, Constantinople, till the first of July; and at 47 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W., London, until the middle of July.

Anticipating much the pleasure of seeing you in the near future, and with best regards from Mrs. Knapp and myself,

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

$200 —

Hugo Horbommesser

Rec'd JUN 5 1909

Harpoot, Turkey, May 13, 1909.

Dear Mr. Peet:-

Two or three weeks ago I wrote you a pretty full account of what happened at Ichme, of how I went in the night with some sixteen soldiers to that village. Further developments make it quite plain that our arrival at that time defeated the plan for a massacre in those parts. It seems quite evident now that such an outbreak would have been the preliminary of a plan which was formed throughout the country.

The Tuesday before I went to that village the Governor General, at the instigation no doubt of Mustapha Pasha, had summoned the leading Begs of the various villages to his house and there doubtless the plans were made for carrying out instructions which had been received from Constantinople. We know now that arms were distributed not long after that th the various villages and to this city. In this city alone it is said that some eight wagon loads of arms were distributed among the Turks.

We are pretty certain now what the instructions from the Palace were. The massacre was to have lasted four days. No quarter was to have been given to any Christian above ten years old of either sex. Whereas in the massacres fourteen years ago instructions were given to protect foreigners, in these instructions no such mention was made. The people were instructed to do no looting until the work of slaughter had been finished, and those who contrary to instructions went after the plunder were to be shot down. I know of one case in Husenik where six of the government rifles were distributed and where a number of Koords from the outlying villages were kept for a number of days. The fact that a number of Koordish bands came towards the city after the fall of the Sultan shows that they were carrying out the concerted plans for a massacre.

In one case by the Euphrates an Armenian muleteer was seized and was to be butchered. Before doing so, however, the people thought they would telegraph to headquarters to ask whether they should begin, and instructions were given to put the matter off. The village of Choonkoosh, some twelve hours south of us in the Diarbekir vilayet, was surrounded for three days by the Koords. They cut off the water supply of the village also, but the Armenians had organized themselves for defence, had laid in a supply of water, and were able to hold the Koords at bay until after the fall of the Sultan troops were sent there to disperse the Koords. A similar thing took place at Haine some eleven hours north of Diarbekir.

The four soldiers that I wrote about who were sent to Ichme several hours before I started for there did not arrive till 24 hours later, and then wanted to know why the massacre had not taken place, and said, "Now that we have come you cannot do it any more."

I think we are very largely indebted to the Commander of the Fourth Army Corps in Erzingan that these instructions for a massacre were not carried out. It seems that the Vali either asked him before

or received instructions from him without any inquiry, not to carry out the orders of the Palace, and that he would be held personally responsible for any trouble here.

On Monday, the 26th of April, there was a great deal of fear here. The Government invited all the leading men, both Turks and Armenians, to assemble at the barracks in Mezereh. The fact that these instructions came through Mustapha Pasha caused special fear among the Armenians. There was a little disturbance in the market caused by some threats of unprincipled Turks, which led to the closing of the shops, so that a number of Armenians who were going from here to Mezereh, seeing people fleeing from there, returned here. There were quite a number, however, who went to the barracks and there reassuring speeches were made and the people were told to keep quiet and mind their own business. We learn, however, that the plan for the massacre was that it should begin that very night. That night, however, the Vali had private news of the probable fall of the Sultan and went to the barracks to send out instructions not to carry out the previous orders. The people here in Harpoot were so incredulous as to the reversal of the orders that they took special pains to send word to the Vali to see if it were really true. The next day, Tuesday, word must have arrived of the fall of the Sultan, but it was not given out at Mezereh until that evening and was not officially given out here until the next day, Wed.

Five of us missionaries went with the Consul to attend the Government exercises where the telegram from Constantinople was read and the oath was given to support the new Sultan. A number of the whiteheads from this city were present, and after various speeches were made every one of the leading men of their number said that they would support the new Sultan and then shouted "long life the Shariet," which was taken up and cheered by the Moslems and troops present. The Moslems formed a very small ~~majority~~ part of those who were present at these exercises. The Turks here in the city were plainly in mourning over the change, and they were unwilling to have any special celebration here. From this you see in what a condition we are. It is very evident that if it had not been for the Commander at Erzingan and for the timely fall of the Sultan that a massacre would have taken place here also. We are convinced that what happened in Adana and those regions was only part of a scheme to do the utmost evil possible to the whole country.

I hope you will excuse the telegram I sent asking about the situation and if Mr. Ward were coming. I thank you for your reply. I wish it had been possible for you to have kept us informed as to what was really taking place in Constantinople. We cannot depend on telegrams private and official which come to different persons here. Our knowing of the change of Sultans in time might have made the difference between a massacre and no massacre. In Diarbekir where there is an

English Consul the news was out twelve hours before it was here. I hope after this some arrangement can be made whereby interior stations can be reliably informed as to what is going on. As I say, this has a direct bearing upon our safety. We trust, however, that the worst is over and that nothing of this kind will happen again. What has happened has demonstrated without any question that there must be some foreign control or else the Christians will be in continual jeopardy. The fact that those who were shouting for the Constitution and liberty should be so ready to turn to the other side and to carry out the instructions of the Palace and shout for the "Shariet" shows that no justice can be expected from the Turks. It is only as through foreign control a balance is kept between the Moslems and the Christian population that anything like justice can be maintained. We do not know yet whether it is true that English marines have come up as far as Adana or not. Doubtless they have landed at Mercin at any rate. We sincerely hope that you will use all your influence to prevent any withdrawal of forwign control until perfectly stable conditions are assured. The fact that the post and telegraph, the supply of arms and ammunition and soldiers, are all in the hands of the Moslems, who are ready at the first opportunity to use them for entirely demolishing the Christians, shows that they cannot be trusted to carry out justice in this country unaided by foreign powers. We feel indebted most of all to the English that the country has not been visited by a most desolating scourge of carnage. It was doubtless through her influence in preventing the Bulgarians from taking advantage of the present difficulties at Constantinople that the army in Macedonia was free to march on the capital. If there had been a delay of even a few hours we feel sure that this part of the country would have been added to the Adana district in having the same sufferings and destruction. We must not simply look at the loss of life and property in those parts, but we must notice at least what cannot be computed in any way, the fear which has pervaded the people and the evil consequences of these panics of fear which have visited these parts during the last month.

You have doubtless heard that our Mission Meeting at Mardin has been given up on account of the advice of our Ambassador and of the English Consul at Diarbekir. While the Koords in the district between Van, Bitlis, and Mardin are pretty quick to hear of any troubles at Constantinople, probably they have not heard of the change of Sultans, and feel at liberty to do what they can to travelers and to Christian villages. We do hope that now a firm hand will be placed on the Government and that by degrees the interior provinces will seetle down to quiet.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

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ed has demonstrated without any question that there must be some
n control or else the Christians will be in continual jeopardy.
et that those who were agitating for the Constitution and liberty
be so ready to turn to the other side and to carry out the in-
tions of the Palace and about for the "Sharlet" shows that no
e can be expected from the Turks. It is only as through for-
control a balance is kept between the Moslems and the Christian
tion that anything like justice can be maintained. We do not
et whether it is true that English marines have come up as far
ma or not. Doubtless they have landed at Merzin at any rate.
ncerely hope that you will use all your influence to prevent any
sal of foreign control until perfectly stable conditions are
d. The fact that the post and telegraph, the supply of arms and
tion and soldiers, are all in the hands of the Moslems, who are
at the first opportunity to use them for entirely demolishing the
tians, shows that they cannot be trusted to carry out justice in
country invaded by foreign powers. We feel indebted most of all
English that the country has not been visited by a most deso-
scourge of carnage. It was doubtless through her influence
venting the Bulgarians from taking advantage of the present diffi-
s at Constantinople that the army in Macedonia was free to march
capital. If there had been a delay of even a few hours we feel
that this part of the country would have been added to the Adams
lot in having the same sufferings and destruction. We must not
look at the loss of life and property in those parts, but we
notice at least what cannot be computed in any way, the fear which
rvaded the people and the evil consequences of these panics of
which have visited these parts during the last month.

You have doubtless heard that our Mission Meeting at Merdin
en given up on account of the advice of our Ambassador and of
glish Consul at Diarbekir. While the Koords in the district
n Van, Bitlis, and Merdin are pretty quick to hear of any troubles
antinople, probably they have not heard of the change of Sul-
and feel at liberty to do what they can to travelers and to Christ-
illages. We do hope that now a firm hand will be placed on the
ment and that by degrees the interior provinces will settle down
let.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

JUN 12 1909

Harpoot, Turkey.
May 19/09.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

You may like to see the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Peet. I think foreigners might appreciate how very amenable the moslem populace in this country is to properly exercised authority. It is doubtful if there has been any outbreak in this country that has not had the

connivance, if not the prompting, of govt officials. If the Constitutional party is in dead earnest they will not stop with executing second rate men the mere tools of their superiors. The leading Turks in Adana ought to be strung up, and the others should be made not only to disgorge plunder but to pay damages. If something of this kind were effected, it would be a salutary

lesson to the rest of the country

We are planning to leave the 7th of June, and hope to be in Corinth by the 27th. Mrs Riggs will accompany us as far as Chattanooga. Next Tuesday we expect Mr. Ball Wood will arrive. From a telegram we understand that Dr Tracy and Mr. Fowler are coming with him. In the hope of seeing you face to face before many months pass.

Yours sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Geo. P. Knapp

Harpoot. Turkey. May 19-1909.

JUN 12 1909

Harpoot, May 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. Peet:-

The mail today brought your favors of May 1st, 4th, and 6th. I thank you very much for all the information you have given us regarding the situation. I have already written you that we were convinced that the Ichme episode, about which I wrote several weeks ago, was but a part of a general plan to start a massacre in this district. Since then I have had what might be called official confirmation that troubles were to have started at Ichme, and then there is no knowing where they would have stopped. By going that night as I did, with those soldiers, frustrated the plan. I have since thought of myself as resembling the little boy in Holland who, finding that water was trickling through a dike, and no help could be got at that time, placed his hand on the opening and held on all night until men could come in the morning and repair the leak and thus avoid great devastation. Unconsciously my going there that night prevented what might have been great devastation in these parts.

In that letter about Ichme I mentioned what was ostensibly the provoking cause. I am sure it was only a pretext,- a little entertainment which the Armenian young men were to give in which swords and daggers were to be used. It seems very difficult to convince European officials that a thing of this kind was planned beforehand. If they could only move among the circles here I think they would have no doubt that this was not a sudden plan resulting from the unrest in Constantinople, but that the unrest in Constantinople was simply the signal for carrying out the plan throughout the whole country.

Niazi Eff., the Diarbekir representative, who was unseated and allowed to return to Diarbekir, had a personal interview with the Sultan before going home, and in Diarbekir organized a force of some 400 men who were to carry out the will of the Sultan. You probably know that similar emissaries were sent to all important centers and were there making preparations, awaiting a signal from the capital. I have already told of the various preparations that were made here. Here in the city the town was divided off, the various wards and market places where attacks were to be made, and even some of the Turks went so far as to single out certain men that they were to despatch. In the villages the Turks prepared rooms in their stables for cattle which they were to place there, and in their granaries for the grain and other things which they were to take away from the Armenians. It is one of those things that cannot be argued in all points and yet of which one is perfectly sure when they are in the atmosphere of the place. It was only the timely downfall of the Sultan that frustrated the whole plan. We were sitting on a cask of gunpowder with the fuse lighted, but Providentially the fuse was extinguished a few hours before it could do the damage.

As I said before, the fact that so-called liberals among the Turks were ready to take sides with the fanatical element in such a case shows how little reliance we can place upon them. The further fact that the Salonica troops took part in the second great massacre at Adana proves the same thing. I wish you would do your best to impress it upon the embassies that unless an exemplary case is made at Adana, and unless the leaders in the trouble there are punished, we cannot be sure of safety. The Turks are looking in that direction to see what will be done, and in case those responsible for that massacre are not dealt with, and in case the

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plunder is not recovered and returned to the destitute Armenians, we may be very sure that similar outbreaks will occur in other parts of the country. Personally I see no hope for the success of the constitutional element unless there is effective European tutelage and semi-control for a decade or two.

Mustapha Pasha, about whom I have written several times, was sent to Diarbekir a week ago last Saturday to be the acting Vali there. We hope this is but a stepping-stone for him to be called to Constantinople or sent somewhere else. If he should return here again it would be a great calamity. As I have told you before, an official of his type, who has been here some thirty years or more, and is hand and glove with all the leading begs, is always an element of great danger. It is one of the most discouraging facts that a man of his type can persist so long in holding office in a place like this in spite of the numerous protests that have been made. Evidently he is a man that the Government is afraid of or a man after its own heart, and while such men are in favor we can have no confidence whatever in the constitutional regime. Since his departure I might say that the Vali has shown much more vigor in punishing wrong-doers than he did before. Several begs have been summoned here and told by the Vali in vigorous terms that they would be held responsible for any disturbance in their regions. One beg, who had been the cause of much disturbance in a district south of here, had been released during Mustapha Pasha's residence here, but was ~~punished~~ summoned again after his departure by the Vali and given a good reprimand.

Two or three nights ago a Turk was murdered at Mezereh, the seat of government, and the body was found in one of the Armenian wards. He was a desperate character, having several wives, and keeping a coffee house and being a partner in immoral business. Had Mustapha Pasha been here there is no unlikelihood that he would have bribed these women to say that certain Armenians had been instrumental in this man's death and thus get blackmail or cause an outbreak of some kind. But as it has happened the wife identified the body and reported that his partner had called him in the night and she did not know what had become of him until she saw the body. The murderers were finally discovered and made confession, and the Government has asked instructions from Constantinople as to what the punishment shall be for these murderers. When this murder was first heard of naturally there was a good deal of apprehension among the Armenians lest some capital would be made of it. The ease with which capital can be made out of such instances is one of the dangerous elements in the situation in the interior.

It is indeed very humiliating to think of foreign men-of-war lying helplessly off Mersine and allowing such butchery to go on a few miles in the interior. It does seem as if the situation of the Powers of Europe was such now that they could come to some agreement whereby they could guarantee the security of this country. We are glad to see the steps that are being taken in Persia and hope that similar steps will be taken in this country before many more lives are needlessly thrown away.

I hope when we pass through Constantinople that we shall be able to have a few conversations before we pass on. You see you will not be able to reach me again here but I hope to hear from you either at Sivas or Marsovan.

With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

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With very kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rec'd JUN 21 1909

Harpoot, Turkey, May 27/09.

Dear Dr. Barton,—

Mr. Ozan arrived here safely day before yesterday in company with Mr. Luther Fowler.

The evening before we had a station meeting to attend to various matters before the guests should arrive. Mr. Carey, the Secy read the minutes of the previous meeting, and what was our great surprise to learn that in the cable about the Hospital he had added the words "Atkinson" and "Come". This was an outrageous abuse of privilege and I was obliged to enter a protest. In the meeting when it was decided to send the cable about the hospital nothing was said about telling Dr. Atkinson to come. We simply left it to the Secy to word a cablegram to Boston informing you that the hospital building was in progress. Our idea was that you ought to know that building

operations were actually in progress that you might take the necessary steps to raise funds.

From the words about "Dr. A's coming" which etc. (any attend entirely on his own account you will get the impression that there is a change in the attitude of the claim about Dr. A's coming; that we have all united enthusiastically in urging them to come. That is not the fact. There is less enthusiasm than even if anything. Even those who perfunctorily voted for his return will not be sorry if he should decide not to come. I for might as well know the facts even if it is too late to act on them.

Yours very sincerely
Geo. P. Graham

George C. Knapp

Harpoot - Turkey - May 27 - 1909.

Personal

Rec'd JUN 20 1908

163.

Harpoot, Turkey, May 28, 1908.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

14, Beacon St., Boston.

Industrial Work statistics

Dear Mr. Bell, -

Your favor of Mar. 24th in reference to the Industrial Work came in due time Each member of the station has had a chance to see your letter and the accompanying blank as I have filled it out. I put in the information regarding the Orphan Industries and got from Mr. Riggs the figures regarding the industries connected with the College. Dr. Atkinson has also added the figures concerning the Lace Industry, which was started by the first Mrs. Carey, and is now managed by Mrs. Atkinson. You see that altogether we make quite a showing. Besides each one seeing your letter and the filled out blank for himself, we have discussed the matter when we have had meetings together, so that the expression of opinion which is indicated by the signatures on the sheet which I append is deliberate and mature.

I think you will be glad to have the opinion of our consul, Capt. Evan E. Young, a keen yet disinterested observer. If you make any public use of this letter, please do not mention his name for obvious reasons, but simply say, -An American not connected with the Board or with the missionary work..

I send a number of photographs under separate cover. Rec'd As fast as I get better ones I will send you others. The information at least I hope will be of some practical use to you

In conclusion I wish to express my own profound satisfaction and joy in the thought that the Board is turning serious attention to a form of missionary work which appeals to me most strongly.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp

Pamphlet: Congo

F.13.

4

178

Mrs. Atkinson

164

Vienna, July 1/09.

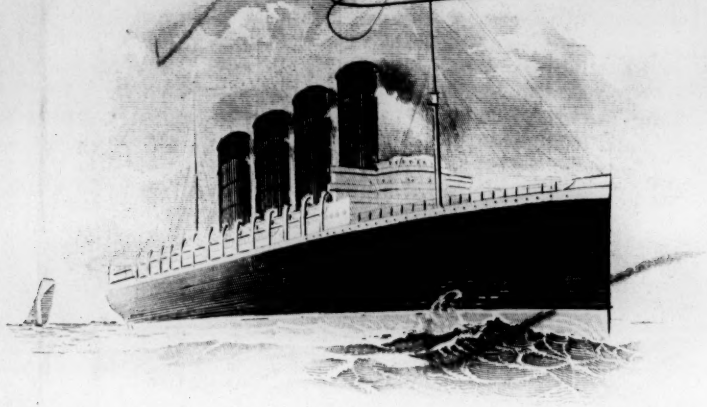
Dear Dr. Barton,— Was most pleased to find your and Mr. Bell's letters at Cologne. We are booked to sail by the "Lusitania" leaving Liverpool July 17th. I suppose it will reach New York the 23d. There we shall be guests for a night of Mr. Alexander G. Bennett, 49 E. 138th St. If my mother is still living I hope I can have the funds to go on to Colorado Springs to see her. Mr. Arvin Cambridge & wife of Manchester are to be on the boat with us.

Yours very sincerely,
Geo. P. Knapp.

JUL 24 1909

George P. Knapp

165.



CUNARD R.M.S. "LUSITANIA".

Thurs. July 22/09

Dear Dr. Barton, — We ex-
pect to reach New
York to-morrow morn-
ing, but the mail will
probably arrive three
or three hours before
we land. I therefore en-
close and send now the
letter from Dr. Barton
which reached Miss Hall

shortly before we sailed from Liverpool.

You probably have received my card from Vienna in which I said that we might stop a night with Mrs. McCon G. Dennyson 498 W. 133rd St.

New York, before going on further than I expect to get definite news about my mother. If she is still living and able to see me I shall want to go on to Colorado Springs as soon as possible. Perhaps I will arrange to have Mrs. Knapp and the children go on to Barre Plain.

Mass. without me. I hope I shall find a letter from you in New York with suggestions as to what I better do. If you know we plan to go to Auburndale and live in the "Annex" after the 1st of Sept. I was hoping that I could get my family settled there before going on to see my mother, and then take in the meeting of the Board on my way back. If I go to Colo. Springs now, I shall try forcibly to get back before the 1st of Sept.

We have had a very enjoyable voyage, etc. Our kind congratulations and

his wife of Manchester
are fellow passengers
also Misses Halsey and
Hartman, who have been
at Gardiner for the past
year, and Mrs. Gibbons
baby. Mrs. Gibbons was a
instructor in St. Paul's Insti-
tute the past year, also
the annual meeting at Ca
and was in the midst
of the massacre. Mrs.
has thrilling tales to tell
her experiences at Tuck
where the "Northwoods
forgee" was born.

Hoping to see you ra
in Sept. if not before

Yours sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd JUL 31 1909

1008 N. Weatherlock Ave.,
Colorado Springs, Colo.,
July 28/09.

Dear Dr. Barton —

Yesterday forenoon I arrived here safely and found my two sisters waiting at the station. Grace I had not seen for fourteen years and Edith for twenty-one. It was ten years since I had seen Mother. She naturally was much changed, and yet she was bright and cheerful and her mind to be perfectly clear. I had about five hours with her yesterday. Evidently the anticipation of seeing me had kept her up some. The reaction I fear must come soon. She is kept free from pain and induced to sleep only by means of hypodermic injections. Of course this is a state of things that cannot last long. You have probably heard that the ladies of the 1st Cong. Church here are furnishing her with a trained nurse. I do not see how Grace could have kept up the care single handed.

Grace is looking remarkably well. It might be said that she has entirely recovered, and is hoping before long to return her work in Turkey. You have probably

George P. Hyatt — Elizabeth Springs

heard what I did not learn till coming here that Miss Mary Ely is expecting to come to America this summer to attend to property matters made necessary by the recent death of an aunt in Buffalo. Both the Ely sisters have very cordially invited Grace to work with them in Battle as soon as she can, and it is not at all improbable that she can return with Miss Mary Ely this autumn.

I wrote you from the ship before landing at New York. As I wrote in that letter I was hoping to arrange my visit to my mother so as to take in the meeting of the Board at Minneapolis either on my way here or on the return East. As matters have turned out this will be out of the question for me. I feel that I must go to Barre Plains the last of Aug. in time to help my family get settled in Ambler dale the first week in Sept. After that it would not be worth while for me to come to Pa. again as Minneapolis is so far West. Especially as I hope to be at the Centennial meeting in Boston the following year. Now that I am here my mother is very anxious before I return East, that I should visit my brother near Los Angeles, Calif., whom I have not seen for twenty-five years. With the good that my meeting friends in Southern Calif. (and especially the Americans in Fresno) might do, I am wondering if the Board would not feel justified in meeting such extra traveling expenses. Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Hyatt Jr.

Rec'd AUG 17 1909

1008 N. Prairie Ave.
Aug. 14/09.

Dear Dr. Barton. —

Your letter of July 24th sent to New York was forwarded to me via Barre Plains, and since then I have received direct your letter of Aug. 4th. I thank you deeply for both letters: for the word of welcome to the homeland, and for the word of sympathy as I wait beside my mother's sick-bed.

I gave her your message, and she appreciated it. It is one of the things which we cannot understand why the loving Father should permit such prolonged suffering at the close of a long and useful life. As some of her friends have say, it seemed seem that she had her share of hardship and suffering during her service abroad without the need of this affliction now. But the Father knows best. Perhaps it is for us who stand about her bed; that we may get inspiration and new courage as we see the fortitude and patience

with which she bears pain. Of course we try to ameliorate this as much as possible by the use of opiates, but still there must be times when an ordinary person would cry out in agony: with compressed lips she endures it all with scarcely a groan. She says that she has trusted God from her childhood up and has never found him to fail her. She was happy in her work for him in Turkey, and has been happy all the time wherever or however she was located. The hardships incident to forty years of missionary life in Turkey, closed by the great nervous strain of the massacres '95-'96 and a journey of unusual hardship and danger to the homeland did not prevent her from doing what she could after reaching America. First she made a home for my brother; nevertheless shortly had this care been taken from her than my sister Grace came back from Turkey apparently irremediably wrecked in health. We believe that with God's blessing it was wholly the good care which she gave Grace that rescued her from a

early grave, and has brought her to a state of health where it seems probable that she can again resume her work in Turkey. In a word she has always lived for others. And now what oppresses her more than her pain is the thought that she is a burden to others. She had hoped, she says, to have gone suddenly without making trouble for anyone, and then to linger on thus, — that is what it is hard for her to bear. It is wonderful what vitality she has. Time out of time in her condition would have given up long ago. She is anxious to go. For her sake we cannot wish her to linger longer; and it does not seem as if she could live not more than two or three days more. When the end comes I shall let you know by wire, and you perhaps could have a card sent to my wife at Bare Plains, Mass. and to Mr. Geo. B. Knapp at Ambrosdale.

Geo. no doubt has a fine place in keeping me here for a season. With the College and City libraries within easy access I

have a chance to catch up some on periodical literature, and do some miscellaneous reading. Just now I am reading Lord Cromer's Modern Egypt, which my wife and I began to read aloud evenings, but did not have a chance to finish before we left Hartford. It differs in some ways from your "Day book in Turkey", but as there is a copy of the book which I can take along, I will reserve most of that to read on the train. Last Wed. evening I had a chance to talk in the vestry of the 1st Cong. Church. The little room was filled with what seemed to be interested listeners.

My Uncle Samuel Churchill (mother's only brother) and his wife were here for two days on their way to the G.A.R. Encampment at Salt Lake City. They were to visit a daughter in San Bernardino, Calif. before returning to their home in Lawrence Kansas. I had not seen this Uncle for forty years. There are a number of our relatives in those parts, and it seems as though I ought to make the most of the opportunity to see as many of them as I possibly can before I return to

The plan was that my younger sister (with her two little children) should go on with our Uncle Samuel to Southern Calif. to visit my brother Hubert, and then go to her new home in Seattle; but circumstances have since made this well-nigh impracticable. A day or two after I wrote you about going to Calif. I very unexpectedly received a letter from an unknown friend enclosing a check for my use — sufficient to enable me to go to Calif. and return here. This seemed to be a providential indication that I should go. After matters are settled here, I therefore plan to take my sister and her children to Seattle, then take the boat to San Francisco, from there take the train to my brother's near Los Angeles (Boxtgate) There and on the way I shall try to see all the friends that I possibly could. I shall try to stop off a day or two at Fresno, where I know not only many of the Armenians from Harpoot, but also from Bitlis. From Los Angeles I hope to go East by the Santa Fé R.R. stopping off at Lawrence, Kansas, to visit my Uncle and

other relatives there and at Topeka. Then I hope to stop again at Joliet Ill. to visit other relatives. In Chicago I hope to see some of the friends I was unable to see when coming on. I had to wait there five hours and during that time visited with Mr. Allan Bunnyan and Hankin Stalizia. If I should happen to be in Chicago a week or ten days after the time of the Board meeting at Minneapolis, perhaps it could be arranged that I attend that meeting. I was much pleased to learn that Mr. Pushman has donated $3000. for a ward in a hospital at Stanport in memory of his brother who died last winter.

Tho' you make no mention of it I hope you received the letter I mailed to you on board the "Lusitania" on July 22nd. It contained one of Dr. Barnum's regular letters which Miss Stall gave me at Liverpool. The letter was supposed to reach Stone several hours before we landed. If you did not get the letter perhaps it has gone back to England and will come to you later.

As you will see from that letter my concern in coming out here was to get back in time to help my family

get settled in Auburndale the first week in Sept. Thankyou for the information about the Cottage. I do not suppose the public schools will open before the 6th of Sept.. So my family will have time to get settled in the Cottage before schools begin. I hope Mrs. Knapp will get reconciled to the idea of my not being there in time to help the family to get settled. I wrote her that since the house is furnished and Brinjes and Addison know about things in Auburndale where there are already many friends, that I didn't apprehend she will have much difficulty in getting settled without me. When we parted at New York I rather expected to get back the last of August in case I found that Mother's life was to be prolonged indefinitely. Now it seems indispensible for me to stay here until all is over, and business matters are arranged; also, as I explained above, I ought to accompany my sister to Seattle and visit my brother at Los Angeles.

I am glad Prof. Rufus Harris has written you about the Egin Relief Industry. We spent a delightful day and a half with him and Mrs. Harris at Telly Oak. We had a stance to

talk over Egin matters in which they have been interested ever since the massacre there.

As you probably know, some six or seven years ago we organized the Egin Relief Industry into a company — the Anglo-American Industrial and Commercial Company — in which Prof. Harris and I were partners. The capital was put down at £30,000. Last winter I spent three or four weeks at Egin looking into the affairs of the concern. I was convinced that a change would have to be made in the method of carrying it on. One agent had got out of his depth. Practically all the capital was tied up in stock. The large part represented outstanding claims, and for a sum equal to about one third of these claims we were indebted. The real estate belonging to the company and standing in the name of one agent, I arranged to have made over to my own name. Aside from the property belonging to the company we have some ten houses which we give free of rent to poor families. These I also had deeded by the government to my name. Besides I got these and the company property — stock as well as buildings, — insured in an English fire insurance company. I felt that

we did not wish to take any further responsibility for the business in its condition at the time. I therefore decided to sell it out to the highest bidder for a term of years. The one who could offer the most satisfactory terms was our own agent - Brothers Kabadian. During these years that the two had the management of the business he has paid out over 6000 lires in wages. You can imagine how much this has meant to the poor widows and other dependent people. Kabadian was the most satisfactory one to take the business because he was the best one to make collections from persons to whom he had given out goods on credit. In fact there was no one else who could begin to collect as much as he. Finally we made this arrangement with him: We sold out the business to him for a term of 7 or 8 years, during which time he is to pay us in equal instalments the original capital of 2100 lires. He is secured by mortgages to us real estate worth about 6000 lires, and if there is any delay in making the annual payments we can claim also the stock on hand, and the collections still due. If the country is

in a fairly peaceful condition, I think that there is but little doubt that he will succeed. As this money comes back we shall apply it to industries, probably ultimately in Elgin again. It will probably be a part of the industrial scheme which I have in mind for Hartford. Prof. Harris wishes to withdraw now from all connection with the Elgin Industry. Both he and I feel that it will be a great deal better for this work to be connected with some organizing division rather than with one or two individuals; and what organization more suitable than the American Board, which already has so large interests in those parts? I have already written at length from Hartford about my hope for an Industrial Institution, and have sent you the note of the Station in reference to the matter. Probably you could discuss the matter and come to some decision before you see me. Is not the Board willing to accept a Christian Institution in which industrial training is the chief feature of the education (something like the Hampton Schools at Brookfield) as a regular part of its missionary work? As you know, we have a pretty good

nucleus for such an institution already. What special advantage is there in having institutions where necessity you admit, such as Colleges and hospitals, independent of the Board? Could you not in this case try the experiment of making an exception? Frankly admit that some of the regular forms of missionary work are not bringing (and are not likely to bring) the returns that you expected; and that a scheme something like that which I suggest is more likely to accomplish what you wish. Our object is to win all the people we can to Christ. Why not include this in the "all means" which the Apostle Paul was ready to use? (1 Cor. 9/22) If we find that plans and measures used by the founders of the Board a century ago are not applicable in their entirety to Turkey now, why not feel free to try other methods and means?

Were I to have written enough to suggest a basis of discussion. Prof. Harris hopes and I hope, that this industrial institution may be a Board Institution.

Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

George P. Knapp

Colorado Springs Colo. Aug. 14-1909.

Rec'd AUG 24 1909

1008 N. Nevada Ave.,
Colorado Springs Colo.

Aug. 21/09.

Dear Dr. Paxton,

This forenoon I sent you a telegram to the effect that mother passed away at 9 o'clock this forenoon (Aug. 21) and that the funeral will be to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. On Monday I will try to get out a general letter telling about mother's last days and the funeral.

I hope we can get matters settled so that we can leave here the latter part of next week. I to go with my younger sister and her children to Seattle, and Grace go to my uncle Samuel J. Churchill at Lawrence, Kansas. After I have been around to Calif. I may join her there or at Joliet, Ill. and then we will go part of the rest of the way East together.

After you get this there will not be a chance for you to reach me

me, but before I get to Lawrence Kansas (c/o Samuel J. Churchill) you could reach me at San Francisco (c/o Rev. J. E. Scott, 1386 Haight St.); Fresno, Calif. (c/o Mrs. Nagop Mizgyan, 252 K St.); and c/o my brother J. Hubert Knapp P.O. Box 111 Westgate, Calif. I hope to get back to Ambrosdale the latter part of Sept. If it can be managed Mrs. Knapp is hoping to be a week or so at the Home with our children until the Cottage can be ready for us. Have written to Mrs. Driggs about writing me what our allowance is to be, and if possible settling the account to the first of Sept., so that after this the account can be settled at the end of each month, or in any other way as is thought best.

With very kind regards.

Yours sincerely

Geo. F. Knapp.

Colorado Springs- Aug. 21-1909.

SEP 3 1909

Salt Lake City, Aug. 30/09.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

Your kind letter of the 20th inst. reached me in due time at Colorado Springs. From the enclosed circular you will get some idea of Northrup's last days. Rev. Mr. Ormes is writing a biographical note for the "Congregationalist" which I hope will be published. Dr. Strong is looking after a sketch for the "Missy Herald".

Grace started last Friday night, and Beth (and two children) and I started for the next morn. It was pleasant to see with what happy anticipations Grace is looking forward to her return to Beth this fall. I do hope a very strong effort will be made to find a young lady to accompany her. You no doubt feel with me that companionship is a strong element in the efficiency of missionaries, especially in the case of single young ladies.

Thank you for the share given me in the annual meeting at Minneapolis.

Yours very sincerely

Geo. P. Knapp.

Portsmouth Aug. 31-1909.

Rec'd SEP 15 1909

Seattle Sept. 10/09.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

If you have not seen the enclosed letter, I am sure you'll want to read it. It's written with the heart's blood. I heard of it while at Selly Oak, England. The young man is well known in England and is known to be an earnest Christian, so we can rely absolutely on what he says.

I'm on the boat which takes the A.M. for San Francisco. Have had a pleasant time here. Was at a reception of ministers one evening, and have had a good talk with Dr. Lyman Stearns. Also met Prof. Geo. Adam, brother

and attended one of his lectures. Spent last evening with Dr Hanford, Egin & Cooper Armenian.

(Very Respectfully)

Geo. P. Knapp.

Rec'd SEP 15 19

NOTICE.-- The readers' greatest favor to the writer will be to be as careful as possible <u>not</u> to permit this letter to be publicly printed, only to let every Christian friend read who is interested in the truth about this massacre. By this means he will save the writer from very likely governmental difficulty.

"I trust no friends, through want of thought or carelessness, will lend this report to any who do not realize the need of care in non-publication." -- H. E. WALLIS.

Rec'd

April 14th--27th, 1909.

Adana.-- "A Spectacle to men and Angels."
1 Cor. 4, 9.

Dear Mr. M-----

I need hardly say how very thankful I was to receive your soothing letter, dated May 12th. It is so sweet to find a near heart in a far country, expecially for us, a nation trampelled under foot, that needs special comfort in these days. Adana and the district has been like a piece of wood in the sea of loss. Where is the city of 80,000 inhabitants and 50,000 strangers, waving this side and that side like a sea? Where are those "Tempting shops" full of goods brought from leading cities and factories of Turkey and Europe? Where are the streets packed with different kinds of people, representing eighteen different nationalities, dressed according to their own custom and taste? Among them those young men and young girls galloping after European fashion in dress and society? Where are those Armenians with smiling faces, joyous hearts and full purses?

After the declaration of the new Constitution the people were inflamed with unspeakable joy. Thousands of them could easily attend meetings for two or three hours, filling the building up to the brim. Divers newspapers and their all round news, were the most attractive magnet, even for the uneducated labourers. In a word the Nation awoke like a valiant man from a deep sleep, and was getting ready to run the race after the European civilization.

But now what has happened? . . . . .The majority of strangers from many villages and far off towns, who had come to Adana for work, have been killed cruelly in the fields and farms and inns. Numbers of the natives of the town have been massacred by guns, knives, hatchets, sticks and stones, or burned by kerosene, those in flaming buildings with heart piercing cries. Others have been butchered like sheep. Seventy persons were thus killed over the body of a crucified man (Literally). Some have excaped to foreign lands; some have been arrested as the leaders of the "rebellion"! and imprisoned into poverty, hunger and torture, (now modified); two of those who have been beaten have lost their hearing.

But the rest are walking slowly this way and that way, with pale faces, contracted eyes, melancholic countenances, trembling knees, ragged dresses, and the mark of their hard beds (the ground) on their shoulders. As to fleas and lice in hundreds, they are now well known in the city.

In this massacre 1,600 fine buildings have been destroyed, six churches, (Armenian, Catholic, Protestant, Caldeam, Assyrian, Latin,) and nine schoolnbuildings. burned.

Apcarian boys school building cost not less than 10,000 lb., burned with not less than 2,000 persons in it. The Adane vilayet has been deserted by the death of 20,000 persons, and is now inhabited mostly by widows and orphans, poor and needy, wounded and sick, who have lost all their property and most of their supporters, and now 22,000 persons are in need of their daily food.

The most precious loss has been their twenty-one pastors, of honest charadter. Being in pinching need the people are going to be used to be lazy, talkative, shameless, nervous, dependent, and parasitic, which is an added loss for us, because though poverty is hard, to be propt up is unbearable for a Nation.

I hope you know that the massacre in the villages has been most cruel, and now when the remnant are brought into the city by the Government, they naturally multiply necessary needs, at the same time telling us their dreadful stories, showing us how a man may be more ferocious than a wild wolf. They tell us in such a natural way such experiences by eye witnesses that even we, who have passed through these horrible events, and become hardened in heart, and eyes dried from tears, could not listen without tears and mourning, and sometimes we cannot bear to listen.

You may read in your papers of the Armenian massacre but we have experienced it. Mothers saw how they killed their sons before their eyes, regardless of their motherly pleadings; wives saw how they butchered their husbands and children, brothers and relatives; neighbors saw how they killed men and children without pity, and asked our blind Boghos, the husband of our blind Mariam, to kiss the mouth of the gun, and then fired into the open mouth. Mothers saw their loved ones burned alive after being baptised with kerosene, or burned in a building asking for help; or they have seen their girls taken away by Moslems, etc. In short the scenes were so horrible that some old women pleaded with the soldiers or bashi-bazooks to be so kind as to kill them too, but it was too good a favour for them to give.

I do not mean to depict to you the extreme cruelty and horror of this massacre, because neither have I the ability, expecially in your language, nor have you the ability to read it without tears, and thinking me cruel for doing so. But if God the Father spared not our nation from being tossed from wave to wave of the sea of these calamities, which I do not like you to read about, yet let His Will be done and His Name be praised. The God who has saved you from these calamities, and the God who has saved us in these calamities is the same Loving Father. He never snatches the silver cup from the hand of man, except in order to give a golden one.

We have not sunk so low as to expect help from any man or nation, although the height of the mountains tempt us to lift our eyes to them. On the other hand we are not so blind as not to see the Father Who helps us by men.

Through the multitude of bread, clothes, and money sent, we see Christian loving hearts, full of Christlike spirit, and through these hearts we understand His gracious heart turned to our bleeding hearts. They are so attractive becayse they guide us to find more attraction in the One "Who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains," (Paslm 147, 8), and "Who is able to make the mountains smoke even by His touch, than the mountains themselves." (Paslm 144, 8

Nevertheless we do not like you to mistranslate the silent but again loud petition of our Nation to European powers. The chief help that we hope for from them is not houses, hot clothes, not bread even; for we have learned in these days it is not an unbearable calamity to be used to be homeless, or naked, or fed on grass. What we hunger and pant after is peace, and a fundamental change in our country, and perfect freedom of religion, which can be done in full sense by the supervision of these experienced European powers. They can give no greater help, except Evangelizing the Country, than this. If they do less, let them not think that they have done anything perpetual. According to my humble opinion the Gospel will not develop as much as it should in the climate of the Kooran, and the recent massacre is a good proof.

According to the account of the officers and leaders of this massacre, in order to excuse themselves, also a few mystified correspondents trying to prove their presuppositions, they say this calamity was caused by rebellion of the Armenians.

I do not mean to justify the Armenians and judge the Moslems. In the contrary I want to justify the Moslems and judge the Armenians, because the Moslems have been as good as their Book and religion, and formany it was a religious duty to kill. Some Moslems have killed the refugees in their houses after they have kept them safe for two days, because the Imam in the Mosque preached that they will be cursed if any of them keep any Armenian. Some Moslem women asked their husbands for guns to kill Armenians in order "to open the gate of Heaven to themselves." Then the result is not unnatural.

On the other hand the Armenians have not been as good as their religion and Bible. Therefore they must be judged. I am glad to say that the remnant of the murdered nation have begun to think of their sins before the murderers have thought of theirs. For the deepening and continuation of this feeling we appeal to the men of prayer, so that this slaughter may be the birthday for many into the Kingdom of God and higher standard of Christian work. But to mix the religious responsibility with political responsibility is absurd. One may be judged from the point of religion while he may be justified from the point of politics. I protest not as an Armenian but for the sake of truth, against the accounts of the Moslems leaders of the Massacre and the ideas of foreigners that the massacre was brought on the Armenians by themselves through rebellion.

If this rebellion was before the massacre it cannot be proved, because after the new Constitution, Armenians and Turks were as friendly as possible. They talked together, they walked together, they ate and drank, they read and listened together. Turks were the defenders of the Armenians, and the Armenians were the protectors of of the Turks in the market. The Turkish writers began to write comforting articles in the newspapers of the Armenians, and the Armenians were responding with praising the style of their new friends, etc., etc

Alas ! this spring time did not last long. After a little while everybody could see an unexpected cloud on the face of an officer or a prominent man among the Turks, until some simple men and women or small children in their childlike way betrayed that they were making preparations to kill the Armenians. Even the daughter of am officer, who was studying in our American school, told the girls that they will kill all the Armenians, etc. It was easy to see that this was more than ordinary talk, because there was a great rush to the shops of the sellers of firearms. It was common to see twenty or thirty men before these shops.

Some Armenians also began to buy and to encourage others to buy arms. At this time there was a division among them. Some said they must buy arms in order to be ready to meet such a difficulty. This opinion had many partisans. Some said they need not, because, although it was possible before the New Constitution, it (a massacre) was impossible after the new regime; and our Pastor was a strong defender of the latter opinion, and he was several times laughed at because of his "strong proofs" of the impossibility of such a catastrophe. At last Armenians also spent long-apared money for arms, although some of them wounded themselves because they did not know how to use them.

If this rebellion was during the massacre, I can say I was an eye witness, day and night in Adana, the center of the massacre. First on the tower of the Protestant church in the district (notwithstanding bullets fired at me not less than ten times), afterwards on the highest story of the girl's school, the most advantageous center for viewing the city. I saw that the Armenians have never stepped even one step beyond the places where they stood at the first moment to protect themselves, but retired when forced to, bye and bye, and hid themselves from corner to corner, from one foreigner's house to another, at last dropping many valiant men, into the compassion of flames and imflamed soldiers. As far as I knew, and detected the fact up to the present moment, neither any Armenian was killed because he attacked, nor any Moslem was killed while he was not attacking or was not among the attacking mob. Some Moslems who have been caught by Armenians were surprised because they kept them safely in two reading rooms, and one in my rooc, and fed them with bread and water.

Lion-hearted English Consul threw himself into the fire of the frightening and frightened parties, to appease them. We were so sorry to hear that he was wounded by an Armenian in his right arm, but when Mr. Trowbridge came to condole with him, the Consul praised the man with a kind smiling face, because"he was brave to defend himself." It is undeniable truth that the men who remain are alive because they were able to defend or hide themselves in the corners

up to the end of the appointed days for massacre. But in the villages, where many had no arms, they collected the Armenians in a strong house, one by one even to the children, saying that they will protect them against any attack from outside. They put the women and girls on one side, in a most systematis way, did such cruelities to the men, witnessed to by the women and children, with their streams of tears and heart piercing groanings. Even the remaining small children, by repeating unconsciously in their childlike play, showed how the Moslems at first showed themselves friendly and afterwards dealt with the parents fiendishly, wolfishly, in a way that I spare you to read.

You will then ask me "What is the reason of this massacre, if the Armenians are not the dause?"

As I understand the chief answers of this question may be the following three:

1.-- The intercollicion of old and new regimes. In order to sum up my proofs I may mention an article named "Encouraging Signs" (May 22d) ny Mr. Allen, the editor of our chief paper "Avedaper." After he studied all possible details of Adane Massacre, he says, "We now know positively that there was a definite plan in Constantinople to kill all foreigners, native Christians, and the members of the Society of Union and Progress, among the Turks on April 24th". I believe that you will not think that our dear Missionaries had any share in the "Armenian rebellion" although they were to be massacred according to the said plan. They, as well aswe, lost our two heroes Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Maurer, in Adana Massacre.

Allow me to add this too, that when surviving Armenians were taken to the Government place on April 26th, the officers of the Government and the leaders of the city, as well as the mob, with an unselfish labour destroyed the "Arch of Freedom"which was built for the remembrance of the New Constitution, and cried with loud voices, "Yashasin istibdad, kahr olsoon hoorruyet." "Let the old regime live and the freedom be cursed and destroyed." This shows that the old regime men were quite obedient to, and confident for the success of the plan of Abdul Hamid, which was delivered long ago (as we now know), and affirmed five days before the massacre by a special missionary from Sultan, named Arnoolah el Kiasim, the president of a new society. They had reason to be donfident for the success, because Sultan's plans failed not for thirty-three years. But praised be the name of God who willed to save the country from the plot of such a long experienced cannibal, although He winked to his plans for Adana. And if He now wishes us to be thought by some European friends as the cause of this massacre, let Him be praised still. Only allow me to say that we do not find it easier to be misunderstood and misjudged by a friend than to be killed by an enemy.

2.-- The difference in understanding and applying the New Constitution to the Country by Moslems and Armenians.

During the declaration of the New Constitution I was travelling among some cities and villages in four different provinces of Turkey. I could not help seeing the difference between Moslems and Armenians by their questions and expectations from the

New Constitution. The former were asking whether they shall be able to marry freely with Christian girls as well as Turks? Will the Government decrease the tax on fields on animals? The officers were thinking of the increase in their salary and the duly payment, etc. But the latter were shining with joy that they will be able to build Church buildings and open schools in neglected parts of the towns and villages, and have meetings, day or night, for the progress and civilization of the country. The fact shines like th sun, while speech soars but to the moon to show the truth. As soon as the Armenians believed the unbelievable news of the New Constitution, they did open new schools, and in many ardently longed for places did prepare expensive reading rooms, organized useful clubs, spoke publicly of the neglected needs of the country, and thought how to supply them as soon as possible. The Armenians conversed of the vast commercial companies, sent their young men to Europe and America for higher education for the future, and invited the already prepared Armenians for the present. A young man from a city where there are about twenty Protestants families, informed the American Salvation Army that they have already begun such work there, and asked me to inform the S. Army in London.

By the generous help of World's Committee of Y. M. C. A. in Geneva, and the kind direction of National Council of Y.M.C. A. in London, a new Association has been founded in Adana. In short, the Armenians were the first to enter the wide open gate for the progress of the country. They were the first in belief, first in joy, first in action in this new world of life. This is their fault -- this is their "Rebellion!" They did not think of their environment, that great nation, crystallized in superstition, embodied in envy, strongly excitable against any true progress, expecially by means of a nation which has been created to bleed, to plead, to be poured out like water, with a great sound in foreign lands, though evaporated in silence in the native country. These foolish dumb "sheep of slaughter" thought perhaps of their horns but not of the experienced butcher's power and ever sharp knife.

In a word, they heard of the declaration of equality and fraternity and accepted the word as a reality, and thought that the Moslems meant what they said. But this was a rebellion against past history and rearful experience. Is this not enough to account for this massacre? But be patient for me to give one more proof.

3.-- The nature of the Gospel and the Koran is the reason for massacre. Turkey has been a center for continual war between these two zealous powers. One constructs slowly, the outher destructs speedily. One invites, the other drags. One teaches to speak with smiling, the other teaches to answer with smiting. One uses love, the other a sword. One leads to civilization, the other to barbarism. One unifies, the other divides. One leads to Jesus as the supreme revelation of God, the other pushes to Mohammed as the last, therefore highest propher of God. The differnece is essential and fundamental. One works on silently but irresistibly, and the other feels itself free before the eyes of Christian governments to keep the sword in motion remorselessly. Peace then is unexpectable and unnatural. The massacre is like the lightening between two clouds

containing negative and positive electrics. Else I cannot understand how a king, even Abdul Hamid, could plan such a cruel plan, and the people be glad to apply it. Do you ever imagine that one of your kings could plan such a massacre? Or if he plans, do you think that the people will be gladly punctual for the performance? Absurd.

Our massacre was not to shoot the men from afar, or to try to kill them instantaneously, but it was to torture, to kill them slowly, limb by limb. Even the mothers of the unborn have not been excused from unimaginable torturing death. You who dare not kill a hen before the eyes of your children cannot realize the Moslems were courageous to kill the Armenians before the eyes of their own children. Even in Sagh Gechid (a village between Adana and Sis) when they were butchering seventy-eight men and women, composed of fourteen of our Protestant preachers and delegates, on their way to Annual Conference in Adana, and villagers, the wife of the governor of the village was looking at the scene laughing. Please do not think this example an exception. Exception is not on this side, it is on the other side. Some exceptional Moslems bravely kept a few refugees in their houses. (I enclose the photograph of one of these men). We honor and count them the roses among the thorns, although their fellow Moslems despise them because "they have closed the gate of heaven against themselves by keeping Armenians." But I can mention many facts in order to show that hatred towards the Christians is an essential element in the blood of the nation as a nation. And this is the fruit of the Koran, which cannot be yoked with a book of Peace for the progress of a country.

In short, who will then check their overflowing hatred?

Your prominent intelligence invents new kinds of instruments of war, but perhaps your humanity and conscience makes your eyes dull to find somebody to shoot in order to learn what the power of these last system Mausers are. Our neighbors put humanity and conscience aside, and tried to teach you on us the power of your own guns. If you have learned your lesson by our bleeding wounds allow me to ask when will you take back your arms from the hands of our neighbors, that we may recover, and they may take bank humanity? Your bread will give us blood to dye again and again our crimsoned streets and fields, although it fills our hearts with unspeakable gratitude. Your silence will encourage them to drain the sacred blood of our martyrs.

A Commission came from Constantinople to punish the leaders of the massacre. They did their best to excuse the Government and to blame the Armenians as well as the American schools. They never thought, in their conversation with out Pastor, Rev. H. Ashjian, that he will be courageous enough to protest against their opinion and praise the useful help of the American Missionaries and the schools, at the risk of his life. But he did it, although it was dangerous for him. This Commission hanged fifteen men on June 10th, as the leaders of the massacre. Nine of these were common Turkish villagers. Armeinaans were six in all -- four of them fired in a most critical time, only for self protection. The remining two, as we know well, were hidden in American and French buildings,

but were hanged "because they have killed fifty Moslems!" This same Commission comdemned eight more Arminians (four of them for ten years and four for fifteen years) to imprisonment who were, as far as we found, not more criminal than being Armenians! The Commission heaps all their decisions upon a presupposition that the Armenians have rebelled", therefore they do not accept any Armenian withess, except it may be one frightened, who is willing to second some names in order to save himself from their bloody hands. This same Commission is the foundation of your assurance for the bright future of Turkey. This fan kindles the hope in your hearts while it quenches the life in ours, because the strong current touches us first before it reaches to your country like a sweet zephyr.

It is equally bad to be altogether optimistic or pessimistic. I am hot blind to the present reformation in our country, which originally was a Hamidic lullaby, sung thirteen years ago, and is now repeated by Young Turks, with some alterations according to the musical laws of Europe. I know that whatever is oriental is not unattractive to your taste. But will you kindly tell me what is the ground of your assurance that there will hot be ahother massacre in the future? Is there any governmental sound basis that we know not of-- I mean stronger than that you had thirteen years ago? Your instantaneous answer will be "New regime" (Constitution).

Please did you ever think of a new regime in the hands of old rotten character, a character whose builder and supporter is the Koran itself? A character which changes its color according to curcumstances, a character which has all but truth and honesty. This flexible character depends on the character far more than the regime of that nation, then the New regime is a strong building built upon the sand. In addition totthat, as far as we know up to the present time (if it will not be changed in the future), this new regime is trying to construct a Moslem Government in which Armenians are not an integral element. All the reformation in Constantinople, and it will be done in Adana also, has been and will be done for the sake of a Government in which the Moslems will be the only element. Therefore the more the Armenian elements melts away in this crucible the more it will be convenient forb the purpose. The horror of the massacre in past, the injustice of the Commission at present, and the ever darkening future terrifies the Armenians to such a degree that a great many of the surviving men and women have fled at least to the nearest foreign countries, and many of the rest are turning this side and that side in order to catch a ray of the golden light of money. Because the Turkey nest is burned, the nestlings are hopping under foreing bushes with their half-burned winglets, to spend the night of their lives.

This is the reason that we appeal to the Christian Governments to oversee this reformation, and plead the cause of Armenians. Is there any need to say that to do this is to help us to live, to live like men, to live like Christian men, to live like free Christian men, is to save our nation from physical, intellectual and moral dehasement, as well as to save our neighbors from the hands of

barbarism and restore them to humanity and civilization. More than that, it is "to exalt the valley, to make straight the crooked, to plain the rough places and prepare the way of the Lord in this land."

Therefore, "feed the flock if the slaughter whose possessors slay them and hold themselves not guilty." Lech. 11, 4-5. Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction." Prov. 31, 8. "For is thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou . . . . who knoweth whether thou art come to the Kingdom for such a time as this." -- Esther 4, 14.

Blessed is he who is wise enough to find out the meaning of His present kingdom and respond with moral courage.

Asking this blessing for you, I remain

Yours in His field,

A voice from Adana.

P. S. -- After I finished this, my first long letter in English, I was sorry to see that I have diverged many times from my main road, But I will try to write it again, because (1) I believe that you will kindly pick out what I mean to say rather than regarding how I put it. (2) I may diverge again, for the words of the afflicted are like wind", (Job 6, 26) i. e., "The wind bloweth wherever it willeth," (John 3, 8.)

Rec'd SEP 28 1909

Sister's case

172

Los Angeles, Calif. Sept. 23/09.

Dear Dr. Barton, –

Last night I sent you a letter through Mrs. Knapp. She may possibly deliver it to you in person. I hope you will make no final decision about Grace until you have seen that letter.

I wish to urge another consideration which you may not have thought of. You know that the Misses Ely are very anxious that Grace should join them at Battle. As I said in the last letter, the Board may not feel justified in sending her out of the receiving the Specialist's report as to her health. In that case how would it do for you to appoint (provide support) for the other Ely sister, and let them maintain Grace independently. You know for all these forty years and more one of the Ely sisters has been there at her own charges. They have often given more than their share of travelling expenses, besides putting much funds into the work in various ways. It does seem that under these circumstances it would be the graceful thing for the Board to gratify their wishes by sending my sister to them. The more I think of it the more I am convinced that congenial occupation at Battle is company

with the Ely Sisters will do more for the complete recovery of Grace than anything else. The disappointment and discontent of staying in the homeland I feel pretty sure would tend to give her health a setback. Even if she should not live so long by working abroad, could there be a better object for which to sacrifice some years of her life? If she could be assured of any easy livelihood without any anxiety in this land, I still feel that she would prefer to work in the privations of that life in Turkey.

I know that there are those who inflexibly apply the maxim "business is business" to the affairs of the Board; but the Board of all others is not a soulless Corporation. It is dealing daily with souls — saving souls — and has with him those who are consecrated to this work. If some of these workers (I hope all of them) do not consider themselves employees of a society, but as co-workers of the members of this society — the means through which the Churches do their work in foreign lands. It is expected that the Churches through their Board will afford facilities for these workers to do all they can in their chosen calling — not balk them because they do not come up to a certain physical standard.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

George P. Knapp
Los Angeles Cal.
Sept. 23-1909.

REC'D NOV 13 1909

Statement of Industrial & Orphanage work. 173.
Wants Board to take it over as regular work

132 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 12, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

You are familiar with the fact that as a result of the massacres in Turkey thirteen and fourteen years ago a fairly large Relief, Industrial, and Orphanage work was started in the Harpoot Field. I wish to show the present conditions and prospects of this form of work, and give some of the reasons why I think that the work which has thus far been carried on by the missionaries of the Board with the idea that it would be temporary should be continued as a permanent feature of the missionary work at Harpoot.

1. The Industrial Relief Work at Egin.

During the past ten years with a fund of some $10,000 raised in England we have paid out in wages $30,000 to poor widows and other needy persons. Besides this we have purchased or erected eight or ten buildings for the use, rent free, of poor people in the city. In order to put the relief work at Egin in a more regular form, six or seven years ago Prof. J. Rendel Harris and I as partners organized a company under the title, -"The Anglo-American Industrial and Commercial Company". He is now desirous of withdrawing from the concern and would be very glad to have the Board assume entire charge of this work. Material interests of the value of $15,000 to $20,000 are involved besides the great moral value of maintaining such a work among the people. There is no native or group of natives to whom this work could be turned over at present.

2. The Rug Industry.

In connection with our girls' orphanage at Egin we started a rug industry there. The orphanage was closed several years ago, but the rug industry has been continued, and last winter when I was there some eighty families were practically getting the whole of their meagre livelihood from this industry. At Harpoot we started a rug industry for our orphan girls, and have permitted poor girls from outside also to share in its benefits. The work has now reached a point where a bright success seems

assured.We can make an arrangement with a firm in this country whereby cash will be paid for all the rugs we produce,and we can have our full share of the profits, counting our prestige as an orphanage work as a part of our assets.The profits promise to go a long way towards the support of a permanent benevolent institution.Both the rug factory and this other institution can be made an effective means of instilling Christian truth.At present there is no native body to whom it would be wise to pass over this work.If in course of time we should sell out our interests to a purely commercial concern,of course we would lose most,if not all,of our influence over the workers.

.Industrial Farm.

Harpoot is an agricultural centre,and for four years we have tried the experiment of training some of our orphan boys in agricultural pursuits on hired land. We feel that we should have a farm of our own.Here modern methods and some of the simpler forms of machinery could be introduced.Part of the scheme could include a "poor farm" for the beggars who often besiege our doors.There are many forms of lucrative employment in connection with the land ,and the chances for getting into touch with the people and inculcating Christian truth by object lessons and life are numerous.

.Permanent Institution for Needy Boys and Girls.

Our experience with the Armenian orphans for ten years and more makes us feel that no form of work is more fruitful in good results than that for these children. There seems to be a distinct place for a permanent institution where needy children may be given a chance to get an education that will fit them to be centres of Christian influence in the variousus walks of life.We have much of the material for such an institution ready to hand,-a rather valuable orphanage plant,some ten thousand dollars towards an industrial farm,and industries(especially that of making rugs) that can contribute towards the maintenence of such an institution.It would be an adaptation of the spirit and methods of Northfield and Tuskeegee to Turkey.It would be a strong ally of Euphrates College for which it might furnish an Agricultural Department.Those capable of doing so would be encouraged to finish the college course

and go on with professional training. It will thus be a feeder to the college, and at the same time it will be reaching the masses in a way that the college cannot. Another point we must not fail to mention. Like the hospital such an institution would have points of approach to the Moslems which our other institutions and methods do not possess. An American consul has called our attention to what a lively interest high Turkish officials have taken in our rug industry for instance. The day may not be distant when it will seem wise for us to meet their overtures by taking in Turkish girls into our rug rooms. I think there is no doubt that some day Turkish peasant boys will want to know what can be learned on our industrial farm. It is by indirect methods like these that we are going to exercise a Christian influence on the Moslems rather than by direct preaching, at least for a decade.

Providentially, we must say, so far this orphanage and industrial work has been under the care of the missionaries of the Board. Has not the time now come when the Board can endore it as a regular part of its work, and instruct one of its missionaries to develop it on the lines which I have suggested?

Hoping that this matter can have careful attention at an early date, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. F. Knapp.

Journal-Notes. Nov. 11th 1.

Clark
President

Personal (colored TRANS)

174

Auburndale, Dec. 21, 1909.

My dear Mr. Bell, -

Not getting home till late last night, I send the enclosed by Dr. Strong and hope it will reach you nearly as soon as the mail would. I am sorry that the copies are not clearer. Good copies were sent to the Rooms. Perhaps they are pigeon-holed or lost and have never been considered. I have marked points that have special importance now. In lookiug the papers over you may see other items that it may be worth while to copy for Prof. Gillett's benefit. That paper signed by all the members of the Station I think is of importance. I do not know whether some member of the Station are signing and talking on one side there, and writing "sub rosa" to the Rooms differently. If they are fighting me in the dark and resorting to the methods of political intrigue, the sooner I know it the better. I opposed the return of Dr. Atkinson, and the nepotism which would still further strengthen a clique by inviting Mr. Ernest Riggs to Harpoot If as a result they have changed their minds about wishing me back at Harpoot, it would be better for all concerned that I know it at once.

Yours very truly,

Geo. P. Knapp.

Schmuckale - Dec. 4th 1909

d DEC 27 1909

125.

132 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass., Dec. 25, 1909.

ear Mr. Bell,-

I have yours of the 22d inst. returning the papers that I sent you, and ow comes yours of the 24th also. I might say that the originals of all these papers were ent to your office at the time they were prepared. I have only that one copy of the eport on Industrial Work which you retain. Perhaps you will remember that the original as sent you at the special request of the Board, and in answer to questions which you ormulated. now in files

It is possible that the copy of the station reply to my proposals which I ent you was supposed to answer the place of such a paper sent directly by the secetary of the Station-Mr. Carey. If it would add to the weigt of it to have Mr. Carey ign the paper on behalf of the Station, I am sure he would be glad to do so, if ou will return it to him. I doubt if a paper of that kind was copied entire into the ecords. (No such paper rec'd from any member of station except Mr. Knapp)

Of course I do not care to have the decision of the matter in the Prud-Com. ostponed until Dr. Barton could be present unless he has some light on the subject ot possessed by the others. In writing to me Prof. Gillett intimates that he would refer to wait until Dr. Barton returns before the final decision is taken. I hope to ave a good talk with him at Rochester, and hope also that I may see both members of he Com. together some time before the final report is made to the full Com. I am sure hat no one wishes to give the impression that the matter was rushed through to a deision without due consideration. I think it would have been better if the papers which have furnished you had been in the hands of the sub-Com. before they made their inormal report. Naturally, I supposed that they were familiar with the original papers.

Yours very sincerely,

Geo. P. Knapp.

27 1909

132 Hancock St., Auburndale, Mass., Dec. 26, 1909.

Mr. Bell,-

I have yours of the 22d inst. returning the papers that I sent you, and
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furnished you had been in the hands of the sub-Com. before they made their re-
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Yours very sincerely,

Alex. G. Bell

Mrs. Geo. P. Knapp

176.

MAY 12 1903

Ans'd JUN 1 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

I enclose a letter from Mr. Knapp - written from Diarbekir after he returned from a short tour in Kurdistan - I thought that you might be interested in glancing it over and might I ask you to return

forward it to

Mrs. A. M. Knapp
1012 N. Nevada Ave.,
Colorado Springs.

Thank you in advance
for the favor.

I was happy to receive
a letter from you
last winter. But
I must confess that
I was sorry to be
given to another
church, for I already
feel that I guide

changed with Mr. Knapp in Hartford. I had written several letters to the C. E. Society & S. S. & began to feel quite at home among these friends. Nevertheless if I could in any way be more useful I was willing to try. I former dis appointed dis failed for dis written twice to the new friends in Brunswick, Me., and have had no word

from them as yet. Am
waiting in hope.
Please remember Mr. & Knapp &
myself most cordially to Mrs.
Barton and with warmest
wishes to yourself.

Sincerely
Anna J. Knapp

Hartford
April 16 1908

Mrs. Anna J. Kennedy REC'D AUG 21 1905 177

Anna J. Kennedy

Dear Prof —

July 27, 1900 —

My dear Dr. Barton;

I returned only
at Saturday from Marseran
here I had been to take
r Winfred that she might
company Mrs. White & her
ughter Margaret as far as
Naples — from that point
rs. White returns & Mrs.
and takes the two girls on
New York — From that point
expect that Mrs. Ward will
able to see them safely to
eir destination — Miss Margaret

gone to Northfield Mass and
our Winifred to Mrs. Wilson
at 16 Lee St. Cambridge
or up to Mrs. Fred. Greene at
Andover. She was to be at Mrs.
Greene for a few weeks be-
fore going into school. but
a letter from Mrs. Wilson says
that she will be at home
about the time W. was to
arrive & we would have her
come there at first and
look after her baggage before
going to Mrs Greene —
We had a week in Manassas
together and I greatly
enjoyed meeting the dear
friends there. I think the
White family an ideal house-
hold. Mr. & Mrs. White are

heart and soul in the work for the young men - College had closed, but many of the students were still there for a few days until they could get started homeward.

Miss Mary Riggs came on from Adelbagar and together we came to Harpert, she expecting to spend a little time with her family here, as her father & mother had already come on from Marsovan - But our joy upon reaching home was turned into sorrow, as we learned that a little one born to Mr. & Mrs. Riggs on July 18 - never breathed this air & on the day after our return, July 23 - Sabbath morning the mother peacefully passed on to the

Heaven above. We are filled with sorrow for Mr. Riggs, his happy married life so soon brought to an end. He is most brave and has been wonderfully kept by the good hand of our Father during this great trial. We are asking Constantinople if some way may be arranged for Adah Bezan so that Miss Mary Riggs can spend this year here as companion to her brother.

My purpose in writing this note is put at the close of my message. I thank Mrs. Kimball of Portsmouth for her kindness & the generosity of her thought for our Minified. May I ask you to read the enclosed & add any thought which may seem needed. Kind greetings to Cromwell & Mrs. Barton

Rec'd AUG 25 1909

Mrs Geo. P. Knapp

Dalne Plant

Aug 23/1909.

Dear Mr Gorton -

Thank you for sending the telegram which reached me Monday P.M. -

I had been expecting one, for Mr. Knapp had written that another had been necessary most of the time for

Yours Sincerely

Mrs Geo. P. Knapp

the last few days —
I had hoped the Father
would be to bring my hus-
band in time to see
his mother for the
last days. I hoped
it would be a comfort
to them both to meet
again —
You may know or
remember Harry
Gardner of Conn. who

was under appointment of the
Board to go to Africa, but
who died very suddenly & was
buried I believe, on the day
on which he was to have been
married - His mother was a
girl friend of mother Ruppa
& such a sweet letter came from
her to me which I immediately
forwarded to my husband - But
I'm afraid chief it reached him

too late for Ulster to understand.
The young lady who was to have been
Mr. Jardine's wife, Miss Hill, is
a dear friend of mine & has
visited me since I came home.
I find my own loved mother, now
eighty one, very well & we are
so thankful for these days to-
gether.
Please give my love to Mrs. Barton
& say that Dad. Dunbar's wife gave
me a little package for her, which

Rec'd SEP 9 1909

Dear Dr. Barton -

These letters have just come from Mrs. Quigley and she asked to forward them to you. The news is very old, and I done say it will be the same to you. Nevertheless I forward.

Ally love to Mrs. Barton.

We find this Cottage very pleasant and

the Jewish kindness it-
self.

Most Cordially

Anna J. Knapp -

132 Hancock St.

Auburndale, Mass -

Mrs. Geo. P. Knapp ✓

Auburndale-Mass. Sept-8-1919.

Grace H. Knapp 180.

MAR 31 1900
JUN 26 1900

Bitlis, Turkey
Feb. 24, 1900.

Rev. Dr. James L. Barton,
My dear Sir;

I thank you for your letter of October the twenty sixth, and am sorry that I failed getting the school report in in time. This was from ignorance; I was not aware of any reason for sending any report at any one time rather than another.

School began last October after a much longer vacation than usual, for we hope to take the entire school to our mountain encampment next summer as in the years gone by, so postponed opening school in order not to lengthen the ensuing school year. There was a great deal of sickness about; which added a reason for delay; indeed, small pox got into the orphanage, which is in the same building with the boarding school, and caused no great anxiety.

The departure last fall, 1898 of one of our most valued teachers left the boarding school with but one native teacher. The three girls comprising the first class, do considerable teaching however, and of course our American teachers have many classes. This month the head teacher in the orphanage

Grace H. Knoff

180.

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The departure last fall, 1899 of one of our most valued teachers left the boarding school with but one native teacher. The three girls comprising the first class, do considerable teaching himself, and of course we American teachers have many classes. This month the head teacher in the orphanage

left for America, and her going of course throws still more work upon us and upon the pupil teachers.

In November I organized a Christian Endeavor Society in the boarding school, beginning with ten active members and a number of associate members. There are now twenty active members of whom seven had not previously made any profession of Christian faith; four of them decided the momentous question even after the organization of the society and evidently brought to the point of immediate decision by its aid. Once a month the society holds a missionary meeting with recitations or on missionary topics, and this meeting and the consecration meeting are attended by the outside members who are graduates, the other two meetings in each month are held at a later hour and the outside members are not expected to attend. The members have just begun the course of Bible reading laid down in the "Christian Endeavor World" under the title "Bible Marksmen". I am this week organizing a Junior Endeavor society in the orphanage, the meetings of which will be led by the active members of the Senior society and when this shall be in good working order shall organize one in the day school also.

I believe that it has been urged that a lady physician be sent to Bitlis. Although it appears to us improbable that it should be, on the whole, considered advisable to do so, there will be no

harm perhaps in expressing our very adverse opinions to such a proceeding. The population and condition of society in this city is such as to make professional visits difficult and even dangerous for a woman, even had she full permission to practice. But when in a city like Erzerum in which European influence is markedly felt, a lady physician's prescriptions are not allowed to be filled at the druggists, you can imagine that in so conservative a city as Bitlis, the annoyances and embarrassments would be multiplied a hundred fold. As to the suggestion that a lady physician might confine her practice to the schools, orphanages and the missionary circle — well! that is a plan it would be impossible to carry out, for reasons too obvious to need mention, and such a position would be intolerable and not to be considered for an instant by any doctor, skilful and enthusiastic in her profession, did she understand the state of affairs fully before deciding upon coming out. Of course I am expressing the opinions of the Misses Ely, and merely because I happen to be the one who is writing at this time, otherwise it would hardly be my place to discuss the question at all.

Miss Ely is slowly improving but has very little strength as yet and does not leave her room. The rest of us are well and endeavour to take daily out-door exercise in order to keep so though that duty is the hardest of the day owing to the weather & roads.

I am sincerely yours,

Grace H. Knapp.

Miss Grace H. Knapp
Bethel, Feb. 24, 1900

Miss Grace H. Knapp 181.

SEP 2 1902

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave.
Colorado Springs
Aug. 7, 1902.

Rev. Dr. James L. Barton

My dear Sir;

It was very pleasant to be greeted immediately on arriving in New York with your very kind letter of welcome. I am very sorry to have delayed so long in acknowledging it, but I was so very poorly the two weeks I was in New York that I was obliged to leave many things undone, I wished to do.

It is delightful being at home with mother once more, and the climate here produced improvement from the very first day of my arrival, and I feel as though I were drinking in healing with every breath. Still I am very very weak and the doctors all say that I must expect recovery to be very slow, and to be content to be absolutely idle for a long time.

Thanking you for your kind greeting and good wishes,

I am very sincerely yours,

Grace H. Knapp.

Rec'd JAN 25 1904

1012 N. Wahsatch Ave. Colorado Springs.

Jan. 21, 1904.

Dr. James L. Barton,

My dear Sir;

your letter of congratulation on my improvement in health came day before yesterday, and I thank you for it: your words were so kind and so encouraging. It makes such a difference to know that some one cares, sympathizes in time of

182

A. W. Lord

JUN 19 1900
JUN 26 1900

183.

Erzroum, Turkey,
May 29. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

By the last mail from Van we received from Dr. Reynolds a copy of the letter which he had mailed to you, or rather of the part of it relating to our request for $10.000. appropriation by the W. B. M. I. for a new building for the Girls' School here in Erzroum. The other stations in the Eastern Turkey Mission, I presume, have also written on the same subject, and perhaps their views are similar to Dr. Reynolds'. Some of Dr. Reynolds' suggestions show an ignorance of the facts in the case which I hope you will accept as an apology for my saying what I feel impelled to. Will you allow me to speak quite freely what is in my mind?

In the first place the Erzroum Station seems to have unfortunately got the reputation of extravagance, and we, I fear, have entered into the inheritance. But since we have nothing whatever to do with the building of the Mission House, the Stable, or the Boys'

School, the mistakes — if they even such — of our predecessors ought not to make our brethren and sisters associate ideas of extravagance with us.

Dr. Reynolds' ideas are so totally opposed to ours I hardly know where to begin. When I went to the school in Smyrna it was in some respects very much in the condition in which we found this. The building was an old konak, but incomparably superior to this one. We asked the W. B. M. for a new building. If I remember rightly it was between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars for which we asked, and which they gave us. And not only that, but afterward they added some, for a gymnasium. From the time we got into our new building the school began to grow. We were obliged to form a separate preparatory department for the Greek and Jew who came in, later a Greek kindergarten. The school has gone on increasing steadily year by year, until now it has come to be considered one of the best, if not the very best, school for girls in the city. The first year I was there we could not afford suitable food for the boarders, and often there was not sufficient money in the school treasury to pay the music teacher her monthly salary when it was due. When we got into the new building we were justified in raising the price of board and the

tuition; we got in a class of pupils who could pay — without excluding the poor, promising ones — and when I left were taking in enough money to meet all our expenses, set a table which compared favorably with the best schools in the city, make improvements in the school in other directions and assume the salary of one of the teachers. I don't know what the income of the school is now, but it must be considerably more as the pupils have increased over half since I left.

In my judgment the success of the school was, humanly speaking, entirely owing to the prompt action of the W. B. M. in giving us the accommodations which were absolutely necessary to its welfare and growth; and it was that which determined whether that school should remain a charity school or take the position which it now holds among the other schools, a first class institution, a credit to the Christian name.

It seems to me that the position of this school in Erzroum is almost precisely the same as that of the Smyrna School at that critical time. Dr. Reynolds says it is better to wait until a school grows and pushes itself out of its present quarters than to put up a large building which you may never be able to fill. But our school is growing. May it not be fairly said to be pushing

it way out when the same room, and that a poor one, has to be used for school-room, class-room, dining-room and a place for drying clothes and ironing? When the — but it is not necessary to particularize. Dr. Reynolds says that show is not necessary for the prestige of a school. But is it "show" to have a well-ventilated, well-lighted substantial building with a creditable appearance? On the contrary it appears to me the very best economy to put up such a building. Is it beneath us to try to win pupils by having a building that will attract? And girls will always coax their parents to send them to "that nice-looking school." The best-looking blocks of stone we could get here, could they be fairly considered "showy"? Dr. Reynolds mentions the Boys' School to prove that such prestige (that of "show") has not "sufficed to keep that school up to an efficient position." That is hardly a fair example, for all missionaries know that without an American <u>in the school</u> no boarding school in this country can succeed. No amount of fine building accommodation certainly can take the place of such supervision.

Dr. Reynolds proposes our putting up half a building, enough for present accommodations, and adding to it as we need. Also he suggests that we keep the two rooms last added and build around them. Would it be worth while to sacrifice the convenience

and symmetry of a new building for the sake of saving two rooms, one of which is now quite unsuitable for a school-room? And how could one half or a part of our present accommodations be large enough when the whole is not? The plan which we have made covers very little more than the ground of our present building. As for making it only a little higher than our present house, I think Dr. Reynolds has forgotten what that height is, for being a physician he would not, I am sure, recommend having dormitories and school-rooms so low. The height of the first-floor rooms above the street is seven feet eight inches, and the second nine feet seven, making the street front between seventeen and eighteen feet high. Would something "a little higher" than that be suitable, especially taking into consideration the foul air of these streets?

In regard to constructing a building piece by piece, granting that the small pieces would accommodate the pushing school, what aspect would the whole present when done? and what would be the task of getting another fireman in two or three years? — and of begging for money again? It seems to me people would be much more interested to put up a really good building in the first place, something they could think of with satisfaction as put up to last. And would $10.000 be considered a great sum for a

boarding and day school in an enterprising city like Erzroum — now ranking next to Smyrna, third in the Empire in importance on the Consular list? There is plenty of wealth in this city. A first-class school with English for its language will draw from all nationalities. If the present indications are that this country will soon "go to the dogs" Erzroum will remain. If our "Northern neighbor" should drive us out — though I do not believe God will ever permit it — there is no reasonable doubt but they would be glad to buy the building for all it is worth. How many years has Turkey been the Sick Man? Has that prevented Robert College from putting up its fine buildings? Has the uncertainty of affairs prevented any of our schools and colleges in this country from building strong and well? Has not Marsovan just received $5,000 to enlarge and beautify her boarders?

I do feel sure that the Ladies of the W.B.M.I. will think it their pleasure and privilege to put up a building here that will be an honor to themselves and to the Lord. If they cannot raise all the money I feel perfectly sure that the Lord will send it in some way.

We need to know as soon as possible just what is to be done by the Boards, for we cannot take any steps in regard to getting a firman until

we can send our plan to the Vale. I think we are all agreed in feeling that unless it is possible to have such a building as we are hoping for, it would be better not to do anything.

Hoping you will pardon me if I have written too fully or freely, and that the sound judgment of the present Egyptian station may commend itself, to the end that our request may have the sanction of the Board, which we so much need and desire,

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes M. Lord.

P.S. If you send Dr. Reynolds' letter to the W. B. M. I., will you kindly let them see this also? A.M.L.

Erzyroom, May 29, 1900

AUG 17 1900
OCT 5 1900

Miss Agnes M. Lord
and
Miss Ruth M. Bucknell

Khachtka Vank, near Erzroum,
July 23. 1900.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

The last post brought your letter, dated June 27, in regard to the new school building and suggesting the use of the present mission house and stable for school purposes and asking permission to erect a new missionary residence.

I think Mr. Stapleton received a letter from you proposing the mission house for the school, but mention was not made of the stable.

There seem to me two serious objections to this plan. In the first place, if such an arrangement were

made it would probably be a per-
manent arrangement. The stable would
need new floors, staircase, windows,
plastering, partitions &c. &c. which
would necessitate quite an expenditure
and render it unsuitable for anything
else but a school. A new missionary
residence would, I suppose, naturally
be built on the school property, which
is larger than is needed for such a
building. Our land would be gone.
How could we in a few years, after
for the second time money had been
given to fix us up, again ask the
W.B.M.U. for money not only for
a new building but for land to put
it on? And what ever could be
made of the mission house, large
enough for two families, when there
is another missionary residence?

If then such an arrangement is
made would have to be, if not

permanent, at least for many years, the question is can the school be accommodated, can it grow and prosper with such quarters. I am sure it cannot. We have talked the matter over carefully. The best arrangement that could be made of the available space would leave us without sufficient recitation rooms or teachers' rooms, with no study or sitting room for the boarders, with no place for gymnastics, and without any large room for entertainments. This last may seem quite unnecessary, but in this place it seems to me of great importance, as affording the opportunity of advertising the school.

While we could manage to get along a year without these, while a new building were being put up, to plan for such accommodations for the school for many years, or permanently, seems to me like putting an extinguisher over

it. If nothing better can be don
I should recommend that the scho
as a mission school, be given up. It
cannot be carried on in a hotel or
stable in a manner creditable to
Board: in fact, I do not think
can be carried on at all, financial
so long as it is only a charity scho
The school report for the past year
proves this.

You spoke of the greatest diffic
being that of getting permission to b
Mr. Chambers and Johannes Ashk
both said there were reasons why w
probably should not have serious
trouble in getting our firman. Is
not the case of Kharput College
quite different? That is a large a
well known institution, and for yo
men, as well as women, whose influe
the Government fears. We are only
an insignificant girls' school, wh

roof is tumbling down, and we ask permission only to "re-build."

There is such a fine opportunity here for a school, and the outlook is so hopeful in every other respect, we will not be discouraged. In His own way the Lord will provide.

The W.B.M.U. spoke as if they expected us to apply for permission from the Government without waiting for the whole amount to be appropriated. In a letter to Miss Buckwell saying $2000 were voted this year for us, they said they hoped by the time we got our permission they might be able to raise all the needed amount. Could there be an objection to submitting our plan and asking for permission? It would be a great saving of time; and surely we shall never get one until we try!

We are expecting Dr. & Mrs. Parmelee to-day, to join our camp. They arrived in

Erzurum Saturday

We have a delightful camping this summer, a three hours drive f Erzurum, where we are free and q A little Turkish village at our side, mill stream and a few willows: fields of flowers, and delicious air, all that one could wish. Our Pa our greatest delight.

With sincere regards,

Very truly Your,

Agnes M. Lora

Erzurum May 29 1900

Dear Dr. Barton,

Miss Lord has just rea me what she has written you a the school building, and I just want add that I agree with her perfec in the opinion she has expressed, and it seems better to wait a year two in the hope of having a new building. With warmest regards

Ruth M. Buckwell.

Miss A. M. Lord,

MAR 21 1901 185.

APR 8 1901

Erzroum, Turkey. March 2, 1901.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter of Oct. 16th I should have answered before this, but have deferred writing because I wanted to send the plan for which you expressed a desire. It has taken many hours to talk it over and get into shape, and by giving all our spare moments it is only this week ready to send.

Mr. Stapleton has been a great help in making the plan, and I presume he will write you about it.

We have planned it so that if we cannot get money for the whole now we can have the center and North West wing put up first, leaving that part of the old building standing in which the other wing is to be built. By doing so we could still use the present High and Intermediate School Rooms, which are the best rooms in the building, and have a good room for the Primary Dept, and accommodations

for the boarders, in the new part.

There would then be still our great need, the need of some place for exhibitions, graduating exercises &c.

The people do not like to have the church used for secular entertainments; neither do we think it suitable; and there is no other place. Such entertainments are so necessary here, to interest and attract, that the question seems to me a serious one. We planned the large room on first floor, which Mr. Stapleton has marked Audience Room, with this in view. It is to be used primarily as school room for the High and Intermediate Depts, but is large enough to be used for entertainments, by taking out the seats.

We have arranged the bath-room for the girls so that the water can be conveniently brought from the fountain at the corner, by attaching a hose.

We sent some months ago to the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople a sketch of our premises, asking him to get a firman for us, but he replied that before trying for it he must have a perfect plan of the building we wished

to put up. As nothing can be allowed after the permission is obtained, it seemed best to us that we make a plan showing what we want, and then have some real architect take it, and change as he may see fit and necessary. We are very anxious to get this done and the plan back, so as to send it as soon as possible to our new Minister. Mr. Ozaloo, our vice-consul here, takes a great interest in our hopes, and he says the Sultan will be more likely to grant the request which a new minister makes; and therefore we have a better prospect of getting our firman, if we can have the plan in Mr. Fleischman's hands soon after his arrival.

If you approve of this plan, can it be put in the hands of some architect, and returned soon to us?

When Miss Bushnell and I are in Constantinople this summer, we may be able to help things on by playing the part of the importunate widow!

Mr. Stapleton received a letter from Mr. Wesney yesterday, in which he said that he thought our plans for a new building were "hung up". We do not seem to have the enthusiastic "God speed" from our sister stations that would cheer our hearts;

I hope they may never be in such distress for an encouraging word, and hearty support. It must be, as Mr. Reynolds himself said, that they do not know the state of things. The Boys' School is not a fair argument to bring against us. That was most unlikely planned and built (with the aid of the native brethren). It seems to me I never saw a building so poorly arranged. And it has never had a missionary at the head of it. The Boys' School, in Surgua was nothing but a dying concern until Mr. M'Lachlan took hold of it and they bought a fine building for it, and now it is entirely self supporting.

What we could wish most would be that the money for our new building might be given by some friends, independent of the society, so that if the "experiment" is a failure it will not hurt the cause.

But it is well to leave it all in the Lord's hands, and only pray for His will to be carried out. Only we can't help feeling strongly that it is His will for a beautiful school to be placed here in Egypt, for the glory of His name.

Pardon me for trespassing so much on the time which must be very precious, since we learn by the papers that you will soon be leaving for India.

Hoping that you may have a most successful visit to those missions, and with sincere regards,

Very truly yrs.,

A. M. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lord

MAY 13 1902
186
MAY 15 1902
MAY 15 1902

1847

Erzroum, Turkey,
Apr. 19, 1902.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

We thank you for your letter received by the last mail, and are grateful that you have been brought safely back from your long journey. We followed the Delegation with interest in their visits to the various places, and now we would like to join with the friends at home in saying "Kupp Cöhnuf!"

I think Mr. Clapleton is writing also this morning and he will probably tell you that we received news yesterday from Dr. Dewey that the vote which we started in regard to the insurance money has received the approval of the mission, and was to be forwarded to Boston. This vote endorses the request of the Erzroum

Station that the $2000. insurance on the old building of the Girls' School be given towards the erection of the new building, in addition to the $6000. which we already had been allowed to ask for. I do not remember exactly how it was stated, but probably the vote will have reached you before you receive this.

The impossibility of putting up the building for $6000. Mr. Stapleton explained in his last letter, but it seemed to me when he read us what he had written, that he had stated the case very mildly — it did not express the feeling of any of us on the subject! Every one has said from the first that we could not build a proper school for less than $12.000. When our request for that sum was not favored by anybody, and the old building had to come down, and we absolutely must have some sort of a building, we drew other plans, leaving out everything we could possibly get along without — Kindergarten room, gymnasium, sick room — we gave up the thought of having smooth stones for the front, we gave up the corrugated

ion not such as they have in Marsovan, we have not the means to raise the building as they say is absolutely necessary in this place nor to make the walls of the Armenians that they ought to be for safety. About these last two items, Mr. Ojalos, our vice-consul, who is overseeing the work, feels so strongly that he insists upon having the building put up properly even if we overrun our appropriations, which we insist that we must come within the appropriations though our building fall down about us, and we appear as foolish as the man who built his house upon the sand. The Gregorians gave $15000. to put up their building and built it so poorly that the earthquakes have damaged it beyond possibility of repair. And his heavy shocks this week again make us feel more strongly than ever that it is a very foolish waste of money not to build strongly and well.

As Mr. Stapleton has written we have entirely given up the smaller of the two houses, as such an appropriation would not provide for more than the larger,

and not properly for that. We cannot possibly accommodate the three schools, the boarding dept and teachers in that one hou The kitchen, wash room, store room & three bed rooms were in the smaller building, whe Miss Bushnell and I were to be. So we must still seek a home somewhere else.

As you know the W.B.M.I. have only voted us $6000., and of that they have only 2000. to raise themselves, and they prom to raise that amount for us three years ago So they are not undertaking any additiona responsibility. Do you not think they coul be persuaded and encouraged to add $200 to that sum? To sum up all, what we beg is this great favor:— that you indue those Chicago ladies to rise up and vote $8000., and cable us that they have done so that we may rise up and build both homes, and finish properly the work propo

Please pardon me if I have spoken to strongly, for I have not yet said one half of what I feel! We received fourteen new paying pupils this week, some, I am sure, we drawn by the sight of the "College" as they call it, going up. Oh, we beg that it may be permitted to go on and up, strong and sufficient

With sincere regards, hopefully awaiting good ne

Agnes M. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lords.

JUN 27 1902 187.

JUN 28 1902

Erzroum, Turkey,
June 7, 1902.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I do want to thank you for the great joy that came to us last Friday, for I feel that it was very largely through your influence that the W. B. M. I. voted us the additional $2000. We suppose the sum is given by them. The work began immediately on the smaller building, and the whole is going up rapidly. Probably Mr. Clapleton has written you fully about it.

The best news which we have to write about the school is that last month when the friends from Tiflis were here and communion was celebrated in the Protestant church, four of our boarders, one of our

day scholars, two of our teachers, who graduated from our school last year, and our cook were all received into the church on profession.

In the last month we have received eighteen new day pupils into the school. So we hope when we get into our new building we shall have such a full and flourishing school all will feel the building is no more than was actually needed. Our number now is 140, and very our a gem!

With many and warm thanks and kind regards from both Miss Buckwell and myself,

Gratefully and sincerely yrs.,
Agnes M. Lord.

AUG 25 1902
OCT 9 1902

Miss Agnes M. Lord, 188.

Tor Camp near Erzrûm, Turkey,
July 30, 1902.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter dated June 30th I received last week, and thank you very much for the kind and encouraging words. I am sure you will understand how much such sympathy strengthens one's heart for the work. Your letter dated May 15th is also waiting to be acknowledged, as it reached me just after I had mailed mine.

You spoke of not understanding about the "two" buildings to which we have referred in letters. I presume the whole explanation was sent by Mr. Stapleton to the Rooms before your return, sometime last winter.

In order to avoid getting our permission to build from Constantinople, as we should have been obliged to do

if we had asked for permission to build a school, it was thought best to request the local government here that we might put up two dwelling houses.

As the Mission House was put up as a school building, and we have permission for that as such, the Consul and others thought that when the "two dwelling houses" on the site of the old school were completed, there would be no trouble in obtaining permission to transfer the school to the new building; having permission for a school in the Mission House it would be only changing the places of the two. The boarding dept we could move into the new building without any one's objecting whenever we wish.

The "two houses" are in reality one, as the smaller, behind the Hoolhaussain dwelling, is like an L to the larger, having one wall in common, and communicating with it by doors on both floors; but it has an separate entrance on the alley.

Mr. Stapleton is writing by this mail and will probably tell you that the building is nearly ready for the roof. It impresses one chiefly with its substantial appearance. Though it is perfectly plain, and the walls so thick they seem almost to suggestion of a prison, still it is a creditable building, and the interior is going to be, we think, most satisfactory — a delight and comfort.

We are longing to get into it, but it looks now as if we might not do so before spring.

We have chosen our camping place with reference to being near to the city this year, as we all want to keep an eye on the work, and Mr. Stapleton must go in nearly every day. But we have found a lovely, restful spot, and are getting the full benefit of the fresh air and freedom from care. Just now we are especially enjoying the company of Miss Powers and Miss

Foote who have come from Constantinople to make us a short visit.

Miss Bushnell has gone to the city to-day, or she would unite with me in kind regards and grateful acknowledgment of your letters.

We are more thankful than we can express for the grant of the needed money, and for your efforts for its appropriation. We have a strong hope that it is the beginning of a new life for the school.

Very sincerely yours,

A. M. Lord.

Miss Agnes N. Lord,

189
DEC 9 1902
DEC 9 1902

Erzerum, Turkey,
Nov. 15, 1902.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Mr. Stapleton writes by the last mail to you, in regard to the funds for our new school building, and the rent of the Mission House being allowed to go towards the extra expense occasioned by the unusual prices of labor and material this year.

I feel as if I must write you a few words myself, to let you know how Miss Bushnell and I feel about Mr. Stapleton's oversight of the building.

From the first he has been most strenuous to keep down the expenses, looking carefully into all details, and arguing against everything which was not necessary for the durability of the building. Mr. Ajalos, the vice-consul, who has really

been at the head of the work, and given most valuable assistance, has urged many things which might have been pleasant to have, but which, not being necessary, we have rejected. Mr. Stapleton has had to oppose him in this respect even to the point of hard feeling on Mr. Ogalvie's part sometimes.

As we have had to meet higher prices on almost every hand, and seen the impossibility of coming within the money appropriated, it has been a very heavy burden upon Mr. Stapleton – in fact he feels it so much he can hardly speak of it. Probably he knows he is likely to be accused of extravagance, or poor judgment, whereas we are sure those who see the building could never pronounce any such verdict. It is a perfectly plain, substantial building, with nothing shoddy, and nothing fanciful about it. We cannot think of a single thing about it which could be counted an extravagance.

I feel as if I must write you

these few words, because Miss Bushnell and I feel so much for Mr. Stapleton. He does indeed deserve praise for his untiring labor and good judgment, and those who understand the conditions of things this year will exonerate him from all blame, I am sure.

We hope to take a photograph soon of our new building to send you.

Mr. Stapleton has written you of the sad parting last week from our dear, patient, sweet little Ann. Both Mr. & Mrs. Stapleton have been very brave, but the loneliness is very hard for them to bear, and our heart-ache for them.

If this letter seem at all interfering I beg you to pardon, in view of the motive which prompted it.

Our school is more encouraging than ever this year, in spite of strong and open opposition from the Dzungars. We have about twenty more pupils than at this time last year, and have lost

as many through the curses pronounced on us by him, in public and private.

Miss Bushnell joins with me in very kind regards. We are hoping soon to hear from you, but realize how many are claiming the same privilege.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes M. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lord,

190

Rec'd MAR 31 1903

Ans'd MAY 2 1903

Erzerum, Turkey
March 6, 1903.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your kind letter of Dec. 11th I have felt for a long time I must answer, and yet it seemed as if I could not write, we were feeling so about the building. I dare not think how it has struck you. The fact of our over-running our appropriations so has seemed a terrible burden to me: I don't know how I could have borne it were it not that I felt sure it was through no fault of ours, and so we could rely on our Heavenly Father to bring us out of our distress.

Mr. Stapleton says he has written you an exact statement of the case, which we hoped he would do when he first presented the request that we might be allowed to use the rent

of the Union Knar toward making up the deficit. We have all of us written to such friends as we thought could and might help us, and, although they may all refuse, we feel confident the Lord will provide, so we are not altogether cast down.

Probably Mr. Stapleton has written you that we moved into the new building Feb. 21. There are only five rooms properly floored, for our family of seventeen, with day school (High & Intermediate) of sixty-five, and these are wet, and very cold, as above and below are unfinished rooms. No closets are yet made, no wash room or kitchen. We are camping really; but if we can keep from illness we will not murmur. We have had severe cold since we moved in, but the sun is giving us more warmth each day, and winter cannot last forever even in Erzerum.

I want to write you especially about the arrangements for next year. If I return to America as Mrs. (Dr.) Stapleton says is necessary, Miss Rushmell cannot be left alone with the school. There seems no hope that the ladies would send out

any one. The best solution of the difficulty seems to us that a missionary and his wife be sent, and perhaps the lady could assist Miss Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton are so over-worked already, it does not seem wise to rely upon help from them.

May I add, that Miss Bushnell and I feel very strongly that if the work here is to prosper there must be another missionary — someone of some experience, and tact, and dignity of character, who has the language if possible. Last year we, as a station, asked Mr & Mrs. McNaughton of Smyrna, if they would consider the question of coming here, but at that time they were planning to spend the year in Sparta, in their field. That work has been abandoned now. Such people as Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton here would mean everything to the work. Mr. Stapleton cannot possibly attend to all that should be done, no one man could. If some one else could do the touring and have the general oversight of the work, or could divide the work with him in whatever way seemed best, we believe that the work would wake up. But with only

the present force we greatly fear it will go backward.

Do you not think it possible to find the right one to come next fall?

The young men in the church are showing signs of Christian life, which is very encouraging.

We were glad to receive to-day a copy of The Friend with the account of missionary work in the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Rushnell joins me in kind regards, and in the earnest hope that someone may soon be found to come and help the work here.

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes M. C. Lord.

Miss A. M. Lord,

191.

Rec'd JUL 31 1903

London, England,
July 22, 1903.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Miss Cole and I find the "Minnehaha", Atlantic Transport Line, on which our passage was engaged for July 25, is taken off for some reason, and we are to sail instead on the "Marquette", same date. The steamer is expected to reach New York Aug. 5th.

I shall hope to report our safe arrival at the Rooms, when I pass through Boston next day.

Sincerely yours,
A. M. Lord,

Miss Agnes M. Lord

Rec'd SEP 19 1903

/92.

East Hartford, Conn.
1903, 9, 17.

James L. Barton, D. D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your note of the 15th was received yesterday afternoon.

I have written something about the work. It is too long, I know, and very much out of proportion, I fear, for the Girls' School occupies a so prominent place in my thoughts! And yet, if people only wanted to listen I could tell volumes of the good Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton are doing — the lives that have been saved by Dr. S.'s care; their hospitality that has done much towards bringing about a better feeling in the church; and the immense amount of labor that the orphanage represents; in ordering the material and sewing to the clothing &c. of those 150 orphans.

To me it seems that there has been a great amount of work that tells accomplished in the past year, but it is not necessary to

particularize.

In regard to the reports, I am very much afraid they have been lost in the mail. I wrote the report for the school the last week in June, and Mr. Stapleton took it off on the typewriter when they reached Van the first of July. Miss Rushnell wrote me then that Mr. Stapleton was busy getting off the station reports, and he is always anxious to be prompt about them.

Hoping that the enclosed may save Everson from being only a blank, in spite of its imperfection,

Sincerely yours,

Agnes M. Ford.

Miss Agnes McLord. 193.

Rec'd FEB 24 1904

Ans'd FEB 24 1904

Winter Park, Florida,
Feb. 17, 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

I thank you very much for your kind note of sympathy of Jan. 11th, and for sending Mr. Stapleton's letter giving an account of the fire. I received a letter from Miss Bushnell telling me about the burning of the building, about ten days ago, and sent a copy of it to Miss Stanwood. I should have sent a copy to you also, but was sure you would receive one by the same mail from Mr. Stapleton.

The insurance will only be sufficient, I suppose, to finish the building as far as it

was completed before the fire?

If anything is to be published in regard to it might the opportunity be improved to state how much beside the insurance will be needed to put up the building complete?

Thanking you again for your words of sympathy and encouragement — surely we have no reason to ever be discouraged in the Lord's work —

Gratefully and sincerely yrs.
Agnes McC. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lord

194

ABS'D MAR 25 1904

ABS'D MAR 27 1904

Confidential.

Winter Park, Florida,
March 21, '04.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

In one of her recent letters Miss Rustmall says they have some valuable evidence in regard to the origin of our fire. Probably Mr. Stapleton has told you all about it, but I fear a little that he may not have done so, as the witness is not willing to testify.

I have hesitated some time about troubling you needlessly but conclude to write because it seems to me very important you should know about it that you may advise Mr. Stapleton what to do.

Miss Rushmell writes: "

"There is a little new testimony as to the cause of the fire, which if it is true clears things up. The man who gives it refuses to witness in public as he is afraid of his life. It is some one living back of the school in one of those houses having its back toward the school and right on the Persian garden. He says he was sick the night of the fire and was up a great deal, and while he was up he saw some one in the Persian garden climb the wall, break the window of the school and throw an ignited mass inside.

Mr. Ojalvo [our vice-consul] gave his opinion when he heard of the fire, that the Persian Consul was at the bottom of it. We regarded it merely as a coincidence that the Persian Consul left Erzroum on the night of the fire."

"The Persian Consulate is directly back of our school building. As the

new building was put back from the street the rear was ~~xxxxx~~ nearer their garden wall than the rear of the old house, and there was much opposition to our having windows so near to their premises. The Persian Consul made many threats, and the Persians generally were very angry about it; but our Consul, Mr. Pughsley, said they had no legal right to object.*

Mr. Ojalvo was very intimate with the Persian Consul, and probably knows how he felt about it. He (the Persian Consul) always said he personally did not object but it was the people.

If nothing is done about this our new building will be in danger of a similar fate, whereas if something could be done and the Persians obliged to pay, our new building would be secured and the money would be a help also.

As you know the country and

* Mr. Pughsley looked the matter up carefully and, I think, understood the rules.

the people I thought you could advise what should be done. To let the matter drop, would it not be a great mistake? It may be that they are following it up, but I have heard no more.

Will you please to consider this letter confidential, on account of the man's fears for himself?

Yours very sincerely,
Agnes M'C. Lord.

March 22. Just after writing the above a letter came from Miss Pinkerton in which she says Mr. Stapleton had received a note from the new American Consul at Trebizond, in reply to certain letters from him informing him of the burning of the building &c. Miss Pinkerton

3 thought the tone of the letter insulting. She writes: "He says he thinks we had better keep still about the fire, as it is his opinion that it was caused by those within the house. ×× That it is a most serious thing to cast suspicion on any one, especially upon one in such a position of authority as our neighbors at the rear, ×× and if such suspicions should become known it might have serious consequences. There was much more, but I do not remember all. If we are not upheld by our own government in carrying out an investigation what is it going to amount to? If nothing is done about this, what is to hinder its being burned down again when we build it?"

Indeed I feel very strongly as this Bushnell does. Of course we could not expect

anything different from an Irish Catholic council.

But is there no appeal when councils do not do their duty?

Miss Pauline knows it was impossible for that fire to have been caused by any carelessness among those there.

Please, if you can, advise some way of — that — Justitia fiat ruat coelum!

A. M. L.

Miss Agnes M. Lord, 195.

Rec'd JUN 14 1904

Ans'd JUN 15 1904

Fort Fairfield, Maine,
June 11, 1904.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your note of June 9th reached me yesterday at Houlton just as we were leaving for this place.

I should be very happy to have Miss Cole travel with me in Erzroum. She has written me about it, and a few weeks ago I told her I would let her know my plans as soon as I got back in Boston. Miss Blakely and I were planning to return together if we could arrange it, and I am now waiting a letter from her about the matter.

I expect to be in Boston about the twenty-first of this month.

Sincerely yours,
Agnes McC. Lord.

Rec'd OCT 6 1904

196.

London, England,
Sept. 26, '04.

Dear Dr. Patton:—

I am happy to be able to report to you the safe arrival of our party in Liverpool yesterday afternoon. We had an exceptionally fine trip across the Atlantic, with the exception of the first day when the sea was rough and wind and rain occasioned a general discomfort. Miss Vaughn suffered from sea-sickness most of the passage, but the rest of us were well and enjoyed every hour.

Miss Blakely and Miss Auchenvole went to Edinburgh for the Sunday; and Miss Winger and Miss Rogers to Chester, for a day only.

We have about decided to leave here Monday night, and take the Queensboro' and Flushing route, via Dresden and Vienna, to Constantinople, which we hope to reach Saturday A.M. Oct. 1.

All are out sight-seeing or they would write with me in kind regards. Yours very sincerely,

Agnes McC. Lord.

Agnes M. Lord,
London, England
Sept 26 - 1904

GREEN INTERBOND

197.
ANS'D NOV 28 1904

Constantinople, Oct. 4. '04.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Mrs. Ward, Dr. Hawley, Miss Cole and I having left the rest of the party in London Sept. 26th, arrived here safe Oct. 1st. Our party separated in London, the other six preferring to take the trip across the continent more leisurely.

We came via Luensborg, Flushing, Dresden, Vienna, Budapest, Philippopolis &c. We stopped over one night in Dresden and one in Vienna. Miss Cole was quite ill on the journey, and in Vienna seemed seriously threatened with pneumonia, so that we feared we might be obliged to stay there. But Dr. Hawley concluded that we had better push on. On arriving here the trained nurse at the Girls' College where we are took her in charge, and after four days of rest and care she is able to be up. The doctor whom we called yesterday says it will be quite safe for her to go on Saturday in the Austrian which leaves for Trebizond that day. So we hope to resume our journey then. Mr. Stapleton will meet us in Trebizond.

We have had, on the whole, a remarkably comfortable and happy journey thus far. About the last stage we will write you on arriving at our destination.

Yours sincerely, Agnes McC. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lord

Constantinople, Oct. 4. 1904.

Rec'd Oct. 20

Miss Agnes M. Gard 198.

REC'D NOV 26 1904

ANS'D NOV 28 1904

Erzroum, Turkey
Nov. 1, '04.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

I wished to send you a word last week to let you know of our safe arrival, but I think you will excuse my failing to do so, as you know how full the first days are in our returning to the work.

We had a wonderfully comfortable and pleasant journey from first to last. Until the next to the last day of our journey from Trebizond to Erzroum we had not had but one rainy day. We crossed Kop in a snow storm, and found rain on the other side, but

although our barouches could not be entirely closed, we came through without taking cold.

The English Consul, Mr. Shipley, as well as Mr. Stapleton, did every thing possible to make the way pleasant.

We arrived here Oct. 22nd, entering the city in a procession of six carriages with outriders &c.!

Mrs Bushnell had the boarders moved into the new building and every thing in as fine order as possible while the carpenters were still at work. They have come to the end of the funds now, so the work stops this week except the dormitories. I had $150. given me by different friends at home especially for them,* and we hope to have the floor laid and closets made immediately.

As much of the building as is finished — which with the dormitory is nearly all — we are enjoying much.

* The money was given me just before I left home.

On Oct. 25th we had the blessing of our new building. We were obliged to have it then that Dr. Underwood might be with us, but unfortunately it was a great Turkish holiday so the Vali could not be present. He sent his secretary the following day apologize. The English and Russian consuls, the Arachnots representative (the Arachnot himself was out of town) the Protestant community etc. were p

The exercises were very pleasant, were followed by a reception.

Mr. Stapleton and Miss Foot have gone to Khoumous, to be gone ten days or so.

The school, as far as the class work goes, seems to me in excellent condition, but the lack of almost everything in the way of furniture is almost overpowering.

I need not say that I am glad and thankful to be back and at work, although the obstacles and difficulties do

[illegible] coming
directly from home where
the Condition for the work
are so great.

Please pardon the mis-
take I have made in paging
as I have written in haste
for to-day's post.

Hoping that you will
pray for our work — the
Lord's work — here, we need
so much the prayers of friends —

Very sincerely yours,

Agnes McCartney Lord.

Rec'd DEC 17 1904

From letter written by Miss Agnes McC. Lord, Erzeroum, Turkey. 199.

Nov. 12. 1904. " I had sent Kevoork to Mr Shipley's"(English Consul's)" with a note this morning, for we had an alarm yesterday. I think I wrote you we have been having a good, reliable Protestant brother to walk about the building all night. Yesterday morning about three o'clock Goodrad Doodoo, who sleeps down stairs in the room nearest the Persian Mosque, heard two men talking near her window in Turkish. " Let us throw a stone at the door and see if there is any watchman inside", one said. And then they threw one stone and then another against the alley door. Goodrad Doodoo went to call Sarkis, and when he came of course the men had gone. Adding to this the fact that we hear the Persians are talking openly and saying they are going to burn the building again, and that the Turk who is policeman on our street, and who seemed to be in league with the Persians at the time of the fire, inquired of Areg Doodoo if there was any watchman in the house, we thought it best to double our guard last night, especially as the evenings are dark now, and Mr Stapleton, every one knows, is away now. So we got Bar. Gabriel, Areg Doodoo's husband to come also, to walk about outside. You would have laughed to see us coming from supper"(at Mrs. Stapleton's) " with a camel bell and a toy whistle for the men to sound and a revolver for them to give alarm with when anything should happen. Firing a revo lver into the air is the signal for help. Poor Ruthie got such a shock at the time of the fire she cannot speak of it without tears. And it isn't very pleasant to think there are such people about you."

her sister

Dated Erzroom, Nov. 12, '04

200.
REC'D JAN 9 1905
ANS'D JAN 18 1905

Erzroum, Turkey,
Dec. 17, 1904.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,
Dear Dr. Barton: —

Last year when I was at home I spoke with you about the debt on our new school building, and was much relieved at your assurance that we were not blamed for having incurred this debt under circumstances which were peculiarly beyond our foresight or control.

But still this debt is a great burden, as it stands against us, and we cannot

draw our regular appropriations for carrying on the ordinary work without hearing from Constantinople that we are over-drawing; which of course we are and shall be as long as the debt stands against us.

Mr. Stapleton and Miss Forth have been making a tour of the whole field, nearly, since our arrival in Erzroum.

There is mission property for sale in Erzingan. It is valued at a sum almost exactly the equivalent of the debt on our school building, namely 146 T.£. (one hundred forty six Turkish pounds) or $ 640. in round numbers.

If it could be possible to appropriate the proceeds of the Erzingan property to the payment of the school debt it would lift a great burden from this station. And we have had so many burdens — perhaps I ought to be ashamed to confess it — they have almost overwhelmed us: — the loss of nearly all our worldly treasures in two fires, the effort to carry on our work, crippled in every respect, and in the face of increasingly bitter opposition, with half the force formerly on the ground.

We voted at our last station meeting to send the vote around the mission, hoping to get their sanction for our request for

such an appropriation of the Erzingan money. Perhaps that would be necessary?

Meanwhile I have taken the liberty to lay the matter before you, hoping you might be able to cheer us with a ray of hope.

Yours sincerely,

A. McC. Lord.

Miss Agnes M. Lord.

Erzroom. Dec. 17. 1904.

Lord.
Dec. 30. 1904.

Rec'd JAN 26 1905
Ans'd MAR 3 1905

201.

Erzroum, Turkey,
Dec. 30, 1904.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Yours of Nov. 28th
I received on the 24th inst.
Thank you for the kind expression
of sympathy it contained.

You ask me to let you
know just what arrangements
we have made with Miss Foote.

Two years ago Miss Bush-
nell and I talked over the
possibility of getting Miss Foote
to come to help in the Girls'
School while first I and then

she should be in America on furlough. She could not come last year, but knowing that her engagement at Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, would be completed in July, 1904, Miss Bushnell last year, while I was in the United States, wrote Miss Foote, asking if she would come for two years to help us in the school. After some consideration, she replied that she would, if the W. B. M. I. approved. Meanwhile a vote was sent round the E. T. Mission, ~~to obtain~~ their consent to Erzroum Station's making this request of the W. B. M. I. The vote passed, and, I suppose, was forwarded by the Mission Secretary, to the W. B. M. I.

Engra

Miss Bushnell had already written the W. B. M. I. asking if they would give Miss Foote to our school for two years, and they replied favorably but waited the vote of the Mission, which when they received they cordially consented to her coming.

Miss Foote, as you know, came on with us from Constple. She has always preferred general evangelistic work to school work, and Miss Bushnell had written her that probably this year, while there were three of us in the school, she would have time to do much visiting among the parents of the pupils. Next year when Miss Bushnell goes home she will be quite occupied in

in filling her place in the school.

As soon as Miss Foote arrived she went with Mr. Stapleton for a six weeks' tour to Khamus and Erzingan. On their return a meeting of the station was called "to decide what Miss Foote's work should be."

As Miss Foote said she understood that this year she was to do evangelistic work, and Mr. Stapleton also had thus understood, and as Miss Bushnell and I knew that she had been asked for and sent for the Girls' School, we could come to no mutual understanding, and Mr. Stapleton decided that Miss Foote should hear two classes in the Girls' School, but that after 10 A.M. she should not be

called upon for any school duties whatever, general or otherwise. The remainder of her time she should give to general outside work.

This has been the program followed. She spends most of her afternoons in visiting, the Protestant families first, then the sick or afflicted as cases arise. She attends the woman's prayer-meeting, and the S.S. teachers' meeting.

Next year I am sure she will be willing, unless we can make some other arrangement, to take Miss Bushnell's work.

It has been a great disappointment that she did not feel like taking up school work this year, for Miss Bushnell

is so worn with the unusual and trying experiences of last year, and the overwork occasioned by my absence, that I am constantly fearing she will not keep up through the year.

Mr. Stapleton has expressed the hope that at the end of the two years for which she, Miss Foote, has come it may be arranged for her to remain here permanently in evangelistic work.

Miss Pushnell joins me in kind regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Agnes McCartney Lord.

202.
Rec'd APR 4 1905
Ans'd MAY 8 1905

Erzroum, Turkey, '05, 3, 10.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Within the last few weeks I have received four hundred dollars from friends at home, principally from my cousins, to be used towards completing the building. We hope to begin on the dormitory next week, as that is what we need most. It will take perhaps three hundred dollars for that. The remainder we intend to use for seats.

We are very, very thankful to God for what we have received. I thought you would be glad to hear the good news and rejoice with us.

We have started a reading room in our kindergarten room for the young men, at the pastor's suggestion. They come every Friday evening and have the reading of our latest papers as well as of files of valuable magazines and illustrated papers, and seem to enjoy it very much. Probably Mr. Stapleton has written you how much we like the new Badvilly. He seems a devoted worker besides having real love and tact. His sermons too are thoughtful and spiritual. Indeed so far we feel he is a blessing and the church seems in a better condition than it has been at any time since we came.

Dr. Underwood is a great addition to our circle. I can hardly express how much it means to the work here to have such a man connected with it-a person of so much refinement, spirituality, and devotion to his work. One cannot meet him without feeling the influence of his earnest Christian character.

We did feel disappointed upon receiving yours of Jan. 19, but we had not had much hope that the American Board could grant us the proceeds of the property in Erzingan. "In some way or other the Lord will provide."

Thanking you for your kind letter,

Sincerely yours,

Agnes M. C. Lord

Erzerum, Turkey, '05, 3, 10.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

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Thanking you for your kind letter,

Sincerely yours,

Received Mar. 10 1905.
Erzerum Turkey.

203.
ABS'T APR 28 1905
ABS'T MAY 8 1905

Erzroum, Turkey, '05,4,3.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.:-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours dated March 4th is just received. I am very sorry that the business in regard to Miss Foote's coming here was not done in the proper manner and that our mistake has caused you trouble. I myself was not here and had nothing to do with the correspondence, being in the United States on furlough. We had talked the matter over before I left but I had no correspondence with the W.B.M.I. or Miss Foote in regard to it. Miss Bushnell who was commissioned by the station to attend to the matter is writing you herself to explain how it happened. We had before the fire a Manual giving directions how to do in such cases; will you be so kind as to send us another one? There may be other things in it about which we need to refresh our memories.

I wrote some weeks ago to Miss Auchinvole, a young lady who has been helping the Smyrna station the past year in Miss Mill's absence, to ask if she could spend next winter with me and do some teaching in the schoolso that I could do Miss Bushnell's work. Miss Auchinvole is a very lovely and earnest Christian young woman of independent means and without any very special home ties. She writes me she wishes and hopes to come but must first consult home friends . In a few weeks I hope for a decided answer and trust it will be favorable. I wrote Miss Auchinvole because Miss Foote said she was very anxious to continue her outside work next year . And as she dislikes school work so heartily I felt it also would be better for the school to have if possible some one accustomed to and fond of boarding school duties. Of course Miss Auchinvole's coming will be no expense whatever to the Board, school, or any one except herself; she pays all her own expenses, traveling, board &c., and comes as a friend to help me while Miss Bush-

Marzoun, Turkey, '05,4,8.

Rev. James L. Barton,D.D.,

Boston,Mass.:-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours dated March 4th is just received.I am very sorry that the business in regard to Miss Foote's coming here was not done in the proper manner and that our mistake has caused you trouble. I myself was not here and had nothing to do with the correspondence,being in the United States on furlough. We had talked the matter over before I left but I had no correspondence with the W.B.M.I. or Miss Foote in regard to it. Miss Bushnell who was commissioned by the station to attend to the matter is writing you herself to explain how it happened. We had before the fire a Manual giving directions how to do in such cases; will you be so kind as to send us another one? There may be other things in it about which we need to refresh our memories.

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nell is away on her furlough.

You will be glad to know that the work on our dormitory is progressing finely. We expect it will be finished at Easter.

With sincere regret that we have caused trouble by our mistake in regard to Miss Foote and hoping you will pardon,

Yours very truly,

Agnes McCartney Lord

Agnes Pac. Ford
Engraving, Turkey. Mar. 8th '05.

Rec'd MAY 22 1905

204

Erzroum, Turkey, '05, 4, 27.

Ans'd JUN 29 1905

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I write this morning for Miss Bushnell, as she is not feeling able to write herself, to say that she expects to leave here the 10th of May for the home land. She has not been at all well any of this year. It has been with painful effort that she has kept up and done her work; but the last few weeks her head has troubled her so much it has been impossible for her to continue her duties. Dr. Underwood said that she ought to get away immediately. Miss Bushnell feels very unwilling to leave a day before school closes and nothing would persuade her to do so did she not see herself that she would not be able to do anything if she should stay, and would run the risk of a complete breakdown by doing so.

Her plans for the journey are not matured yet. Mr. Peet writes that Miss Barker expects to sail from Liverpool June 22nd, by the Allen Line for Quebec. If nothing else should offer Miss Bushnell could probably go with her.

With kind regards, in which Miss Bushnell joins me,

Very sincerely yours,

Agnes M^c C. Lord.

Harpoum, Turkey, '05, 4, 27.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

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With kind regards, in which Miss Bushnell joins me,

Very sincerely yours,

Harpoum - Turkey Apr. 27-'05.

Rec'd. June 29 1905

Rev. Dr. Barton

Rec'd JUN 5 1905
Rec'd JUN 12 1905
Rec'd JUN 29 1905

Erzroum,Turkey,'05,5,12.

Rev. James L. Barton,D.D.,
Boston,Mass.,U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Miss Bushnell left Erzroum last Monday,May the eighth,for Trebizond. Dr. Underwood accompanied her. They expected to reach Trebizond to-morrow,the thirteenth. We received a telegram from them on Wednesday saying that they had reached Baibourt. The weather since they started has been fine so we hope they have had a comfortable journey. Probably they suffered some inconvenience in crossing Kop Dagh as the mountains are still covered with snow.

I promised Miss Bushnell I would send you word of her leaving as she was not able to write herself.

Mr. Stapleton and Miss Foote left yesterday for a tour of two or three weeks.

The work on our new room-dormitory- is almost completed and is very satisfactory. We expect to enjoy it much.

I have not yet received Miss Auchinvole's decision but am expecting a letter now very soon.

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes McCartney Lord

Erzerum, Turkey, '05, 5, 12.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

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Yours very sincerely,

Agnes M. Cantlay Home

Original - Treas. Board

Recd May 12 - 1905.

Rec'd JUN 12 1905
Ans'd JUN 29 1905

Erzroum,Turkey,'05, 5,20.

Rev. James L. Barton,D.D.,

Boston,Mass.,U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of April 20th requesting that all reports be sent in immediately reached us last week. I send the report of the school with this. I presume Miss Foote will send a report of the general work under the Woman's Board when she returns.

We have had news of Miss Bushmell's safe arrival in Trebizond last Saturday. They had perfect weather for the journey and found the country most beautiful in its spring bloom and fragrance. We think she may be on the Black Sea to-day.

Mrs. Underwood and her babies have gone to Ludja to spend the remainder of Dr. Underwood's absence with the English Consul and his wife,so that Mrs. Stapleton and I are left to hold the fort alone.Dr. Underwood will probably be back next week;he waited a day or two to see Dr. and Mrs. Crawford who had been to the special meetings in Constantinople and were expected back on the I6th or I7th.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes McC. Lord

Erzerum, Turkey, '05, 5, 20.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of April 20th requesting that all reports be sent in immediately reached us last week. I send the report of the school with this. I presume Miss Foote will send a report of the general work under the Woman's Board when she returns.

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Mrs. Underwood and her babies have gone to Ludja to spend the remainder of Dr. Underwood's absence with the English Consul and his wife, so that Mrs. Stapleton and I are left to hold the fort alone. Dr. Underwood will probably be back next week; he waited a day or two to see Mr. and Mrs. Crawford who had been to the special meetings in Constantinople and were expected back on the 16th or 17th.

Yours sincerely,

Alpheus W. Marsh

Erzerum - Turkey - Aug 20 - '05.

Agree to Mr. Ford

Rec'd SEP 25 1905
Ans'd OCT 14 1905

Erzroum, Turkey, Sept. 4, '05.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I feel that I cannot remain in Erzroum longer than until the close of the present school year which will be the first of July 1906. Will you therefore please give my resignation to the Prudential Committee?

Miss Bushnell has had several interviews with a Miss Cady, a graduate, I believe, of Olivet College. She wishes to go out under the A.B.C.F.M. and would be glad to come to Erzroum. She is ready to come this fall if she can get her appointment, I understand. If it were possible for her to be sent out immediately so as to reach Erzroum before the snow falls on the mountains it would be a great advantage to her for she could be studying the language and be ready to take full work with Miss Bushnell another year when I am gone.

I need not say that it is very hard for me to leave the work that I have loved so much, but after much prayer and thought I feel sure that the time has come for me to do so.

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes McCartney Lord

Erzroum, Turkey, Sept. 4, '05.

mes L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

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I need not say that it is very hard for me to leave the work
have loved so much, but after much prayer and thought I feel sure that
e has come for me to do so.

Yours very sincerely,

Rec'd DEC 5 1905

Erzroum,Turkey,Nov. 8,'05.

Ans'd DEC 27 1905

Rev. James L. Barton,D.D.,

Boston,Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of Oct. I4th is received to-day. I had wished not to give my reasons for resigning,but perhaps it is right that I should do so for the sake of the school and those who will come after me.

When I returned to Erzroum a year ago it was with the thought that one more term of five years or so would complete my work in Turkey. The severity of the climate and the feeling that I ought now to be nearer to my sisters led me to this decision. Had nothing unusual happened here I should have remained probably at least five more years,God willing.

But last year and this matters in regard to the school have been managed in a way that seemed to me wrong and I felt I could not work on under such a policy.

As I wrote you last year Miss Foote's work was decided by Mr. Stapleton without any proper vote of the station and against Miss Bushnell's and my protest,and resulted in a most painful year to Miss Bushnell and her being obliged to leave her work two months before the close of school.

This year I expressed my wish that whatever help Miss Foote gave to the school temporarily this might be in the way of class workthat the general management of the school I might be left free to attend to. Miss Foote had never taught in a boarding school and experiences of last yearconvinced me that she could not get along harmoniously with pupils,teachers,or servants. I thought the station ought to have sufficient confidence in me to allow me to divide the work as I thought best for the school. In station meeting I expressed my wish and when it was opposed I said that I understood that the internal arrangements of the school -assigning of classes etc.- were decided not by the station but by the principal of the school. Mr. Stapleton replied that I was not principal of this school;that although Dr. Barton had invited to come out in that capacity he had no authority to do so;

that the station decided such matters and the station had never asked me to be principal of the school;that all American teachers had equal authority in the school and each would choose her own work or the station would decide it. They then voted that Miss Foote should take Miss Bushnell's place and assume all her duties which would include the general oversight of servants boarders etc.

The next morning Miss Foote moved the teachers furniture out of the room which I had given to them and took it for herself.

Ifelt that it was impossible for me to continue in the school under such an arrangement,especially as last year things had been done in the school which were bad for its influence andover which according to this policy I should have no control.There only remained one course to take and I resigned. But the members of the station felt that it would be a disgrace to the work and the occasion of much talk if I should leave the work so suddenly just as the work was opening. I then consented to remain through this year and take the whole charge of the school if four classes could be provided for. To this the station reluctantly consented and I have promised to remain until July.

This then is the principal reason why I wish to leave the work now:- because my ideas of how a school should be managed differ from those of the station and I cannot carry on the work in accordance with such ideas. I do not understand how any school can be carried on in such a way.

There are other things in regard to the management of the generalwork which have not been right,it has seemed to me;and especially the conduct ot Mr. S. with Miss F. this last year has been so repulsive that I cannot respect such a person,and feel it impossible to work under one whose ideas of decency,propriety,and courtesy are so widely different from what one is accustomed to expect among Christian men.

May I ask that you will regard this letter as strictlyprivate. I have written it with much difficulty wishing to give with as little detail as possible a just view of the case;and with sincere reluctance to say anything unpleasant concerning my fellow-workers. Their ideas may be right and mine

rong-but still they conflict!

In regard to reconsidering my withdrawal from the work in Turkey, I did not take this step hastily. For a year I have felt that I could not remain much longer and I have been praying the whole year most earnestly to be guided in the right way. I feel so sure that it is God's will for me to leave now that I cannot do otherwise.

I thank you for asking me to remain in the work and for the kindness and sympathy you have shown in the years that I have been in this field.

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes McCartney Lord

Mrs. Lord
Erzeroom
Turkey

-but still they conflict!

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Yours very sincerely,

Alpha M. Lindsey Grant.

Grant, Alpha M.

Rec'd FEB 26 1906

209

Erzroum, Turkey, Feb. 2, '06.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,

Ans'd APR 12 1906

Boston, Mass., U.S A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I want to thank you for your kind letter informing me that my resignation had been accepted by the Prudential Committee.

Perhaps Mr. Stapleton has written you of our happiness two weeks ago? Sixteen new members were admitted to our church. Five of them were young men of whom two were members of the boys' school and ten were members of our girls' school-five boarders and five day scholars from the orphanage of whom three were in our boarding department last year. Only two of our girls were from Protestant families but they were very anxious to join the church and several of them had been asking to be admitted for some time previous. They were all but one who has since joined, having entered school only this year-members of our Christian Endeavor Society and are very earnest in their work and very happy. There is an unusually good spirit in the school this term and things seem to be going on well.

We have just heard of the death of Miss Patrunky of the orphanage in Van, of which of course you have already received the news, and only shortly before Dr. Barnum had written us of Mrs. Carey's death. They were anticipating Mr. Fraser's visit with much hope. We were much disappointed that he could not come here. Dr. Clark has written me that he is thinking of a trip to Persia taking in Erzroum on his way. We are hoping and praying that he may be able to come. It would be a great blessing to us all, a well as an inspiration to our Christian Endeavorers.

Yours very sincerely,

A. M'C. Lord

Erzroum, Turkey, Feb. 2, '06.

Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dr. Barton:-

I want to thank you for your kind letter informing me that
nomination had been accepted by the Prudential Committee.

Perhaps Mr. Stapleton has written you of our happiness two weeks ago?
en new members were admitted to our church. Five of them were young men
om two were members of the boys' school and ten were members of our girls'
l-five boarders and five day scholars from the orphanage of whom three
n our boarding department last year. Only two of our girls were from
ant families but they were very anxious to join the church and sever-
hem had been asking to be admitted for some time previous. They were
t one who has since joined, having entered school only this year-mem-
our Christian Endeavor Society and are very earnest in their work
e happy. There is an unusually good spirit in the school this term
hings seem to be going on well.

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A. W. Greene

Rec'd FEB 26 1906

Rec'd APR 12 1906

Answ. Feb 27/1906

210.
Rec'd APR 26 1906

Erzroum, Turkey, March 27, '06.

Ans'd APR 30 19

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Last evening all of the boarding teachers, five in number, came to me with a request. They are all our own graduates, have been with us many years, and are bright, valuable, and faithful Christian workers. I have been especially pleased with their efficient work this year. They asked if I would be willing that they should write the society in America of the condition of things here this year. At first I hesitated but as I considered the matter it seemed to me right and best that they should. They had just heard that Miss Foote was not to return to America this summer as she had planned and they felt another year like this one would be ruinous to the school and impossible for them to endure.

This same fact-that Miss Foote is planning to remain here another year-makes me feel that it is my duty also to beg of you two things; not from any personal motives, for had Miss Foote been leaving this year as she intended I should never have spoken of what has made this year one of the hardest I have ever experienced. But the anticipation of the continuance of such a state of things for Miss Bushnell has decided me to endeavor to do some thing to restore peace to the school.

There certainly has been an Evil Spirit in our midst and discord has been sown among the members of the station and in the school. False hoods have been persistently circulated about the teachers and myself. It is a subject of conversation outside that there is trouble in the station.

In every case where things have been misunderstood and misrepresented I have gone myself to Miss Foote and explained but without any result. When I was ill and Miss Foote was in charge of the school there was such a condition of things among servants, boarders, and teachers as nearly ended in all the teachers' leaving.

Erzerum, Turkey, March 27, '05.

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I cannot of course go into particulars neither could words give any idea of the distressing state of things.

I come to you to beg that you will find some way to relieve us.

First:-Is it not right and suitable that the school buildings should be regarded as the home of the American teachers with their school and that the station should not give a room in the building to any one except by the invitation, or at least with the consent, of the American teachers? The school building is all the home that the American teachers have and it is a great strain upon them to have such an element introduced into it as has been brought into ours this year, against my earnest request, as I foresaw just what has happened.

Second:- As Miss Foote was sent here for only two years to help in Miss Bushnell's absence, can it not possibly be arranged that she leave Erzroum when this time has expired?

I believe such matters are gererally managed by the station which fact makes it seem almost hopeless for Mr. Stapleton has upheld Miss Foote in all her misrepresentations and would of course use all his influence to have her remain here. Dr. and Mrs. Underwood are new and have hardly got their bearings. I do not know what they would say. They are not in the school and can not know how untrue are the charges which have been made against us.

I realize how difficult the situation is, but I beg you if it is possible to find some way to deliver us from this Evil that brings such dishonor on the cause and especially on our beloved school, that our school may be again as it always has been a home of love and peace and harmony.

Dear Dr. Barton, I trust that you will not misunderstand the motive or the feelings which prompt this letter. I cannot endure the thought of saying unpleasant things of any one, least of all of my fellow workers; but I feel this is one of the occasions when it is one's duty to let the truth be known in order to save the work. And so I beg you once more to find some way to

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help us that this Spirit of Evil may be removed from our midst, and I pray that the Lord may open the way.

I have written to you for I do not know the Ladies of the W.B.M.I. Also I believe Miss Foote is a friend of Miss Wingate which makes it unpleasant to tell her about affairs. Perhaps I ought to say that I think at least part of the trouble has arisen from the fact that Miss Foote suspects us of wrong motives in every thing and that leads to her misrepresentations which are false and bad, and have made much disturbance and trouble.

Please pardon me for taking so much of your time for I knew no one else to whom to go for help.

Yours very sincerely,

Agnes M^c C. Lord

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Agnes M. T. Ford

Agnes M. T. Ford
Congoone-Tuckey. Mar. 27/1906.

JUN 4 1906

Erzr m,Turkey,'06,5,II.

Rev. James Barton,D.D.,

Boston,Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of April is received. You speak of Miss Foote's remaining on next year in case Miss Bushnell should not be able to return. Miss Bushnell is fully intending to come back,starting early in the summer. Probably she has written you to that effect. I wrote her some time ago suggesting that she start early and plan to have a month or two in some quiet place,such as the Waldensian Valleys, to rest before coming on to Erzroum. It is so almost impossible to get any rest in the United States where one is called on constantly to speak.From her last letters I gather that she is feeling better and able to take up work again when the time comes.

I think that soon after mailing your letter you must have received mine of March 31st and from that will understand that it would not be best for Miss Foote to be connected with the school in any way. I feel very sure that all the teachers would leave and such a step would be disastrous to the school. I wrote so plainly in my last letter it is not necessary for me to say more except that I still feel that it is an important factor in the success of any school that the teachers should be the very best obtainable and that there should be as little change as possible in the corps of teachers. The people here often remark that one reason why Kharpoot has been so successful in its work is because the same missionaries have remained there for such long periods of service.But you of course know all this,which we in this country especially feel since it takes some time for a teacher to win the confidence of the people.

Since beginning this the mail has come in bringing a letter from Miss Bushnell saying that she is planning to leave the U.S. about the middle of July and attend the C.E. Convention at Geneva on her wayhere. She would like to have me meet her there and I think I may do so.

These are the closing weeks of school and we are all busy and hap-

py preparing for the close. We have a class of four to graduate. I have been able to keep the school running this year with the help of the missionaries who have helped in the class work, but such help must of necessity be somewhat irregular and some things have had to be neglected. For one year the school can bear it but it is not possible for the school to go on prospering and improving with only one American teacher neither can one alone bear continuously such a weight of care and responsibility without breaking down. I am sure that you know this also, and I am confident that you are making a strong effort to find the right one to come with Miss Bushnell. But I know so well that Miss Bushnell must have some one to help her that you will excuse me if I beg you to not leave her to take up this work next year without a suitable person to be with her. I am praying every day with all my heart that the Lord will bring to your notice just the right one. You will be glad-though perhaps you have already heard-to know that the Arachnort who has so persistently opposed our work has left. We hope that his successor will be more friendly. If he is it will make a great differenc in the number of our pupils for there are many who have been obliged by the former Arachnort to withdraw their children from our school who wish very much to have them under our care.

All our circle are well. Dr. Underwood is planning to start in a few days on a tour -a medical tour- toward Khounous. He will probably be gone between one and two months.

Our new Vali arrived last week. Those who have seen him say he seems old and feeble. The commissioners from Constantinople who were sent to inquire into the troubles here left last week without satisfactory results, we hear.

Your asurance that you are praying especially for our work here that we may have the same great blessing that is coming to other places is a great comfort. I feel there is more interest here than ever since we came . There are very many outsiders coming to all of our meetings. Our C.E. Society has a little inner circle who are especially pledged to try to lead

friends now to Jesus.

I am expecting to leave here the first week in July and hopeto each home the first of August, or early in the month.

Yours sincerely,

Agnes M. Lord

Rev. Agnes M. Lord

Copy Rec'd
Apr 1st

Engross-Lurky
Report

REC'D AUG 30 1906

ANSWERED SEP 1 1906

Hancock Point, Maine
Aug. 29, '06.

Dear Dr. Barton: —

I send a copy of the report of our Erzroum School for the last year.

I reached home about two weeks ago, after an unusually comfortable and pleasant journey all the way. Miss Pushnik was with me three days in Naples, and yesterday's mail brought me a letter from her sister in Smyrna. She was having calm seas and pleasant company.

When in Boston I called at the Congregational House but found only Mr. Wiggin and Dr. Strong in the Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M. Perhaps I may be able to see you on my way south about the middle of September.

Yours very sincerely,
Agnes M'C. Lord.

Miss Agnes McC. Lord

Hancock Point, Maine. Aug. 29. 1906

Miss Grisell M. McKaren 213
Van, Turkey.
Nov. 6, 1900.

DEC 3 1900

Rev. J. L. Barton,-
Boston, Mass.

DEC 27 1900

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Probably you, like the good people here, have been wondering where I am, and I am not surprised at it. After repeated delays, I managed to reach here on Saturday, just about one month late. When we reached Tabriz there was no word from Dr. Raynolds, and Dr. Wright, who was preparing to make his annual tour in Salmas decided that it would be easier for him to bring me the whole way, than for Dr. Raynolds to come for me to S. The plans seemed well made, but everything in Persia moves very slowly when it moves at all, so that we were twenty three

horses attacked mine, and threw his rider, our guards seemed rather surprised to see me still sitting in the saddle. The weather was fine most of the way, except for one day of rain, hail, snow and everything else that might have been expected in one day of New England weather, but I thought that Turkish weather was in the habit of behaving better. We had a most delightful reception here. All the missionaries came out on the road to meet us, and the children sang a very sweet welcome as we rode into the yard.

Everybody seems most cordially glad to see me, and the work is very interesting and promising so that I am sure that I shall be very happy. Certainly, if work is one centre of happiness, I shall

days instead of eight in making the trip. First it was the passports which we thought had been properly attended to in Tabriz. Then guards were not to be had, and it was not safe to travel without them. Finally, in despair, Dr. Wright accepted the offer of a Kurdish chief who promised to see us through safely. We had a most enjoyable trip through Kurdistan, & I became very much interested in our savage hosts, who treated us with what they called "all possible honor." For one unaccustomed to horse back riding, some of the places we went up and down and through were rather frightful but I managed to keep my wits about me and so met with no accident. When one of the other

have no occasion for rackers.
As yet, of course, I have done little but get acquainted with my surroundings and read the pile of letters that I found waiting for me. Next week probably I shall begin to study.

The trip through Russia was very interesting, and we tried to see as much as possible. There were twelve in our party, and we were indeed a jolly crowd. In spite of the fact that there were two very nice young men in the party, am still "heart whole & fancy free", and you will not need begin a search for a new teacher for Fan just yet. Mrs. Kammen was an excellent chaperon.

The people in Tabriz were very

kind to me, and I am not sorry that the Jutes let me spend ten days there. They pretend to be very angry at Miss Platt being taken by us, and even spoke of keeping me as a hostage, but secretly I think they were congratulating Harpoot on its good fortune. For a time I began to fear that I should have to go back there and spend the winter, getting over the border seemed so nearly an impossibility.

We are waiting anxiously to hear the result of Miss Stillman's application. I sincerely hope that the outcome may be favorable and that we will soon have her here with us.

I should like to go a little more into detail about my trip, but

there have been so many interruptions that it is now time for the mail to go.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisgl Mg. McLaren
Van, Turkey in Asia.

214.

Jan. 14, 1901.

FEB 16 1901

APR 8 1901

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

We were all very greatly disappointed at the news that Miss Stilliams had failed of appointment, for we had hoped that she might prove to be the right person for the place. We do need a Kindergartner here, sorely. Mrs. Raynolds says that, if she had time she would write to you to plead the cause of the sixty children who need a properly trained teacher, and of the at least thirty more who would come in if there was a place and a teacher for them. They must have a teacher soon.

We all feel very sore over the loss of Miss Platt, and especially so when we read the glowing accounts of her

written by the other members of the Harpoot station. Please do not disappoint us again.

I am taking your advice and am trying to learn the language, which, it must be confessed, is not the easiest task that I ever undertook. My mind at present is in such a state that when I try to talk German with the Russian consul and his wife I get most sadly confused by Armenian words coming into my head.

The work here is most interesting and I am looking forward eagerly to the time when I shall be able to take my regular place. The more that I see of our good mission father and mother, the more I love and respect them. It does not seem possible that so much that is good and beautiful could be stowed away in just two people. Dr. and Mrs.

Usher, also, are splendid people, and, although still very much taken up with each other, can always find time to devote to other people.

This week is the first of the vacation. Last week we had examinations. The most interesting time was when the marks were read. Many a form was shaken by sobs because the marks were not satisfactory, and the weeping was long and loud.

What-ever the missionaries in Tamway fail of having, they certainly have no reason to complain of a scarcity of Christmases. We have already celebrated two and are preparing for another. Today is our second New Year.

I have already purchased a horse and am enjoying the riding very much. Dr. Usher makes it part of his duties to see that his wife and I have plenty of exercise. Just now it is rather too cold to enjoy it thoroughly.

Today's post, which brought no European or American mail, bro[illegible] me a nice long letter from Miss P[illegible] She seems very happy in her new [illegible] If I am not to have her as a co-worke[illegible] Yale, I am very glad that I can stil[illegible] her as a friend. She is a splendid yo[illegible] woman and Harpoot is most forta[illegible] to be congratulated on getting her. Is [illegible] not, even yet, a possibility that she [illegible] be transferred to Yale? I am sure the[illegible] need her as much as they do, for n[illegible] of their children have passed the Kind[illegible] garten age. If we cannot have [illegible] please send us some one else ver[illegible] soon. All the other members of the station, and especially Mrs. Raynor and Mrs. Ussher join me most ear[illegible] ly in making this plea, and we [illegible] praying that the Lord will choose s[illegible] one soon and provide a means for h[illegible] to come to us.

With best wishes and prayers for a glad and blessed year for yourself [illegible] the work.

Yours very sincerely,
Grisell M. McLaren

JAN 14 1901

We left Old Leily Salmas
on Oct. 29. for Isharee. Party
consisting of Miss Holliday, Yogoot, her
native traveling companion, Miss McLaren
Rasul, myself, Akbar the chavador and
his Kurdish servent Huseiin; Hodji Baba
of Old Leily and a companion of his
4 or 5 horses and their loads. We made
quite a caravan. In about two hours
we reached Isharee, gave a present of 4
heads of sugar to Shukur Agha son of
Mahmet Pasha and soon he and three
of the sheiks of the village started out
with us up the steep banks of the
Gola river on the south side. At Tseavan
Shukur Agha detailed 3 horsemen and one
footman to go on with us to Dalazee
and he and his men returned to
Isharee. We had to wait an hour for the
new guards to get ready. The road
lay mostly on the southern side of the
Gola and led us south of "Saree Dash"
a celebrated mountain peak and fortress
where the Shakak Kurds take refuge
when the Persians try to punish them
The town of Dalazee is right behind
Saree Dash.

We had a long and rough road that day, and only strong horses can travel over it. We crossed and recrossed the Zola river 23 times and climbed up and down steep and rocky mountains time and again. As we were going up the long ascent near the top of which Dolaze is situated, Yoqoot had her first tumble from her horse. I was better protected from the rain than Misses Holliday and McLaren. They were soaked by the time we reached Dolaze just at sunset. We had a small room off the stable at the house of Essa Khan. He was in Albak but his wife and others of the house tried to make us welcome. The room was packed with people, we served them tea and they were a jolly crowd. Miss McLaren quite fell in love with the beauty of the Kurdish women and the affection shown by the men for the children. Our guards ate at the same time we did and then sang songs and smoked. Miss H. was even too tired to sit up and had a bad headache but the Kurds seemed irrepressible and sat with us till late

The Khan's wife took the ladies to another place where they could change their soaked clothes for dry ones, and later on we had a rousing fire that did not smoke. Tues. A.M. we started out with 9 men, guards all mounted. They had had a fight with the men of Sharif Beg a couple of days before, lost one man and had several wounded and lost their flocks of sheep. They said a less number than 9 men could not venture on the boundary or enter Turkey with any safety as they would have to fight if met by any of the other tribe. It was an 8 hr ride from there to Dar the road was quite level for a mountain top. and we did not see a soul the whole day or any sign of cultivation. Finally we came to a Turkish village 4 hrs. this side of Dar and all of the guards except two, one of whom was a Turkish subject, said they must turn back as they could not enter a Turkish village with arms. We settled with them there they were all very pleasant all day and all shook hands before leaving. Miss McLaren had them range in line with guns presented and took their photo.

At Tär trouble began. Our passports were examined by at least 3 parties and we were closely and foolishly questioned. One officer required me to state how many children I had and what sex they were.!!
The police searched all of our loads and turned all of our pockets inside-out to find written or printed matter. They took everything written or printed. Our Bibles, old news-paper, all of Miss McLaren's photos & letters and sealed them up in a bag.
Then the custom men came and ransacked everything. It was late in the evening when things were in some order again. Then the governor at Tär told us we could not go on to Baku until the contents of the bag had been read by the censors & we must go to Bash Tkan next day. As this would take us a day longer and make some seven hours extra riding, we asked him to burn the papers and to keep all

other matter until our return; but he would not do it - and so next day the soldiers took us off to Bash Kala. It rained nearly all day and the ladies were again soaked before we were lodged in the house of a Jew Badal by name in Bash Kala. On arrival, of course, had to see the governor at once. He examined the passports and said they were "regular" and that he would have contents of the bag examined soon. He was pleasant and the Police and custom officers were much more decent too than at Dar but everything had to be turned out for their inspection again! On the P. M. the governor sent me word that no censor could read the contents of the bag, but so he had re-sealed it and would send it on to Van. Hassan Agha called on us and was very helpful. He said Sharif Beg, chief of the Kurds on the war path, was in Bash Kala and he advised one

to call on him and see what arrangements could be made for our return trip to Persia. Hassan knew Sharif Beg personally and so in the midst of a pouring rain we went to make the call. but found Sharif Beg was out for dinner. The streets were slushing and slippery. Presently I slipped and fell sprawling in the mud with my best overcoat on. Hassan Agha took me to his house where I washed up some, drank tea and when I got back to the Jewish house I was wet as a soaked sponge. Next a.m. Sharif Beg was ready to see me - so I called as we left Bosh Kala. The chief treated me nicely and said for us to come night to his house and he would give us as many horsemen as we wanted on our return to the old city. The Turkish soldier with me also told him that the Turkish government would be well pleased with him if he took good care of us. That day, 13th. we went on a high pass called Lehugh - some 10.000 ft. high and had snowy peaks about us. It was cold but calm. We rode 9 hrs. and reached

a Kurdish village called Bhushnamizz (Lilly Plain) where we had a comfortable night. The entrance to the small low room was through the stables and was very low and dark but once in and with a warm fire we were comfortable. Next day it was snowing hard, we hesitated a little but decided to push on. We passed Kosh Ab & its fortress in a couple of hrs. and recieved a letter of welcome there from Mr. Raynolds. All decended and all day the rain and sleet descended too until near Nor Bengh it cleared up and became very cold Yogoot, K. Rassul were nearly stiff from cold on our arrival and Yogoot thought she would die, but a fire and warm tea soon revived all and they got their clothes somewhat dried, but the bedding too was very damp. Nor Bengh is an Armenian town but the people are extremely impoverished. We suffered there for food, only half baked barley loaves or dirty black wheat bread. Next A.M. Sat it was cold as mid-winter and everything was frozen up tight as a drum-stick, but we only had 16 miles to go.

The road was over a mountain chain rough and very cold, so we had to go slowly. About 11. a.m. the Van missionaries met us an hour outside of Van. Miss McLaren was quite with the warm welcome she received. All went merry as a marriage bell till we got near the city. The soldier then informed me that he had written orders to deliver me to the Vali, governor, till the censors had examined the papers in the bag in his charge. Dr. Raynolds and Dr. Usher told him that he should not do so and that they would answer to the Vali- that they would call on his excellency with me in the afternoon. To have gone to the Vali's would have made me at least six miles extra ride and would have disarranged their plans for our reception and dinner. The soldier said he would fight and seized my horses bridle to take me by force. Dr. Usher rushed his horse in between and the soldier could not hold on. He and Dr. Raynolds then kept me in front and stayed between the soldier & myself so he could not get hold of the bridle again.

After a while the soldier gave up but said we were law breakers and would be well punished. He followed us to the mission premises. As we entered the large quadrangle in which the mission houses all stand the 500 orphans and many others were all ranged in rows on each side of the drive and began singing a song of welcome. Yogoop was greatly overcome by the crowd and the singing & evidently thought it savored too much of man-worship; so above the voices of the singers her voice was plainly heard calling out Ah: Men!! keep your praises till the Lord Jesus comes. These are sinful men like yourselves. Give praise to Jesus he is the savior. We ate dinner then & hurriedly got ready and Dr. Raynolds took me in his cart to see the Bali. The soldier was now frightened, said he had made a mistake & did not know who I was. He begged us not to tell the Bali that he had tried to take me by force. We told him he need not fear. We had a pleasant call and found the Bali a courteous and friendly man. He said the passports were all in order and

that he would have the contents of the bag examined and sent to us at once.

Next day was communion Sunday. They use the unfermented wine. The chapel was crowded, at least 600 were present. Two young men were received on confession of faith. It was a precious occasion. At 12½ o'clock I preached in the chapel and it was again filled to overflowing but very good attention was given. Miss Holliday had an after meeting with the women.

After 5 busy pleasant days at Banu we again set our faces toward Salmas. Our friends there urged us to remain over the second Sunday, but we feared the Lehugh pass might become frozen up and impassable. We left Banu on Friday at 10 A.M. It snowed hard and the wind was blowing a gale but Dr. Raynolds ventured out with us for an hour. We staid again in Nor Gewgh and Saturday passed on to Shushyamiz where we staid over Sunday. The Kurds were friendly and we had some good talks with them.

Monday morning was bright and clear and we got an early start but as we ascended the cold increased and the snow got deeper and more difficult for the horses. So at the first caravansarai the soldier refused to go further. He had only reached the foot of the steep cent then. I could not induce him to go on or ~~to~~ give me the order he held, so I could get a guard at next station. So we went all day without a guard and in the most dangerous part of Turkey and reached Van again after having been 16 hours in the saddle. Here I would explain that before I left Van Dr. Raynolds and I called on the Vali at his home. He received us in a most friendly way. I told him how the governor of Van had behaved before and that he would not give me a soldier to go toward Persia. The Vali wrote an order commanding him to furnish us with 2 or 3 soldiers until the Beld Leihy. Salmas. On our arrival I showed him the "order" and the gov. said the guard would be ready for us.

but later he refused to give men beyond the boundry. said they would be killed. He tried to induce the soldiers to go by the offer of extra gifts, but they said if the Bali should put them in prison or if he should give them a bag of gold they would not take their lives in their hands by crossing the border. So nothing remained to us but to entrust ourselves again to the Kurds. As Sharof Beg had promised us safe conduct, we decided we decided to go to his village. Karachin. He was not yet up, but soon came. We gave him three heads of sugar and asked him for 2 horsemen. He was very gentlemanly, but found that his men too were afraid to go beyond the boundry. lest they should meet with the Sharoo kurds and be killed. Finally three men were ready and we were off. We left Karachin about 10 a. m. and had 30 miles miles to go before reaching Old City.

The guards were all friendly fellows, told me of their fights and how many men they had killed. showed me where they had fought with the Armenian bands and

where a band of Armenians had fallen upon their encampment, slain Shah of Bego's wife and slain 5-00. of their men. The whole road was one scene of fights and robberies. As they entered Persia they became quite alert and eyed every mountain and valley carefully for enemies or robbers. I asked them why? They said. our business is mostly the robbing of others. We have done much of it about here and fear the Mahsee Kurds (our deadly enemies) may be on the lookout to rob you and kill us. We kept descending till finally we came to a town of 20 houses, Kurds, called Sinji. our guards declared this was the last town where any of their tribe lived and could go no further, but they would give us over to men of Sinji as the old lady was only ½ hr. distant and they could go with us safely. Soon 2 horsemen were ready and Shah of Bego's men charged them to be sure to take us safely as their chief would be greatly displeased with us if anything happened to us. so we had "good bye" to each other in the most friendly way and started on with our new guards.

one of them talked Turkish very well and for a time all went on nicely. But after we caught up with our loads, bedding etc, they began to question our servant as to whether there was not money in the bags. Presently they said they could go no further as, too, had enemies in old city. As they would not proceed I offered them as bay ? Krsus, 95 cents. They said it was a shame for such a big man as I to offer such a paltry sum. I asked what they wanted and they said 4 majedeas $3.60, after going on a little, all of the party advised me to give it. I did and also 9 Krsus more as I saw they did not turn back, soon they said give us 7 majideas $6.30 and after a period of remonstrance they stopped and said we could not go on. So I fulfilled us the money and gave them. They then left us and we thought they would return home. We soon heard their horses hoofs again and they were soon upon us. This time saying we could not go on ~~without~~ giving them 2 liras $9.60. I had emptied both pants pockets before and showed them they were empty.

I said (reaching my hand in my back pants pocket) I have something yet in my pocket. I give the purse and all it contains to you. He asked. How much is it? I replied much or little I give it all to you. They then said "Gate" and this time really did leave us. They also took my total traveling case and all my toilet articles. Had it not been for the strong order which Sharif Begs men had given them I doubt not they would have taken our loads, all the horses and stripped us of our clothing too. We were very thankful to get off as well as we did. We rode on for about an hour in the darkening night and reached the old city after having been 12 hrs in the saddle.

Received Jany 14, 1901

Miss Grisell M. McLaren
Van, Turkey. 216.

AUG 25 1902

SEP 18 1902

July 29, 1902.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

It is a long time since you have heard from me, but I know that others have been more faithful in their correspondence so that you know all about us.

This morning Mrs. Raynolds went up to Surp Krekor to join the other members of our circle. This leaves Dr. Raynolds and me here alone, save for an occasional visit from Dr. Ussher

who spends as much time as possible with his family at the mountains. Their little one has been quite seriously ill and Dr. and Mrs. Wishes have been far from well, but they are all again on the road to recovery. Dr. Raynolds does not feel that he can have just two on account of the building going on, but we hope to get him off to Persia a little later. As he plainly sees the need first for himself he is very willing to go.

Last week we had a visit from Mr. Cole and Dr.

Underwood, and Mrs. Sterrett of the Urumia mission expects to stay with us until October.

We look eagerly in every port for word that our Kindergartner has been found, but in vain. I wish that I had words in which to express our need for a worker in that department. Mrs. Usher, in addition to her other work, has helped as much as possible, but her strength has been overtaxed. Mrs. Raynolds has no time to spare, and I, if it were right to rob the school of my time, lack the most

essential musical abili
and training.

Through the Kindergar
we are able to reach a clas
of homes that we could n
gain access to in any oth
way, and yet the proper
amount of visiting in th
homes cannot be done
because of lack of worker
We need a Kindergarten
in connection with the c
school, & we cannot hav
that until our American
worker comes. Shall we
close the Kindergarten
which in many way

Miss. Grisell M. McGaren

the most important part of the school, or will someone be found to come and take charge of it?

We know that you are doing all in your power to find the right person and we do not want any but the right person, the one of God's own choosing, but it is hard to understand why we have to wait so long.

We need another teacher in the Girls' School. It is absolutely impossible for one person to do the work that should be done and do it

well. One of the most dis-
heartening things about the
whole work is the sight
of the numberless opportunities
for service that must slip
by unheeded. From the
depths of my experience
let me make at least one
suggestion. The person who
is sent here should have
abundance of executive
ability. This I lack, and
know it to my cost.

May the Lord send many
from whom to choose & grant
you wisdom in choosing.

Yours sincerely
Grizell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisell M. McKaren
Van, Turkey,
Oct. 19, 1902.

NOV 1902
NOV 13 1902

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.,-

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Perhaps you may think that some people are never satisfied. Last week's post brought your letter telling us about Miss Norton, and we are all very happy over it. Last Thursday a young lady, Miss Dorothea Washburn, arrived to take up her abode with the Washburns. We are also very happy about her, although she is at present too small to take any active part in our work, but still we want another. As I get more & more into the work I can see more clearly

the great need that we have for another worker in the school. Feeling this need, I am led to make an offer to the Board in the hope that it may have some effect.

If you would consider sending another young lady to us next fall, I will promise to pay thirty (30) pounds a year on her salary for at least three years. I know that there are other needy places many, and yet I do not feel that it is selfish in us trying to gain the helpers that we need.

Another thing that I

should like to ask is, "would it be possible, in case the Board accepts this offer, for us to have Miss Lena Sheldon of Worcester?" I know that she has been considered as a candidate for the position here, but do not know why she did not receive it except that you thought perhaps we needed one at once. She is a very intimate friend of mine, and I am sure she would fill the place here beautifully. From a professional point of view I know nothing about her health, but I have talked to Dr. Graber about her and he thinks

that there would be no
in bringing here even if
her lungs are still a little
weak. Of course, much a
should like to have Miss
Sheldon here, I don't want
the Board to run the risk
of getting her here & having
send her back, & you, of cou
know better than I what
best.

This much I have written
only as the result of a very
direct answer to prayer, and
we shall continue to pray
that whatever action is ta
may be in direct accord w
God's will.

Last evening Dr. Rayno

arrived with the McDowells from Persia. He looks very much better and it seems as though he had found much of the rest that he needed so badly.

Since he went away we have had three deaths among the orphan girls, and one among the boys who have gone out. Just now seven of my girls are in the hospital. Dysentery is having its own way here.

As we are all eagerly looking forward to Miss Norton's coming to us, please do not let her get sent off anywhere else.

Yours very sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisell M[illegible]

Rec'd JAN 19 1903

Van, Turkey.

Dec. 9, 1902.

Ans'd JAN 24 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.-

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter of Nov. 13th has just arrived, but we do not quite understand what you mean. As Miss Norton is a trained Kindergartner, why should you still continue look for a young lady for the Kindergarten work here? With Miss Norton assured to us, what we want next is some

one for the school work. So we felt sure of Miss Horton. I did not make my offer toward the support of a Kindergartner, but of another teacher. Often I act on impulse and say things that I would not say if I gave the matter a little thought. This is not so in this case, for I have had nearly two months in which to repent of my offer. I am still as willing as ever to make it, and if some one can be found and sent with Miss Horton, I am

ready to pay thirty pounds
of her salary for three
years. As I am wholly
dependent on my salary
this is not as much a
sacrifice as it might
seem. It will only be
applying to a special object
what has been kept
before for something else.
When I see the need here
and feel how utterly in-
competent I am to fill
the need, I wish that I
might be able to offer
the whole support of my
colleague.

Every day I realize
more and more my

over good for nothing
The work is so great an
I am able to accomplis
so little alone.

Just now we are hav
a deep spiritual bless
We have a young English
evangelist with us wh
being used of the Spir
in leading souls to Ch
He is constantly beset b
inquirers, but the resu
are most noticable in
the schools and orphan
Most of the pupils ha
given their hearts to Ch
and the children see
to have their minds fi
now on spiritual thin
How long we may hope

Mr. Campbell's presence here we do not know, but as long as he stays there will be work for him.

We were shocked today by the news of the death of Miss Child. This is indeed a deep loss, not only for the Woman's Board, but for all missionary interests, and her place will be a hard one to fill.

I have written again to Miss Sheldon for I feel as if she were just the one that we need here for the work.

We all hope that the Board will be able to give us what we need for our work

for, as you know, one of the most discouraging features of a missionaries work is seeing opportunities which must be neglected.

With best wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Dr. Barlow.

Miss Grisell M. McLaren 279

Private

Rec'd MAY 22 1903

Van, Turkey,

April 25, 1903.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Rec'd JUN 2 1903

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I hardly know how to begin this letter as it must contain something about which it is difficult for me to write.

Circumstances over which I have no control, & which were absolutely unforseen when I came to Van, make me feel that it is almost imperative for me to return to the United

States as soon as possible.

I supposed that my father had a good home for the rest of his life, and now I find that those upon whom I had depended to care for him, and whose duty it is as much as mine, are failing utterly to do it, and so he is left without any home or any one to give him the care and comfort that he needs. Anything that I might write or do from here to remedy matters would only make them

worse.

As my father is nearly eighty years old, and not in very good health, it is not likely that he will live very long, and I cannot be happy or work well here while I feel that his declining years are not being made comfortable & happy.

I realize that it is not good for the schools that I should leave now, and I should not consider going until Miss Horton and the young lady for whom we are hoping had reached here. It would be more

difficult for them as, if I were away, they would probably have to do some school work while learning the language. However, if it is God's will that I go, we can trust him to care for this.

If it should seem best that I go, I do not want to sever my connection with the Board, as I should wish to return to my work here as soon as the way opens again. I should, however, expect to pay all the expenses of the journey, and, of course, my salary would stop a

soon as I left here.

Please write as soon as possible and let me know what is your opinion and advice in this matter.

As none of my associates except Dr. Usher know about this, I had rather you would not mention it to any of them at present, and I should like to have the matter known to only those who must know.

Dr. Raynolds has been away nearly two weeks now in Persia. Two English friends, Prof. Harris & wife of Cambridge are on their way to us, and Mrs. Harris was taken very

ill on the road. We rather looked for them this week, but as yet no word has come from them.

Mr. McDowell, the member of the Urumia force, whose headquarters are here has been holding special services here during Passion week, and much blessing has attended his preaching. We cannot report such an awakening as we are rejoiced to hear of in Kiutab, and yet the Spirit has been working here this winter and many souls have found Christ.

Our Easter vacation is

nearly over. Schools begin on Monday for the last stretch of the year. We are thinking much over the prospect of a mission meeting this year, and at that time we will celebrate our 25th anniversary of our Girls' School beginning. The Boy's School will join with us altho. their work is older.

The girls are to move today into the new German orphanage. About 70 girls will live there but all, except those in my house, will eat & have school there. In the fall we expect one or two more German ladies for the orphanage work.

Yours sincerely,
Grinell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisell M. McLaren. 220

Rec'd AUG 3 1903

Private.

Van, Turkey,

July 7, 1903.

Ans'd OCT 10 1903

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Last post day I intended to reply to your letter which arrived last week, but, being in the midst of examinations, I entirely forgot that it was post day and so wrote no letters at all.

Thank you very much for your offer of help, but I am afraid that there is nothing that you can do. It seems to Dr. Ussher, with whom I

have talked the matter over, and to me that I ought to go home as soon as possible.

If only Miss Horton comes out, even if she knew the language, the problem would be no nearer solution. It would be fair neither to her nor the work to expect her to take charge of both school and Kindergarten. She is prepared for Kindergarten work, and there is enough to do in connection with that department to keep her as busy as she ought to be. I hoped from my last letter that you

would understand that we must have Miss Horton and <u>and</u> some one else, but apparently you did not so understand.

If there is no one as yet in view it will, of course, be hardly possible to find anyone to come out with Miss Horton ~~or so~~ but one must come as soon after her as possible. Who ever is found would not need to spend much time in preparing her outfit, as she could order most things to come after her.

The two needs are in some ways equally important,

the school & my father, bu
after considering the matt
carefully & prayerfully, th
seems to be no other thin
to do than for me to go ba
in the fall, when Miss N. arri

Our force is already ov
burdened, and it doesn
seem right for me to
think of going before see
some one on the ground
take my place.

Some time ago I wrote to
classmate of mine, Miss Eliz
Stowell, asking her if she co
not come here. As you kno
she wrote to Dr. Daniels,
wish that she could be

the one to take my place. From what I know of her and of missionary work, I have no hesitation in saying that she would make a fine missionary.

Our school year closed on Friday. As we are to celebrate the 26th birthday of the Girls School during mission meeting it was decided also to put off the graduating exercises until that time. There are 11 girls & 9 boys to be graduated this year. We expect the Ezroom friends in a day or two, but it seems as if we would again fail of having a full meeting.

Last Friday while Dr. Usher was trying to train my horse for a cart, the horse ran away, the cart struck a log, tipped & Dr. Usher was thrown out. The result was some severe bruises and a broken right arm. He is now with his family at the lake, taking a forced but much needed rest. Until his accident he felt that he had no time to think of rest.

I expected to go with them on Saturday, but work kept me at home & I don't know when I shall be able to go.

Miss Patrunky is at the room

tain with the orphan girls who have no friends with whom to spend the vacation Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds are still here.

I regret very much that things have turned out as they have, for I do not want to leave my work here. May you be guided to find just the right one for the place and to know what is best to be done.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Rec'd SEP 25 1903

[illegible] Turkey.

[illegible] very tired. [illegible] very carefully [illegible]
[illegible] Bible [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] years to come [illegible]
[illegible] part of our circle had been for the [illegible]
[illegible] village on the lake, 2½ hours from Vans. There we
[illegible] of high-caste women & bright young girls who
were anxious to talk with us, & who would have listened
[illegible] to the Gospel story, had we been able to tell it, but
we did not know their language. So we circled out
[illegible] that our Father who loves even the unlovely Turks
would raise up workers among them & help us in
our efforts to learn Turkish.

On Saturday Aug. 15, Mrs. Raynolds & I went to the
village of Mashga day, 4 hours away where one of our
evangelists is stationed. Examinations were in progress
in our school & we had the classes that we were able to attend
well filled with earnest faithful work of both teacher & pupils. The teacher
though not very well educated is a most earnest Christian
[illegible] and he is a comfort to us. The
graduates of the Boy's School of this year are like this
[illegible]. The examination in Bible showed that the
[illegible] had a good grasp of the Word, and it is a fact
that this same truth has changed the freezing
[illegible] of the village to its finish. The little church
[illegible] women & children came to see us, we thought
[illegible] all other visitors had left & we had gone [illegible]
[illegible] we [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that it was long before we could sleep.
As I was anxious to see one of the orphan girls from
our school & the work she had begun among the villag-
ers, I took over the next morning to her village.
[illegible] was an opportunity for speaking words to
[illegible] the women & children who gathered to [illegible]
them. Why anyone should [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to take even a short [illegible]

[illegible] Their [illegible] list, [illegible] the [illegible] & their equivalent is, "If [illegible] the [illegible] hell & [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] like [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible] for us."

On our way to Kashgadag we found about 30 women gathered in the hot room listening with overfilled eyes as Mrs. Reynolds told them of salvation that is free for all. What a great work we when God gave me the power to speak in the common village language of Jesus & his love & feel that the women could understand me.

There is great need for schools for girls in the villages, as it is not right according to village ideas to have boys & girls over 10 years old together in school. Unless something can be done for the girls, they will grow up in ignorance & superstition like their mothers.

On Monday we went to the village of Shemuchoi away, where three brides from our orphanage are living. A companion of these girls with other girls in the village to secure a school value of the training, elementary tho' it be, received in our orphanages! The village school here has taken a large air building fitted up with desks & very different from most village schools. We retired in this house & very thankful we were when it began to rain that we were not in a tent. The rain prevented a meeting with women but gave opportunity for more personal talk with the brides. The priest being with the mullahs, spent most of the day with them & with other men so we were scarcely ever alone. Once, as I left the lunch table, on my return I found one of our guests feeding his young from my plate, with my spoon. Tuesday morning we returned to our homes.

This trip, the longest we shared me what is needed & what might be done among the villagers, & served to increase my desire to be able to do more touring. The evangelists & teachers work for the men & boys, but the women & girls who need help even more are out of Galuisti entirely from all advantages spiritual, moral & educational of a nation raised above the standard of its mothers.

Emilie M. Martin
Mrs. Reynolds
September 1903

Miss Grisella M. McLaren
Van, Turkey.

Rec'd DEC 7 1903

222

Nov. 10, 1903.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Ans'd DEC 10 1903

Boston, Mass.,-

My dear Dr. Barton,-

I have been at a loss to know whether or not my letter of July 7th ever reached you as no answer has come to it.

You see I am still here & cannot quite see how it could have been otherwise. With no one here who could possibly do the work in the school if I left, I had to consider the way for going blocked. It had been a most severe trial for me. Feeling the strong and urgent call home, and knowing well that the work would

suffer and that Mrs. Raynolds would feel obliged to do the work that I had left & thus over tax herself. Still sometimes I am not quite sure that my course in deciding to remain here this winter was the right one. As I have done all in my power to fill my place I shall feel free to leave as soon as possible in the spring.

Miss Morton is willing to take as much of the burden as she can and yet it is not possible as we have said before, & as you well understand, for her to do both the Kindergarten & the school work. If we did not feel that you were doing all in your power to help us

it would be harder to bear the burden.

On Friday night the long expected travellers arrived, Miss Norton, two German ladies Dr. Ussher's brother & the lady with whom he is travelling. Miss Norton is very enthusiastic and will be a great help and inspiration to us. Most of the dishes which she had brought out, & which were her mother's wedding china, were broken to bits, & she bore that most bravely, so that shows one good trait in a missionary.

The work of the year is fairly well started. The schools, though not much, if any larger, are in

an encouraging condition. The
Usher is to make a special effo
to rouse in the teachers a grea
interest in the spiritual condi
tion of their pupils, and to set th
to work, the hope for a great
blessing from this.

This year I have been able
to make several visits to ne
bye villages where I found
women very eager to hea
the Word. Were I to stay in Va
I should try to give more & mo
time to this kind of work
leave school work to one who
has more heart & more abi
for it. I love being with the
girls & teaching them, but d
not feel that I can do my
best work as head of a sch
I have the language mu
stood by village people

fairly well, and it is an inspiration to speak to those who are so hungry for the Bread of Life & who do not get it unless we go and give it to them. Why is there not money enough in the treasury of the Board to provide a lady for touring only?

What was the final decision of Mrs Stowell about coming here? She is just the one for this place I am sure and I should be very glad to welcome her here in the spring, and resign my work to her.

Our circle are all very well and also happy over the arrival of the new comers.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Grinell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisel M. McLaren
Van, Turkey.

Dec. 19, 1903.

Rec'd JAN 22 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

Ans'd JAN 22 1904

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter to Dr. Raynolds has caused not a little questioning in my mind. Is it true you say that you have not heard definitely from me as to my going home, & that the Woman's Board also has not heard. It seems to me that I made the matter sufficiently clear that you would know that I must go home as soon as possible. I also wrote the same to Mrs. Strong under date of Sept. first. Nov. 10th I wrote again to you saying that I felt obliged to stay until spring, as the condition of the work would not warrant

my leaving, but that I should leave as early as possible in the spring. I hope that there has been no misunderstanding which would make it seem that I have not given you sufficient warning. No one is more anxious than I that my place should be well filled as soon as possible.

On Wednesday morning we had the joy of welcoming another member to our circle in Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Usher.

Mr. Usher is a great help to us all. He has been the head of the staff of workers on the wind mill which is nearing completion. A Kurd told me of

our teachers that they thought the windmill was for a high sleeping place for Dr. Raynolds. It might be rather a risky bedroom on a windy night.

Then Mr. Ussher has given us and the people much of real inspiration through his simple sermons on gospel truth.

Miss Horton is proving to be all & more than you expected for her, and has won many hearts already. She had quite a severe attack of bronchitis last week but is better now. We are enjoying house keeping very much together in the "Spinstran".

We are very much encouraged over the work in the city school. The young man at the head is working in the

power of the Spirit and is
only winning the girls fo
Christ, but also the fathe
and brothers. Two weeks a
there were only seven pupi
the Kindergarten there, and
there are over twenty, and Br
Kapriel feels that there ca
as direct answers to praye
Enemies are trying to brea
up the school, but their
efforts seem to result in
greater success for us. T
seem to realize that in o
to get any of our pupils a
they must raise the stan
of their school, and so th
are working very earnest
I suppose that we may ca

one part of our mission fulfilled when we have put a desire into the people's hearts to improve themselves.

The circle here which is now composed of fifteen members, including the Presbyterians, will have a tree and communion service at the Ushers in the morning and dinner and fun with Miss Morton & me in the evening.

Good wishes for Christmas will reach you too late if this letter bears them, but please accept from us both best wishes for a very happy & prosperous New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Grizell M. McLaren.

Miss Grisell M. Fairbank
Van, Turkey,

RECEIVED MAR 3 1904

Jan. 30, 1904.

AB'D MAR 9 1904

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Yesterday a letter came from home telling me something which makes it unnecessary for me to leave here this year. Needless to say, I am very glad to be able to stay longer. How much longer I may be able to stay I cannot tell, and when I do have to leave I will not be able to wait until a successor can be sent out. Some one ought to be here getting into the work against that time of need. I know that the Board is having a hard

struggle to carry on its work and I wish that I might be able to do more. I am still ready to fulfil the promise that I made last year - if another teacher is sent out here I will pay one hundred and fifty dollars toward her salary for three years at least. I don't wish it to be thought that this is a sacrifice on my part, for it is not.

" Yesterday I returned from a trip to Mashgadag, a village about four hours away, where we have a very encouraging work in care of an evangelist and a school teacher, both graduates of our orphanage. They do a fine work for the male

part of the population, but the women are neglected. As in October, so this time, I took a woman with me to stay and work for the women for a few weeks. They are very eager to hear the word, and come to the meetings in large numbers and beg for more when the meeting is over. Their condition is most miserable, barefoot, half naked & cold, and not much hope that physically they will ever be any better. Every one talks of a massacre in the spring & it is true that the Revolutionists are planning one. Their first victims are to be our two good doctors so they say. But God forbid that they should be allowed to carry out their plans. But for the people death would

be preferable to life under such per
cumstances. In a village half
hour from Mashgaday, this
week the soldiers went to colle
taxes. A man for no reason w
ever incurred the wrath for
of the soldiers who picked up
red hot iron & thrust it throu
the poor man's leg. Such thi
& worse happen every day &
is no wonder that the peopl
pray for a massacre.

"Our circle is all well excep
for colds and little ailments
and the work is very encoura
especially in the villages. The
calls that we made in home
of the pupils in the city school
showed clearly what a stron
hold the young man at the
head has gained not only

on the pupils but on the fathers and brothers. Miss Morton and I made about seventy five calls here and in the city and Miss Morton is not altogether in favor of the system where one must drink tea, coffee, sherbet and eat sweets at every house. I find a pocket a great help at such times.

I shall certainly do all that I can to keep Miss Stowell interested, for even if she does not come to Van she is needed some where else. Van must have the first chance to have her, however, and I hope to welcome her here ~~this~~ spring.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Miss Lizzie M. McLaren
Van, Turkey,
July 19, 1904.

225

Rec'd AUG 11 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

After I sent off my report last week, Miss Norton found that I had made a mistake in reducing piasters to dollars. If you correct this and add forty piasters which came in later unexpectedly the report will be as follows:

Tuition receipts,

Garden	High School	8438 pia.		$140.06
	Kindergarten	1530	"	62.33.
City	H. S.	1375 pia.		$56.02
	K. G.	477	"	18.45.

I am sorry that this mistake occurred and will try to avoid it again.

Tomorrow some of us go to our lake side home to join Mrs. Raynolds and the McDowells. Our new home goes as quickly as things usually do in Turkey and some of us may reside in tents.

We are trying to persuade Dr. Raynolds to go as far as Constantinople to meet the Yarrows, but it seems doubtfull whether he will persuade or not.

Reports came that several of our orphan boys had been murdered but so far they have not been verified. We often hear of murders of Armenians near here, and the roads are not very safe for the poor people.

Will you please show this letter to Miss Lawson as I sent her a report with wrong figures.

Sincerely yours,

Grizell M. McLaren.

Van, Turkey,
Aug. 30, 1904.

Rec'd SEP 26 1904
226.
Ans'd OCT 6 1904

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton,-

Today brought a letter from Miss Stowell telling me that she had applied to the Board and that you had asked her how she would like to go to Van. Sometimes as post after post came and brought no word from you that someone had been found for the school here, I have been tempted to be discouraged, but if you will only send Miss Stowell here, I will feel repaid for all the anxious months of waiting. The only trouble would be that, with two such nice people as Miss Morton & Miss Stowell at the "Sycamores" I might not want to go out & stay in the villages very much.

We are deep in preparations for the opening of schools which comes tomorrow. Everything usually goes off quietly here in the big school but the city school often gives trouble. Today the Kindergarten teacher there, the wife of the city pastor gave up all her work without any warning. I am afraid that anger

was the feeling uppermost in my heart, but I was able to say "Very well, I will get another teacher" but wondering all the while what was to be done. On the way home an inspiration came in answer to prayer, and I think that matters will be arranged in a day or two without any hindrance to the work.

In spite of all that the American newspapers write about troubles in Turkey we passed a very quiet & restful vacation. We were at the lake, some of us in the lower rooms of the new house and the rest of us in tents. Dr. Ussher spent four and sometimes five days each week with us, and Mrs. Raynolds was there several weeks. Only Dr. Raynolds staid at home with out a rest, and so he is the least fit of all to begin work.

We don't know what to expect or think. There is trouble all around us and must come to Van sooner or later. An attempt was made to gain entrance to the house of one of our rich neighbors last week as the Revolutionists look upon him as an enemy & a betrayer, which is true. The Ro. were frightened off. but men are being put

into prison just because their clothes are similar to those of one of the attacking party. This is a great immorlicat"

We are eagerly awaiting the coming of the Yarrows. It will mean so much to have some one here to relieve Dr. Raynolds of some of his cares. Just now we are enjoying a visit from Dr. Horton of Harfort.

If Miss Stowell comes to us, may she come soon. We need her, and as she is a college classmate and a dear friend of mine & I partly discovered her for foreign work, I think that she belongs to Van.

With warm greetings from Miss Norton & myself.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Van, Turkey,
May 28, 1905.

Rec'd JUL 5 1905

J. L. Barton, D.D.
oston, Mass.

Ans'd SEP 6 1905

ear Dr. Barton, -

I know that I owe you a
g letter for it is now tho
ce I have written to you.
ever, this will not be more
n a note,

iss Norton & I are down at
summer house at Tatvan
d have enjoyed two most
ight-fully quiet & restful
s. This is an ideal place
rest and for getting in
ch with nature, & away
m people. This spring
house has been occupied

by some of us for the best part of a month & I dont know what we would do with out it.

Please give my most hearty thanks to the Prudential Committee for giving us the money with which to pay for it. When there are so many calls from different directions, we consider ourselves fortunate in having our request granted.

Today we went up to the village to attend the regular meeting, but no one came from the city to conduct it & the teacher would not talk to the audience composed chiefly of women, so I had to be preacher myself. Miss Norton & I were chdiv. The plea which we meet most often is "We know that we do not live as God wants us to, but our poverty wont let us do other wise" It is hard to meet this, & yet, to me, there is nothing more inspiring than an audience of village women, to whom I can talk in their own tongue of the way of life.

Dr. Raymolds read your note about annual reports calling my attention to it specially. It does not seem natural for a school report to be from January to January

& so I have always written
in July after school has cl
If you wish it the othe
way I will do that i
future, & will get mine
this year in as soon a
possible.

Yours sincerely,
Grisell M. McLar

Miss Ida M. Nelson

Gov. Dudley - Aug 28-1905.

Van, Turkey,
July 4, 1905.

228

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd SEP 6 1905

My dear Dr. Barton, -

The rest of our circle, with the exception of Mrs. Yarrow & little George, have gone for a celebration at Artramid today, but the Fates decreed that I must stay at home. You are probably not enjoying as much quiet today as we are, for we are happily free from the music of fire crackers & toy pistols. Tonight some of us will celebrate with a dinner at the English consulate. The reason for the dinner is not patriotic, but simply a farewell to the Russian consul & his family who are to leave Van.

This promises to be a very giddy week for us. Yesterday a tea for the graduates. Today a picnic & a dinner party, tomorrow a teachers meeting, another tea & a wedding. Thursday, Miss Norton & I expect to flit to Artramid for the summer. There is so much typhoid here now that Dr. Usher does not feel free to take his vacation, so we are to have the care of the three children at the lake. The Yarrows hope to be able to join us next week.

We are holding our breath now until after the 24th for fear this delightful government will again deem it best to keep our friends from coming here for Annual (?) Meeting.

We have not yet heard definitely (unless today post contained word) of whom to expect from the various stations, except Erzroom. Our home at Arbrahmid & our hearts are elastic & we hope for a large delegation.

Slowly our girls are scattering. Tomorrow many will migrate to Surp Krekor.

Mrs. Raynolds is laid up with a badly sprained ankle, but hopes to be able to put her foot to the ground today.

Will you please look with lenient eye on the enclosed report. I am not very well acquainted with Mr. Yarrow's typewriter & the mistakes. I hope that it will not reach you too late to be of any use. If you prefer have them from Jan. to Jan. I can change next time. I hope to have the pleasure of writing you a longer letter.

May you have a restful summer.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren

Grisell M. McLaren
Samuel Yarrow

Rec'd SEP 28 1905

Van, Turkey,
Sept. 5, 1905.

Ans'd OCT 31 1905

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

When this reaches you, you may be at Annual Meeting, or perhaps, what is more likely, you may have returned again to your post. My reports are usually late, but I hope that the one I sent July 4th reached you in time to be of some service.

At last, as you know, the E. S. M. has succeeded in having an annual (semi centennial) meeting. It was a great inspiration & help for us who are comparatively new (& for the others also) to meet so many fellow workers, and to talk over together our common work, with its difficulties & its encouragements. Every one enjoyed our summer home, where we held most of our sessions, & I think that all agreed that Van is the most ideal spot for a home, to be found in all Turkey. It would be impossible to make any of the Vanlis believe anything else.

It was hard for us to have Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds leave us, but we are glad that they will have a chance to get a little of the rest which they so much need. We miss their counsel & help very much, and will be very glad when the day comes for us to go out to meet them.

On Saturday, we rode out, some of us for two hours, & others more, to meet our new German helper, but we failed to find him. He was so tired & ill that he stayed in a village six hours away & sent for a carriage. Mr. Yarrow drove out & brought him in on Sunday. He seems very genial & earnest, and we hope that he may be able to lift the burden of the boys orphanage work off Dr. Raynolds' shoulders. His wife will join him next year, probably. They are like the Gerulaus already here, there is no doubt about their being valuable additions to our circle.

Typhoid is raging here and Dr. Mosher is kept busy seeing patients

but it is impossible for him to go to all the places to which he is called. We opened a boys school in the walled city this year, & the teacher taught a day or two & came down with the fever. We are a little anxious for Dr. Usher, because he works so hard and is so unselfish. The sad news came last week from Urumia of the death of Dr. Cochran who had been fighting a similar epidemic and when the disease fastened itself on him, he had no strength to throw it off.

Schools have been running for a week. This year we are trying the experiment of having the boys' sub-primary department in the Girls' School. We are building a new Kindergarten room & will use the old one for the sub-primary children, and then they can have more room for using more Kindergarten methods with them.

Just now I am weighing the

question of going home this fall. The only thing that keeps me back is that the others who have Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds work to carry could not carry mine also. I am between two fires, and as yet have not been able to decide what is my duty - to go or to stay. There seems to be but little prospect of finding some one for my place, for it is now over two years since I wrote that I must go, but I feel that I must wait no longer. If I do not leave this fall, I shall most certainly leave in the spring, if my father is still alive, whether some one has been found for here or not. I shall be very sorry, indeed, to leave my work here, and shall always live with the hope of one day returning to Van.

With cordial greetings from both Miss Norton & myself

Sincerely yours,

Grisell M. McLaren -

Van. Turkey.

Sept. 5-1905.

230

Van, Turkey in Asia.
March 22, 1906.

Rec'd APR 30 1906

Ans'd MAY 7 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I have been hoping that the next time I wrote to you I might be able to say that it was not necessary for me to go home this year, but there seems to be no hope of such good fortune being mine. My plan now is to go out of the country with whoever goes to bring Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds in. That will be in late July or Early August, probably.

I know that every effort is being put forth to find some one for my place, & it seems strange that out of so many Student Volunteers there is not one ready to come to Van. I am sure that there would be many if they could only see Van & be for a little while with the delightful missionary circle here, or if they could only look into my heart and read there the struggle going on to make me willing to give up the work that is so dear to me. Some

times I almost want to cry out to God "Don't make me do it. The sacrifice is too great for me." But I don't yield. I know how dear to me is this work, I know how hard & perhaps unsatisfying will be my work in America, I know that I understand the needs of the Girls' School better than any one else can, & I am able, therefore, to do better work in it than any one else until she has learned by several years of experience, I know that my associates have already too much work without having mine added to it. But I also know that it is a loving Father who has made this place for me, & that he will bless me if I follow in it. I know, too, that this work is His, & that He is perfectly able to carry it on without my help.

The hardest part of the burden will fall upon Miss Norton & she is the least able to bear it. We all feel very anxious about her, for she is in danger of wearing herself out by worrying. In order to help out during Dr. Raynolds' absence she took an English class in the Boys' School, & later, another, when one of the teachers died, but she has had to give them both up because the worry they caused was too much for her. What

she does she does well & conscientiously, but her nature is such that she is unable to do as much as a person with perhaps less physical strength, but more calmness, could do & feel that her lot was not easy one. I feel very sure, & I am not alone in my feeling, that Miss Norton cannot carry on the school & the Kindergarten even for one year without doing great harm to herself physically. Please do not misunderstand me. Miss Norton is fine and is doing a splendid work in the Kindergarten, but she is physically unfit to do much more. Unless you want to lose her also, someone must be found to come out here at once to take my place.

Even if I should ever be able to return to Van, as I now hope to do, I don't wish to be in school work again, for I feel that I am not fitted for that kind of work. Had there been in my place a well trained normal graduate with some idea of what a school ought to be this school would be worthy of a much higher place than it now holds. I want my successor to be made to order — a strong beau-

tiful character like Alice Browne, who knows everything about school management. She must have tact & patience, also, for as you ought to know, the Armenians are not the easiest people in the world to get along with, and they are too much sometimes even for one with the patience of our well known friend Job.

Please consider this letter as private, but of course that means that you may communicate as much of this as you think best to the people who are most interested in finding & shipping to Van the paragon that we need here. I have not written to Mrs. Strong since I knew that there was no hope of my staying another year. Her idea that my absence may be only a furlough must not interfere with finding a successor, for I have no hope of being able to return to the work here for several years, & perhaps never.

We are having one extra prayer meeting during Lent each week. Cottage prayer meetings have been established in three different quarters & they are well attended, but not much by church members. We are still looking & praying for an awakening. Mr. Yarrow is the most hopeful, & he feels that our time of blessing is very near. The church in the walled city is in a most promising condition. When Mr. Tirawan was here & preached there, some men came to the meeting ready to make a disturbance. One of these men was examined for church membership this week & states his conversion from that night. The harmony & love amongst the city church members is very remarkable. One thing is especially noticable in this land where people love to slander their neighbors. If one member is found in a fault, it is not sounded from one end of the city to the other but is quietly settled in the circle of brethren.

The Yarrows are working in well. Mrs. Yarrow is teaching fourteen hours a week & she knows how to teach. Master George is a very accomodating young man. He never inter-

feres with any of his mother's plans. He is a most healthy baby & yet not long ago his father insisted that he had rickets badly. He still says that it was true, no matter how much we laugh at him. Mr. Yarrow is full of fun, & yet is most earnest in his work & words. He seems to know just exactly what these people need in the line of sermons & knows how to say most unacceptable truths in such a way that no one's feelings are hurt & many people take his words to heart. Even those who are opposed to our work have been known to praise his preaching.

Mrs. Usher has her hands more than full with her lace industry. She could enlarge it very much if she only had the room & some reliable helpers. The former she is likely to have soon as Dr. has gone today to see about the transfer of some property on which is to be started a permanent relief or industrial department. We must have a man whose sole work will be to oversee the industrial work. There is no use of begging all the time for relief money. When people see that the story is likely to be repeated every year they will naturally grow tired of it & not give any more. What we need is an industrial plant through which we can help people to

help themselves. Giving relief without demanding some return is making liars & beggars of many.

We hear nearly every week from Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds. They seem to be having a fine time and it does us good to think of them living in such luxury after all the years that they have spent in scrimping & saving in order to give their money away.

Mar. 24. Today Dr. Usher, Mr. Yarrow & Schwester Clara left for a village eight hours away. The teacher from there reported that there were about seventy families with nothing to eat & practically nothing to sell. It seemed best to make a thoroughly reliable investigation before doing anything more in the way of relief. They will not return until Monday.

We have just been entertaining the two daughters (grown up) of our Vali. They came for music lessons. We are very anxious to get a hold on the Turks & this seemed to be a good opening. We have great times with the conversation. I know enough to make myself understood in an ordinary conversation but when it comes to technical terms, my knowledge of Turkish is rather at a disadvantage.

tage. Once the interpreter made a mistake & knew it, but how to correct it was a different thing.

We are enjoying again the preaching of Mr. McDowell, our Presbyterian neighbor. He has just returned from his winter in the mountains, walking about 150 miles over snow covered passes where no animal could even go. Once they had to sit down & slide down a steep place & once, when they were near their stopping place for the night, the teacher offered his back to Mr. McDowell to ride on. Mr. M. mounted but the man did not go on, Finally he said "Is that all?" Mr. M. is a very slight man, & his weight was nothing to the mountaineer.

Tobogganing has not been much patronized by us this year. None of us had time or when we had time, we had no heart, for then our dear Fraulein Patzinsky was very ill & later had gone from us. Her going was a sad blow to us all & we are almost tempted to question "why?" for her & for Mrs. Riggs & Mrs. Carey. I am glad that the latter came to Van last summer, for it was a blessing to know her, even for a little while.

Not much is being said about Annual Meeting in letters from other stations.

we have appointed delegates, Mrs. Yarrow & myself, but as I am to leave in so short a time I have resigned in favor of Miss Norton. If it were not that school will still be in session, I should go also at my own expense, but we cannot both be away at the same time. I should like to see some of this part of the country before going away.

This letter has been a long time in construction but perhaps it will be well to call it finished now. We are earnestly praying that the million dollar campaign may be more than successful. We <u>cannot</u> cut down our work, & the church <u>must not</u> demand it from us.

With kindest regards from Miss Norton & myself -

Yours most sincerely,

Grizell M. McLaren.

Russell M. McCaren

Van Turkey. Mar. 22-1906.

Van, Turkey in Asia.
June 24, 1906.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Your letter found me still in Van, but my days here are getting painfully few. Mr. Yarrow & I expect to start for Tiflis, July 10th. We will meet Mrs. Raynolds, & I hope, Dr. Raynolds, there and have, at least one day together, before they start towards Van, & I go off alone toward Batum. I may meet the Colesai Trebizond and go on to Constantinople with them.

The Ushers are having their vacation at Artamid now, as they cannot be away later in the summer. Neville staid with me for a week as the Kindergarten was not finished until yesterday. He went down to Artamid yesterday for the rest of the summer. The Yarrows may go down next week for a

few days, before the grand moving time comes. The Ushers will go into their new house, & the Garrows will move into the old Ushers house, so that the Raynolds' can have their own home.

About ten guests are expected this summer, and there may be more, as nearly every post brings news of another. At present we know of Mr. Barnum of Constantinople, the three doctors Post, Pastor J. Lohman & a Swiss gentleman, a German globe trotter, perhaps one of the Harpoot Germans, and Miss Martin, an English missionary from Mosul.

Our Girls' School in the walled city closed on Friday, & this week Thursday we will have the graduating exercises of the Girls' School out here. We have only three graduates this year. Friday the Boys School closes. I will send my annual report before I leave, if possible.

Friends in Scotland have invited me to visit them on my way to America, so

I do not expect to reach Boston much before the end of September. I will be very glad to do any thing I can for the work while I am in America. I want to find some kind of work which I can do, & still keep house for my father, but I have but little hope of being able to do that. If my experiences in Van can be of any use to the Board, of course, I shall be more than glad to be of what good I can, & hope to be used, although speech making is not in my line.

Yours sincerely,

Grizell M. McLaren.

June 25. Letters just received from Dr. Raynolds make the time of my leaving uncertain & I will know nothing definitely until after July 12th about the time of leaving or the route. It may be wise to go by Trebizond.

Russell W. McLaren

Van-Turkey. June 24-1906.

Rec'd AUG 6 1906

Van, Turkey,

July 10, 1906.

Rev. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

We are waiting for our carriages to come & we start on our journey toward Tiflis, hoping to reach there Saturday, & spend Sunday with Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds.

The carriage is here, so I must wind up,

Grisell M. McLaren

Miss Bridget M. McLaren
8014 Carnegie Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

233

Jan. 15, 1907.

Rec'd JAN 17 1907

Ans'd JAN 25 1907

: J. L. Barton, D. D.
Boston, Mass.

r Dr. Barton, -

Since coming to Cleveland I have
rned that my father wrote to
e member of the Board saying
t he did not need me as he was
l an invalid. This must have
ade my leaving Van seem very
ange to you. I never meant to
e the impression that my father
s an invalid, but that he is
d, in need of a home and that
m the only one who could care
r him. He promised me that

he would settle down when I came home and, as my first duty was to him, I came. I found my father very angry because anyone suggested that he needed to be cared for, and, also, not in as good a condition mentally as he once was. He refuses to have anything to do with me and has gone off to visit friends in Indiana, and I am left with nothing to do, and no idea what plans I ought to make. When I think of the work in Van and what I might be doing there, I find it hard to be patient but nevertheless, I have no doubt that I did the right thing in coming

Last Sunday night I spoke about my work in a Baptist church & expect to speak at Trinity Congregational church here & at Lake Erie College soon. I wish that you would explain to me fully about money matters. I rather expect to get some money from the Baptist church - a special contribution which will not interfere with their contribution to their own Board. Could that money be sent to Van for some work not included under appropriations or be used to swell the appropriation for this year? For instance - if I wish to send it to the Girls' School to be used for maps - can I do so. I know that I must mak

no appeal in Congregational chu
for money for special objects, b
I want to know what I can
with donations that may co
in from other sources, which
are given specially for work i
Van. I ought to know this s
as I have been asked about it
and I hope that you may
time to tell me soon.

I hope that matters concern
Miss Rogers are going on favora
and that she will be appoin
soon.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

c'd MAR 7 1908

19

Olmsted Falls, Ohio
March 5, 1908.

234

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

A card from Miss Nellie Cole yesterday told me that there had been an outbreak of some sort at Van recently. Perhaps, now, you know no more than the cablegram "all safe" told you, but will you please send me word so soon as you hear anything more particular. Naturally, I am very anxious to hear as soon and as much as

possible. I hope that there is nothing serious to report.

My father has been confined to the house since September and will probably be unable to go out for some time to come. He is very weak both mentally & physically and grows weaker all the time. I am thankful that I came home and got settled when I did.

I have had a mission study class on China this winter and have taught a class of small boys who are enough to drive one into nervous

prostration. Missionary interest could not be less very well, than it is in the church here, and it is most discouraging. The pastor & people think they are doing nobly when they meet the assessment of $25, when there are some who might give that amount themselves.

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

The pastor here said in a sermon that there was money enough in the churches & the people were willing to give, and the only reason the Mission Boards never had money enough

Dear Mr Eaves,

Chatham Falls - Mar. 5. 1908.

was because they had me
men with tact enough to g
it. Do you agree with that

FEB 13 1909

Olmsted Falls, Ohio.

Feb. 11, 1909.

235

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Thank you very much for the book "Daybreak in Turkey" which you sent me and which arrived this morning. I wanted very much to have a copy and have been trying to feel that I could afford to buy one. This one will be more valued because of the donor and his kind thought

Dear Mr. Adams,

Chestnut Hill. Pa. - Nov. 5. 1908.

was because they had me
men with tact enough to
it. Do you agree with that

FEB 13 1909

Olmsted Falls, Ohio.
Feb. 11, 1909.

235

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

Thank you very much for the book "Daybreak in Turkey" which you sent me and which arrived this morning. I wanted very much to have a copy and have been trying to feel that I could afford to buy one. This one will be more valued because of the donor and his kind thought

We very frequently have a bit of the E. S. M. here, for the Coles are only about twenty miles away, and the son Frank, who is a theological student is the regular supply in the church here. Some times, Dr. Cole comes in his place and the girls spend part of each vacation with me. A visit of two weeks from the whole Usher family in the fall gave me great pleasure.

My father is entirely bedridden

now and is often delirious and difficult to manage. However, he is free from pain which is a great comfort.

The eleven year old daughter of the Chamorros of Micronesia is spending the winter with me.

Thanking you again for your kindness,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Gusell M. McLaren

Olmstead Falls O. Feb. 11-1909.

Olmsted Falls, Ohio. 236

March 25, 1909.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
MAR 27 1909
Ans.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Patton,

By the passing away of my father a few days ago, I am now free to return to my work in Van if the Board is willing to send me.

As the Girls' Schools are so well cared for by Miss Rogers and Miss Silliman, I should like to be able to do that work in the villages which I have always longed to do. In preparation for this loving my desire is to spend a few months in Amasia or Marsovan in order to get a better knowledge of Turkish. I tried to learn it in Van but my knowledge of Armenian, and the fact that I met so few Turkish speaking people hindered

me. With the help of what I already know of Turkish, I could soon get a good working knowledge of it if I were able to hear it constantly and this is not possible in the Eastern Turkey Mission. I also wish to be able to accompany some experienced lady missionary who does touring.

Until June first I expect to remain here, and should like very much to have the question of my return to Van settled before then.

Yours Sincerely.

Grisell M. McLaren.

Olmsted Falls. O. Mar. 25-1909.

SEP 10 1909

237

8212 Carnegie Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1909.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton, -

With this I am sending my passport to be properly viseed. I see that the pronoun "him" is used instead of "her." Is that likely to make any trouble for me?

Two weeks ago I returned from a two months' trip

to the west, and are now planning to start for Boston about the 26th

Yours sincerely,

Grisell M. McLaren.

Grisell Mc Laren

Cleveland - O. Sept. 9 - 1909

Rec'd NOV 9 1908

Bitlis, Turkey
Oct. 10, 1908

23

Dear Dr. Barton:

This is to let you know that Mrs. Maynard and I are now at home. We are not in our own home. But the Misses Ely have assured us that their home is one of our homes so of course we are "at home".

We are very glad to begin our life work and glad that it is right here. We are only sorry that we must still go through some more prep-

aration in the study of the language. I can't feel much like a missionary while doing that and it takes so much time. I am daily sure however, that what someone said at the conference about the value of this waiting on the part of the missionary is true. I'm sure I would "open my mouth only to put my foot in it" very often. All this bowing and scraping and saluting, and hand kissing and "coming" & "remaining" and "going in peace" are too much for me. When someone

says "May you put your foot on my head, but you come in peace" I'm glad that I can't answer them. It is being more polite than I am accustomed to.

Our welcoming began three days out when Miss Mary Kelly with Badvelli Hatching met us. Near the city a great crowd met us. They were more or less curiosity seekers, I suppose, but enough were friends to make it very pleasant. At the chapel a welcoming program was given. It gives one a bad shaking at the knees to have so much expected of him. We'll do the best we can and look up

for the help we need. We need a great deal.

The Misses Ely are as good as gold. They have had our house cleaned & put in order. Already wheat, mats wood, char-coal, vegetables and many other supplies have been bought for us. Now that we are here they are really laying in our other supplies asking us for our opinions often enough that we may feel that we have what we ourselves wish. We are so royally treated that again we do not feel like the

forlorn missionaries "that you read about". Nor did we much as we came up. The weather was almost perfect. Unfriendly natives kept out of sight. There were many travelling companions up to Erzroom. From there Mr. Stapleton came on. Of course the B♭♭♭ and the F♯♯ troubled us some and we got very tired. But these were nothing.

We reached here October 1st, a convenient day to remember. The 3rd was the 40th anniversary of the arrival of the Misses

Ely. It was discovered the day before by the teachers and they planned a pleasant celebration. I took the liberty of writing it up and sending to Mr. Strong, if he saw fit to use it in the Herald.

We still have very pleasant memories of the days at your home and hope that all of you are very well.

Very Sincerely Yours
Harrison A. Maynard

Harrison A. Maynard

Bitlis Turkey Oct. 10-1908.

Rec'd MAY 22 1909

Harrison A. Maynard
Bitlis Asiatic Turkey
via Constantinople
Apr. 16, 1909

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.
14 Beacon Str.
Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Bell:-

Your letter of Jan 23" came five weeks or more after its writing and was truly welcome. Thank you for your items concerning our friends, met last summer at Boston.

Language study is monotonous and we don't feel very useful. But having been warned of these probable circumstances ~~last~~ summer at Boston, we do not feel particularly imposed upon, nor have we decided to resign. Perhaps our day will come - our day of usefulness. We expect it else we wouldn't be here.

We were not able to go to housekeeping until three and a half months after our arrival. Language study and housekeeping occupy Mrs. Maynard pretty continuously.

The former keeps me busy part of the time. We have tried to keep at it faithfully - our plan being to give all of every morning but Saturday morning. Progress is slow. Sundry things have taken the afternoons, callers, much correspondence, carpentering, etc. The station accounts, going back for two years, have consumed many, many, many days. A trial balance which balances is still a phantom.

The Misses Ely have been the kindest of kind people. Without them our days had been very dreary indeed. I'm sure that their wings began to

grow long ago. Besides they are a whole host in themselves and have insatiable appetites for work. I trust however that their plea for assistance will have a speedy answer.

We all rejoice in the coming of spring, for Bithis is almost a prison in the depth of winter. I would that I were prepared to tour as our outstations need it and have for long been deprived of it. I am not yet acquainted with our village work, but was surprised to find that the teacher-preachers are such capable and earnest young men, on the whole. I am eager for the time to come when I can advise with and visit them.

I rather shake when I think of assuming largely the responsibilities of this place. The time can not be so

far distant when ~~there~~ there
will be only the young successo
to the most excellent ladies
that are here now & my wife and I.
Be that as it may our village work
is so broadening out that I am
sure that with another family the
would be plenty to do and to spa
I trust that there is among my
friends some one whom I mig
persuade to take up the burd
of the Bitlis people. Perhaps not

I hope that the conference
this summer bids fair to
have many in attendance, t
answer the earnest pleas
of the other stations the
world over

Sincerely Yours
Harrison A. Maynard

Rec'd JUN 3 1909

Harrison A. Maynard
Bitlis, Turkey.

May 1, 1909

Jas. L. Barton D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your book "Daybreak in Turkey" has just recently been delivered. Thank you very much for the thoughtful remembrance. Only the morning of the day it came, I had read a review of it in the Outlook and wished that I had it. In fact I

was wishing for it very strongly. Mrs. Maynard and I are reading it together aloud. Our trip inland provides a background that makes what you have said very distinct.

Situation at Bitlis

There is great rejoicing here now over the accession of the new Sultan. Almost any monarch would be a better one than the last. During the reactionary disturbances in Constantinople the situation was rather an anxious one in Bitlis. The Kurds, who are

in the majority, have, on the whole, been disaffected toward the Constitution. When news unfavorable to the reform party reached us, they took on a threatening attitude. On two different occasions the Armenians fled from the market to their homes with considerable fear for their lives. On one of those occasions I happened to have just called a barber to the house. He seemed to end about every other sentence with "We fear."

I understand that a Kurdish chief near Moush began his old system of oppression as soon as he heard of the

off reaction. I trust now that there will be great freedom from injustice than there was before the reaction. But it will take time for the people to learn to use their liberty rightly. There have been indiscretions here as in other places on the part of the Revolutionist Armenians.

We rejoice in the coming of spring, which is now fully upon us. To day, (this is early Saturday morning) we will put in part of our garden at Sindian, the Bitlis "summer resort

of which you have no doubt heard.

Language study and ability to use it the language move forward. But progress seems slow to us. We begin to feel at home, quite so, and to get acquainted with the people and work. I long to get into it for the sake of the people and to further lighten the burdens of the faithful Misses Ely. Need of reinforcement

I suppose that from all over Turkey comes the call for new recruits

especially because of the increased opportunities promised and, in part, already actualized by the new political conditions. Such new opportunities are also present with us. Almost since the day my wife and I reached here the Misses Ely have been saying that another family is necessary. My present knowledge of the work makes me confident that the work is already waiting for another man. I can

not presume, just now, to say that the demand for another is imperative, because my experience of the place is too limited, but any one can see that the further general extension of the field waits only upon more men. I hope that it will not be necessary to wait until "the need is imperative" before the force can be enlarged.

I note with interest the joint campaign of the Congregational societies and pray earnestly for its success.

Mrs. Maynard sends kindest regards. We hope that all your family are well.

Sincerely Yours

Harrison A. May

H. A. Maynard
Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey
May 28, 1909

Rec'd JUL 6 1909

12

James L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of Apr. 29, came by to-day's post. I was planning to write you again (you have doubtless received my letter of May 1st) by the post going to-morrow. Your letter of course gives me all the more reason for writing.

In my letter of May 1st, I think I mentioned all that was important. No untoward events had occurred here to write about, tho there was considerable anxiety. Had serious trouble taken place we would undoubtedly have cabled. The fact that we did not cable to relieve suspense was not due to thoughtlessness. In the first

place America had much more news than did we. I'm pretty sure it was suppressed here. We did hear at length somewhat of the reaction in Constantinople but no telegrams of the massacre in Cilicia. One peculiarly worded telegram to the Revolutionists led to suspicions, as it was made public. It read something like this "One million cartridges in Cilicia". But we could not base facts of a massacre on such a telegram to men not connected with us. Our first news came about the time you wrote your letter. Our head teacher in Boy's School received letters from his home in Aintab. But they did not go into details except as to the loss of their pastors and barely mentioned that the "son-in-law of Mr. Christie" had been killed. We did not understand that there was a general massacre. Not until the first week in May were we

certain of very sad events. This certainty came from Armenian newspapers. And yet it was the post of May 21" which gave me a full realization of affairs. I had realized conditions somewhat sooner, no doubt, could I have read the Armenian papers readily.

In the second place. The absence of trouble here rather led us to doubt the magnitude of the trouble in Cilicia.

So it is that no speedy news reached you from us. We did not realize that Americans were anxious Knowing that you would be interested I wrote May 1." Since that time there has been even a greater scare. But it was with less cause than earlier ones, I am sure now. Moush seems to have been greatly disturbed, with shops closed for a considerable period. On May 14

rumor reached B. that a massacre ha
taken place there or would. This
sent the Armenians in our city
home in great trepidation. The
matter blew over.

We hear rumors that Massac
were intended in many cities. To
day I have heard that a snow-
storm on Apr. 19" prevented a mass
planned
for that day in Bitlis. The atmosp
seemed to breathe fear to the Armen
on the day before, Sunday, & some of those espe
ially friendly to the Revolutioni
Armins fled to the home of our past

Mr. Shipley, H.B.M. Consul, at
Erzeroum was thinking of us. O
May 6 he telegraphed to know ho
we were since he had not hear
from Bitlis for some time. Since De
our dragoman (British) has been on furlo
Only the cavasse, a servant, & the Br. fl
remain. I have been paying the vice consulat
expenses since.

Sincerely Yours.
Harrison A. Mayna

Rec'd JUL 6 1909

Post Script May 29, 1909

A matter has come up this week which is causing us some concerns

On the 26th a police officer came with a paper, similar to a summons, apparently demanding that I go before the government and sign a paper. This was to pass to me Mr. Cole's office or else to affirm that I take up his office. They refused to give the paper that I might read and consider it.

The matter seemed irregular and I have understood that a foreign government can not exactly summon a foreignor.

On three different days the matter has been pressed. The education mudir seems to be most interested tho I believe that the vali supports him

The former says that if I do not sign this paper then they will not recognize me as head of our schools. I do not know what this would entail. But it is evident what the signing of the paper would entail. The education mudir says that heretofore they, the Turks, have not been at the head of their own government. But henceforth where there is no Protestant or Catholic no permission will be given to open up new work. He also said "We can't interfere with Catholic (French) schools, but we can with American schools".

They seem to wish me to sign a paper that will give me just Mr. Cole's liberties as under the old regime. I am not to be his "successor" they say. They quarrel over the word. "Successor" conveys

the idea, to them, of independent action, different, it may be, to that of the predecessor. They say as I have indicated already, I am to do just as he did, no progress or new work.

They seemed to have overstepped themselves in one respect. Ten days ago goods came from America. This week I sent the customs teskereh to the vali Pasha for certification according to previous practice. This you know, is returned to the port of entry and the duty returned. It is a privilege of religious bodies I believed. Commonly the teskereh has been signed on the spot. This time they said leave it. About the next day our agent went for it and the police mudir said that it would not be signed until I had signed the paper before referred to.

Another incident occurred which is peculiar just at this time but may be insignificant. Our zabtieh, which we

always have at our summer can
at Sindian and who has alread
been there a month was recalle
this week. The reason given was
that he was needed. This is
possibly true. But we also w
him. Several verbal requests t
the British cavasse has failed to raise
This A.M. a courteous note was sent a
ing that our zabtieh be returned.
Reply was that they would answ
to-morrow.

I can scarcely believe that thi
paper indicates the policy of the ne
regime. But then I've heard that stran
things happen in Turkey. This educa
mudir has been here some years an
has not been friendly. Perhaps th
is simply the fag end of the p
icies of old still hanging to th
gentleman who loved the old re

I have had to write this in gr
haste but trust you will see the f
The govt has been urgent but it may not b
so bad as seems. Have written Pe

Harrisgnard

Rec'd JUL 9 1909

Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey
June 8, 1909.

Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Under date of "May 28" I wrote you that the government here seemed to have begun a policy of opposition to us. I do not know whether it has originated with the local officials or with the authorities in Constantinople. The two chief men who have seemed against us are the vali pasha and the education mudir. I understand that the former does not like foreigners. He happens to have been the mutaserif in Mousch at the time of the Sassoun massacre. Mousch & Sassoun are in our valayet. The latter, I believe, constitutes a part of the territority under the mutaserif at Mousch.

The education mudir has long held this office in Bitlis, and made the mission here much trouble under the old regime.

The courteous note, which, I said had

been sent the vali + in which we requested a zabtieh for our mountain camp at Sindian, was returned the day after your letter was posted. The answer with it was "The vilayet has no time to correspond with reference to this matter".

We then drew up a regular formal petition, stamped etc. Our pastor presented this. He was kept in waiting some hours. The answer at last given was "There is no Protestant school at Sindian and I shall give no zabtieh". The pastor assented to the declaration that there is no Protestant school there, and added that the Bitlis Girls' Boarding School is simply transferred to that place for the summer months. This has been done for 30 years. The Misses Ely own property there in there own name. The A.B.C.F.M. Board also owns a terrace there. The zabtieh has been granted yearly for many years and already a month this year. So the vali was going against a well established custom.

But we do not ask the zabtieh in

the name of the Girl's School but in the name of the missionaries who, as foreigners, are entitled to such when necessary. We is necessary there for it is beside a path over which many Kurds pass & could easily make trouble. The place is an hour from the city up in the mountains. It has seemed, heretofore, quite important for the missionaries to go there to escape the bad air of the city

The customs teskereh, of which I wrote, was also returned unsigned. In both these cases it seems to me that the vali has acted illegally.

I have written Mr. Peet the details of the matter and on the advice of the others in the mission urged him to bring the matter to our ambassador. We must have zabtiehs, when necessary, & do not wish to be deprived of the right, granted by the customs laws, of receiving our goods duty free. But more than that we do not wish to allow any entering wedge whereby we will finally be so weakened that we can not go for a

ward into new fields. Already this winter many new schools & preaching places have been opened. It is true that we have had work there before, but the ~~stringency~~ action of the government in recent years has closed many. It seems quite ~~of~~ evident that the government, at least of our own vilayet, wishes to limit the work.

We are all well. The Misses Ely continue with vigor their most excellent work. They however wish me to mention that they are none the less anxious for at least one lady helper this year. The suggest that it would be very nice if she could come out with Dr. Usher.

We have had very seasonable rains this spring with warm weather so that I hope that the people will have good crops this year and a little more bread to eat. They are still very poor. Next Sunday however a collection will be taken for the sufferers in Cilicia.

We all send most cordial greetings. Mrs Maynard and I remember with special pleasure that just one year ago we were at your home. Greetings to all your family. We have been praying for this year's conference

Very sincerely Harrison G. Maynard.

Harrison G. Raymond

REC'D JUL 10 1909

Turkey

Bitlis, June 15, 1909

Vali still refuses Gabtieh

Dear Dr. Barton:

13

I have written
u on May 28th & June 8th concern-
ing the trouble that the govern-
ent here has been making
s. There are no important
w developements but since
m writing Mr. Wiggin, I
close a notes to you on
hat has happened.

A lot (about 40) of Turks,
en of some importance in
he city probably, spent last
aturday night and Sunday
n our summer-camp. They
stroyed some property to ob-
tin fuel. The loss is considerable
irreparable since it was taken
t of the trunk of a ~~wa~~ great
walnut tree. They also stabled
orses in the room used as in-
firmary for the school girls when

ill. This would not have happened had we had a zabtieh as usual. Consequently the Misses Ely who own the tree & run the school are much provoked. I suppose however the government can hardly be expected to protect trees, tho valuable, & empty buildings, by a regular guard.

But the time is now near at hand when we expect to move up there. Miss Mary has been long anticipating this. I'm sure she would not be in Bitlis to day, were it not for all the summers spent there. Before moving up she spends many nights there. Now she cannot. She is actually suffering for the fresh air, Mrs. Maynard & I have noticed for about two weeks. She scarcely eats or works, and looks bad. So far as she is

concerned this camp is a necessity, quite so & that quickly. But without the zabtieh she can not go.

Mrs. Maynard and I are personally feeling the need of the fresh air, tho we are not as Miss Mary as yet. I think Miss Charlotte needs it but she wont admit it.

Our British dragoman has returned from furlough and twice presented the matter of a zabtieh to the vali himself. The vali still refuses. To the dragoman the vali says, I can not give zabtiehs for such purposes, but it has been done for years; one was given this year for four weeks; and we understand that when necessary foreignors may have them for the asking. One is necessary at Sindian.

I do not believe for a minute, however, that the vali has given

his real reason to the dragoman
We know from the conversatio
about that paper the governme
wishes me to sign, that they
are opposed to us and hope in
every way to get us under th
thumb in order to limit the
mission work. This refusal
give the zabtieh is only one o
let for their opposition & a
means of it.

Because this is the state of
affairs, and because just now the za
tieh is needed very much, I have te
egraphed Mr. Peet to see if he
can find relief at head quarte
Telegraphed to-day. The British drag
man has also agreed to transmit
information on the matter to our am
bassador thro the Br. Consul at Erz
roum, the dragoman's senior.

This dragoman is pleasant enoug
but we do not have much confidenc
in him. Sincerely Harrison A. Marsh

AUG 19 1909

10/5

240

Bitlis, Turkey
July 20, 1909

Jas. L. Barton D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am enclosing the Annual Report for our station. You will find it very limited I am sorry to say but so is also my experience. The Misses Ely have as much as they can do without trying to get this out. In another year I shall hope to enclose usable material.

I feel very hopeful about the work and long to get into it. The foundations here have been firmly laid, it seems to me and I anticipate building upon them with great satisfaction.

This statistical blank is an old one unearthed by Miss Ely. If similar ones are provided in these days I should be glad to receive some of them.

I wrote you at length concerning some recent trouble which the government has made us. I believe that it is ended

now. What is more it surely came from the local government only.

We did everything possible to get a zabtieh, taking the matter to Constantinople, but our vali persistently refused to grant one. Last week, he was transferred to another vilayet. On the very day that the order came, and the acting vali came into authority, a temporary zabtieh was sent us. On the following day the very satisfactory zabtieh given for the past five years was sent out. We are gratified to see how quickly the other officers acceded to our requests, thus showing their friendliness. It seems that our difficulties were thus created by the late vali, except that he was seconded by the education mudir of Abd, whom I believe has been recently superseded.

Your two circular letters to Mr. Andrus of date June 16 and about June 23 are received.

Very Best regards from all our circle.

Harrison A. Wayward.

Bitlis - Turkey July 20-1909.

Rec'd SEP 2 1909

Bitlis Turkey
Aug 2, 1909

Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.,
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am enclosing our estimates for 1910. You will find them larger than those of last year. The cause for this is twofold. (1.) There are ~~four~~ five more workers on our list than there were last year. (2.) Living is still very high, while the people are still as poor as in the past. Not yet have the new liberties had time to take effect in bringing greater prosperity. So we have had to raise salaries a little to hold some of our workers, while we could expect no more from the people.

The 50 liras for the house at Purkhous ~~seem~~ is very needful. This is an old outstation ~~and~~ with an old, tumble down house. Miss Mary Eely slept in it a month or so ago. It

was necessary for her to cover her eyes during the night on account of the large pieces of falling dirt.

The village is a large one. I have written it 1000 inhabitants in my report sent a few weeks ago. Yet I have been assured by many since, that it is much more nearly 1400. It is an important place and the people are very friendly.

We have just secured a very good worker for the place. He is both a good teacher and a good preacher. One condition on which he was willing to go was that the house be rebuilt. He hopes to be married this fall & a family could not live in such a place.

We realize the efforts required even to keep the regular expenses of the mission work up and yet we feel that this place must not be neglected. God grant th

the hearts of the people at home may be opened to ~~receive~~ hear the needs of these people and to give that they may be satisfied.

I wrote you that the government has given us the excellent zabtieh who has been with us five years. Last week the customs teskereh was signed. Our government here had refused to. We are now at peace with the authorities apparently. Mr. Peet is to be credited with pushing this matter. I suppose we would still be in disfavor were it not that our friend, the enemy, namely the recent vali, was removed after only ten weeks stay.

I have heard nothing, since his departure, of the paper which the government wished me to sign.

With most sincere prayers for those who labor in America that we may labor here, I remain

Most Sincerely.

Harrison A. Maspard.

Harrison A. Maynard

Bitlis - Turkey - Aug. 2-1909.

Explanation increased Estimate

REC'D OCT 11 1909

Reuben C. Maynard
Bitlis, Turkey
Sep. 13, 1909.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.
Boston, Mass.

J. E. B.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Long ago your letter of Jan. 23 came and sufficiently long ago yours of June 10th. You may be sure that I and Mrs. Maynard enjoyed all the personal notes enclosed. We were ignorant of the items concerning our friends at the 1908 Conference.

I should have written you before had I not started a regular string of letters to Dr. Barton concerning our troubles with the government. If you knew the matter then you doubtless know now that everything has been satisfactorily settled and forgotten, thanks to Mr. Peet's efforts in interesting our embassy.

Worries ~~over~~ caused the government, the Armenian revolutionists, the reactionaries, and a disturber of the peace who claims the old Knapp house, which Mr. Knapp bought of the government at least forty five years ago, have taken much of our time since our arrival. Each one has lasted so persistently that they have about been a constant possession. But we can only rejoice because every one has turned out satisfactorily to us, except the last one. That is as yet not settled though there is a lull in the gentleman's activity.

Miss Ely kindly bore many responsibilities last winter, that I might, with Mrs. Maynard, have time for language study. I am now taking up more of these, such as a more active part in directing the village work, and the management of the Boys' Boarding

and day school in Bitlis. We have three new teachers, which with my "newness" makes no small supply of verdancy. The schools opened last Monday the 6th. The attendance is remarkably good. We are now having to refuse admittance to primary pupils, as we have so many that the "weather", as our primary teacher says, (meaning "air"), in the school room is very bad.

Slowly but surely the language bugbear retreats. He is however a bad animal still. Mrs. Maynard and I were greatly encouraged in our study, by a ten days vacation trip in August. We managed to travel and get all that we wished without the aid of any interpreter.

Two English ladies, who have been our guests at our summer residence for two months, accompanied us — Miss Ash of Erzeroum

Dr. Underwood's assistant, and Miss Butlin of the C.M.S. hospital of Mosul. ¶ We camped f five days in an apricot orchard belonging to one of our teacher-preachers. This was at Dzughag on the shore of the beautiful Van Lake. Here we were most hospitably entertained and feast on luscious apricots all th time

On Sunday I attended the si thirty A.M. service in the village About thirteen men were presen The work in this village is no so encouraging as it might be Our teacher-preacher is a good man (à Nathael" Miss Ely say but not very capable. Other circumstances of which I am no ignorant also militate again it doubtless. I must say, how ever, that this same place ha furnished three of our present teacher-preachers, two of who

are very capable. One of these, and his family, received especial recognition on the part of their village a week or two ago. The villagers begged his father, who is a member of our ~~church~~ community there, to ~~bring up~~ collect the village taxes ~~from~~ for the government. This was to prevent the over exactions of a Turk or alien Armenian tax-farmer. Then they persuaded this man's son, our teacher, to bring ~~them~~ taxes to the capital city. They are brought in kind to the value of 6000 piastres (the wages of one man for about 1500 days of constant work - no small amount). They would trust no one else, each fearing that the other would steal some of the grain enroute. He consented on the condition that no threshing, weighing, collecting, etc. be done on Sunday. They consented, so the village

keeps the sabbath at least formally, and everybody has impressed upon ~~them~~ him the meaning of the Lord's day.

At noon of the Sunday spent in Dzughag, I went to church in the near village of Aghagh. The pastor was our host of Dzughag. He spends the fruit season in his paternal estate, as it were, in this latter village. The work in Aghagh seemed to be very encouraging and I was very well received. Some of the people came out to meet me. As we approached and entered the church, we were greeted with singing - the hearty kind which stirs ones heart and soul. About twenty five men and thirty five women were present besides children. The pastor seemed to be talking straight to them during the sermon, and everybody gave him good attention.

Armenians, like Americans, sometimes sleep in church, but these were not that kind. After the sermon I spoke a few words in broken Armenian -

When the service was over many came up and kissed my hand welcoming me. I talked with ~~some~~ one who knew Mr. Knapp from his first visit to the village many years before. ~~The villa~~ ~~geo~~ Some of the young men then took me for a walk thro the gardens and orchards giving me the best samples of fruit all the way. An excellent native dinner followed during which an old sheep begged to come in from the stable opening out of the one living room, and a chicken jumped into the butter-milk soup. X.

Houses, furniture, customs, dress and other circumstances spoke of limited privileges, limited oppor

tunities, limited means and lim
world view, but their hearts were
broad and I felt at home wit
them.

After dinner two young men
and two young women ~~sang~~
alternately sang hymns. Mo
of the tunes were familiar to
They sang last "God be with y
till we meet again" in Armenian
It was touching. I felt that th
were missionaries to me rather
than I to them. Several accom
panied me a short distance
out lengthening out their cord
ality.

We returned to Bitlis much re
freshed by our trip. This was the
first opportunity of leaving our
quarters, except to our summer re
idence near the city.

I enclose two kodak pictures whic
might be of use in the Herald
sometime, if sufficiently distin

It is not unusual to see such sights as the naked, tousled, forlorn little girl on the left of one of the pictures. Such a child compared with one who has graduated from our girl's school seems grievously neglected. Under Christian influences the children become good and useful men and women. We are very proud of them. Left alone they are a menace to the work already done. A teacher-preacher in that village could have a wonderful effect on such conditions and on the public sentiment toward such. The villagers beg for teachers too and receive them gladly. X

I am glad that you have been able to supply many or at least some of the needs of China this year.

Thank you for all your prayers. We do not forget

those at home who make it possible for us to be here.

Kindest regards from all our circle.

Sincerley yours

Harrison A. Wagner

Rec'd NOV 26 1909

Harrison A. Maynard
Bithis Health Nursery
Via Constantinople
Oct. 26, 1909

Dr. Jas. L. Barton, General Sec.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have to acknowledge your letter of July 13th which was written in answer to my communications concerning our difficulties in obtaining a guard for our summer camp, etc. Before your letter came I had written of the final outcome. The summer passed comfortably and healthfully. It is a kind Providence which has placed this healthful secluded spot so near the city that the missionary men, at least, may make daily trips to and fro.

The general letter of Aug. 29th signed by you and Mr. Bell has come to hand. We are glad to

read these statements of the Foreign Department and are impressed by their thoughtfulness and concern for every part of the work and for every interest whether of the missionaries personally or of what they are trying to do.

I shall be one to urge that a thorough course of study in the language be laid out by the mission. I am aware, that a committee in our mission was to have reported at Mardin, had we not been prevented from holding the annual meeting. I regret that their suggestions were not brought to a climax, as it were, so that Mr. Maynard and I might have taken advantage of them.

An agent of the government came around recently with 105 piastres (about $4.30) which he

wished to give us as the Protestants' share of the 1/10 of the taxes which is supposed to go to education. (Judging from this sum one would think that the Turkish government was very lenient in its tax levy.) We discussed the matter and took counsel with our pastor who is a man of judgement and in pretty close touch with the political situation here. We have refused the money fearing lest the government should expect to exercise control when it gave its penny to the schools.

I came out with considerable faith in the principle of as much native control as possible. I still believe in it, but I seem to have run into a stump at the first. Because I questioned his right to dictate to the teachers of our

Boys' Boarding School the pastor he went into a great rage, and declared that he should withdraw from all our councils. Nothing offensive was said. I simply opposed some of his arguments as I should feel that I ought to again; but at the same time I hoped he would understand that I considered that there can not be two superintendents of one school. After a few days of coldness he made an implied apology in a very gentlemanly way and said that he meant only to advise the teachers and not dictate to them.

As I said above, he is a man of judgement - I referred to matters of policy in the work etc. He is a good man and much respected by Turks as well as Armenians. But he has a very fiery temper and is exceedingly sensitive as to his personal honor. In a matter of the latter kind I had reason to take great offence in ~~this~~ respect

to what he said to the teachers.
They came to me in a body and
asked if he was "the presi-
dent of this school."

Fortunately this storm blew
over apparently, but I have an
undercurrent of doubt almost dread as to
whether all storms will do like-
wise. I humbly pray for wis-
dom, but I may myself make a
mistake or several. With so sen-
sitive a person at hand, how do
I know ~~that~~ I shall not gain his
perpetual ill will, as others have
already done. Personally such a
calamity would be bearable, but
it might be a great stumbling
block in the community. I shall
however endeavor to look on the
bright side of this cloud.

We have just had the plea-
sure of a visit from Colonel W. U. Mas-
terson and Prof. N. N. Riggs, of Har-
foot. ~~Upon~~ You can realize

what such visits mean to our limited circle. The three gentlemen of us called upon the vali pasha. He returned the call which is perhaps the first time in very many years that a vali has graced our premises. He seems pleasanter and more cordial than others whom I have met here. He has now even promised to put some curtains from our manasa factory in his office and to casually remark to his friends that our orphans made them.

You will of course know that we ~~are sorrow~~ are disappointed in not being able to welcome Miss Knapp this fall, but we know that it must be for the best. The Misses Eby have written and are writing about another lady teacher. I would like to add a word that will help those at home to get as good a view of the situation

Reinforcement needed for Missing Ely

as possible. You are already aware that they reached here a little over forty one years ago. They may continue ten years more. I marvel at the way they keep up. The things they do are a wonder and they are so sweet and thoughtful under very trying circumstances! Mrs. Maynard and I count it the greatest privilege to be with them and greatly desire to have them remain for twenty years. But we fear that we shall be disappointed. It would be out of place for me to say anything as to the possible length of their stay. But this I can say, both last spring and in the summer Miss Mary was quite unwell. Miss Charlotte lives on a minimum of sleep and is really very nervous. By that I mean she does not seem to be resting in body or mind ever. It is not the healthy unrest of

active youth at all. It is a wearing kind. Mrs. Maynard and I can but see that at times they all too quickly come to the limit of their strength. Should a teacher come in 1910 three years will be necessary before she can take the burden of the work. But at any moment it might fall upon her. It seems a pity to let the Women's Work here come into the condition that the General Work has, for you must realize that were it possible, Mr. Cole's successor should have been here three or four years before he left instead of over a year after. Such an event in the Women's Work would be doubly sad. Because our inexperience Mrs. Maynard and I would have to do what the Misses Ely did with much experience - i.e. manage all the station work. I tremble at such a contingency because it would so injure ~~our~~ foundation work that we might never recover. Of course this would react on the mission work.

Sincerely, Harrison A. Maynard

DEC 17 1909

Maynard

Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey
via Constantinople
Nov. 23, 1909.

James L. Barton, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your letter of Oct. 5th, relative to a possible conference of all our Turkey missions, is received. Our station has carefully considered your remarks and questions and makes the following reply:-

(1) By way of introduction we will say that we believe that it is very important that our own mission have its regular annual meeting in 1910 for the consideration of important questions peculiar to our own mission.

(2) We favor the proposed conference. Under the former government such a conference would have done great good, could it have been held. Uniformity of policy in the comparatively numerous stations which are as near together as ours are, would have been a great advantage. Now that our opportunities are so much

greater, and the possibilities of variance also increased, we believe such a conference all the more necessary. There are problems and opportunities which we wish to have discussed from all the points of view that only such a conference could provide. The inspiration of such a gathering would go far toward balancing the expense and effort expended on its behalf.

(3.) Our station is divided in its opinion as to the time which seems most suitable to us for holding such a conference.

The one opinion is that 1911 is the earliest suitable date. As yet our section is considerably behind other sections in actually admitting the constitutional government and its blessings, so that our work is still subjected to some of the old regime annoyances. We can not ~~as yet~~ therefore as yet greatly alter our policies, methods etc. Also the opinion is that the constitutional government is still too weak to promise the op-

portunities which such a conference presupposes.

The other opinion is that - providing the Edinburgh Ecumenical Conference and the A.B.C.F.M. Centenial Conf. both in 1910 - do not make it inadvisable - 1910 is the most suitable year in which to hold the proposed conference. By that time two years of constitutional government will have passed. The new government has successfully weathered a very terrible reaction and has borne up under trying external troubles. It is far from perfect everybody acknowledges. It may die. But it is difficult to believe that the people of this land or foreign powers would ever permit a return to the old time terrors. Quite likely the Lord has had a hand in recent events. It is a comfort to believe this, and that He will bring order out of the chaos. After two years of progress, then, it does not seem that we should longer hesitate to step forward and to move forward to take every possible advantage of the Lord's making. Mission effort should

mantain its ancient custom of beating commerce, industries, civil and everything else to the field.

(4) We recommend that all missions be represented in the conference (a) because there will thus be more experience to draw upon (b) because it would promote a friendly spirit (c) because it would tend to promote uniformity of policy. The last two would certainly have a salutary effect upon outsiders.

(5) We wish to emphasize especially the value of discussing the matters of (a) work among non-Christians (b) our relation to the old churches.

We would add to those subjects suggested in your letter (a) Self support. In our field the crushing poverty has made it impossible to mantain the former advances in that line. With a brighter outlook, though still great poverty, how strongly can this matter be urged upon the people?

(b) Salaries of helpers. How should the helpers live as compared with their neighbors? What increase, if any, should be made in their wages to prevent them from leaving us to teach in other schools, which are now springing up?

Of course we wish to furnish teachers to other schools providing this does not cripple the evangelical work. Cannot a principle of remuneration be established so that the policy of one station will not cause the helpers of another station to be dissatisfied?

With earnest prayers that the wisest course may be followed in this matter and that whatever is done the kingdom of God may be by it advanced we submit these opinions and recommendations to the Prudential Committee.

Very Sincerely
Harrison Allaguard.

Nov. 23 1906

Dear Mr. Dunbar

I have received your letter of the 19th inst. and have read it with great pleasure. I am very glad to know that you are doing so well in your work and that you are so much interested in it. I hope you will continue to do your best and that you will be successful in your work. I shall be very glad to see you when you come to Washington. I shall be glad to see you at any time you may be in Washington. I shall be glad to see you at any time you may be in Washington. I shall be glad to see you at any time you may be in Washington.

Yours very truly

Booker T. Washington

Miss Susan R. Norton
111 Camp St.
New Britain, Ct.
Jan. 29, 1903

Rec'd JAN 31 1903

Ans'd FEB 2 1903

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of January 22nd was received today. My New Britain address was known to Dr. Daniels.

I thank you and the Prudential Committee for the announcement made in your letter and I am happy to receive the ap-

pointment to Van.

I anticipate with much pleasure being with Mrs. Ussher and taking up Kindergarten work in that place.

Mrs. Ussher has written some very clear letters telling me what to take with me - largely in regard to personal belongings.

Miss McLaren has suggested that she and I keep house together. I shall be

glad to do this if it meets with your approval. I judge that such an arrangement in general, is approved, as reference is made to it in the Manual.

Mrs. Ussher writes that there are some house-keeping supplies there now. I am waiting to hear from her what I shall need to take in that line.

She has urged in her letters that I start in time to reach Van before late Fall. She says it

would be well to start by the middle of August, and Mrs. Raynolds suggested to her that I should come as soon as possible after school closes.

It does not close until the middle of June and I shall need some time for preparation after that, but I will endeavor to be ready as soon as I can after that time. I expect to make preparation during the months before June but probably cannot do all that will be necessary.

There are a good many

suggestions in the Manual as to outfit, packing, &c., but I shall be glad if you will advise me in regard to these or any other matters, as you think best.

Mrs. Ussher mentioned a railroad from Tiflis to Erivan which goes now within four days' travel of Van and next year will probably be nearer.

Thanking you for your cordial welcome, I am

Respectfully yours,

Susan Reid Norton.

Miss Susan R. Vail, Rec'd FEB 19 1903
111 Camp St.,
New Britain Ct.,
Feb. 17, 1903.
Ans'd FEB 27 1903

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

I am in receipt of the American Board Report for 1902 for which please accept my thanks. I have read with interest the report from Van. The name "Gardens" has an attractive sound, I think.

Last week a letter

came from Mrs. Usher. She speaks of a meeting to be held at Van in July and wishes that I might be there at that time, but I do not see how that could be brought about in a reasonable way. I know the rest of which you spoke in your last letter will be necessary.

I would like to ask you about freight on a piano. There is a possibility of my having a piano to take with me. Would the Board

pay the freight on it?

I suppose some of the bulky and heavy articles which I shall need would better be purchased in Boston, would they not?

How soon shall you want to have my books ready? What other things are sent forward?

Mrs. Usher told me to see Mr. Olcott Colton of Hartford about a saddle. No doubt you know that he is a nephew of Dr.

Raynolds. Mr. Colton was exceedingly kind.

I am delighted to know of the number of song books and other books in the Kindergarten at Van. Mrs. Usher sent me a list.

My mother spoke of writing to you. If we ask the same questions, one answer, to her, will be sufficient.

Respectfully yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Miss Susan B. Norton
REC'D MAR 12 1903 171 Camp St,
New Britain, Ct.,
Ans'd MAR 12 1903 Mar. 11, 1903.

Dr. James L. Barton,

Dear Sir,

The enclosed paper came to me last week and I would have returned it sooner but I sent it home.

Perhaps it would be better not to take the piano, There is one in the kindergarten, anyway.

May I ask if you can tell me what points we will visit or pass through on our

journey, about which it would be well to read beforehand?

Respectfully yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Miss Susan R. Norton
111 Camp St.,
New Britain, Ct.

Rec'd MAR 18 1903

Ans'd MAR 20 1903

March 17, 1903.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your kind letter of March 12th was received on Saturday.

You did send me a full copy of the annual report of the Board. I thank you for it and for the Missionary Herald recently received.

I have no recent

photograph. I borrowed the one which I sent to Dr. Daniels.

I expect to have some taken some time after Easter vacation. Our class has not yet decided on a photographer.

Will it be all right if I send you one of those?

There are some Armenian families from Van here in New Britain. I have not yet made their ac-

quaintance but I hope to soon.

Thank you for your offer of assistance. It is pleasant to feel that I may ask it.

Some time when you are writing will you kindly tell me what books will be good to read in regard to Van, Armenia and the people: I have been asked to say something about Van to the school here. Of course

I have letters but
I would like to
get other information
too. I have read
part of Prof. Ramsay
book "Impressions of
Turkey".

Very truly yours,

Susan R. Nor

Miss Susan R. Norton
111 ~~Camp St,~~
~~New Britain~~, Ct.

REC'D MAR 25 1903 257.

Mar. 25, 1903.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St,
Boston Mass,

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you for the list of books about the Armenians.

I shall be glad to have a cloth map. If you will tell me the cost of it I shall be glad to pay for it.

Respectfully yours,
Susan R. Norton.

Rec'd MAY 1 1903

111 Camp St.
New Britain, Conn.
Apr. 30, 1903.

Dr. James L. Barton
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Ans'd MAY 1 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

A letter came a few days ago from Miss McLaren. She sent a list of housekeeping supplies and said she had sent a duplicate to Mr. Swett. I suppose there would be no objection if some of those articles were given to me by friends, would there? Those not given by friends will be paid

for with the outfit allowance, will they not?

I want to thank you for the cloth map which you sent. We had it hung up at home during most of my Easter vacation.

I spent a Sunday in Brooklyn in March and tried to see Miss Wilson, but found she was teaching in Massachusetts. I shall be glad to meet her at the meeting in Natick in May.

My stay in Boston at that time will be very short but I hope I can go to the American Board rooms.

Will you kindly tell me whether I shall get the packing boxes made at home or in Boston?

I have one large trunk and a steamer trunk. Will it be better to use the boxes in place of the large trunk? The manual speaks of the desirability of using boxes. If I did that of course some of the boxes would be made at home.

Respectfully yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Miss Susan Norton.

New Britain, Apr. 30, '03.

Rec'd May 1.

Miss Susan R. Norton, 253.
Rec'd JUN 3 1903 111 Camp St.,
New Britain, Ct.
June 2. 1903.

Ans'd JUN 12 1903

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

Your letter of June first is received. I am planning to be ready to sail early in September.

I was glad to meet Miss Wilson in Natick.

Aside from the regular passengers, can you tell me if I will have any company after Miss Wilson and Miss

Graf leave the boat?

Mrs. Nasher wrote that some one from Van would meet me at the end of the railroad journey.

I am sorry that you are kept waiting for a photograph. They are being finished and I think I can send you one this week.

Very truly yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Susan R. Norton.

254.

Lakeville, Conn.
July 6. 1903.

Rec'd JUL 7 1903

Ans'd JUL 9 1903

Dr. J. L. Barton,
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I was very sorry not to see you in Boston and so was the more glad to hear that you were coming to Canaan and possibly to Salisbury.

Mr. Goddard has written asking you to the church

and I write to ask tho
you and Mrs. Barton w
spend Sunday night, M
day and Monday night
with us in our hom

We shall be very gla
to have you and I hop
we may not be disappo

My address through
the summer will be
Lakeville, Conn.

Sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norto

255.

Lakeville, Conn.
July 18, 1903.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass.,

Rec'd JUL 20 1903
Ans'd JUL 20 1903

Dear Dr. Barton,

The books were received on Thursday. Thank you for sending them. They are very attractive and we are enjoying them.

I am glad your Lakeville trip was a pleasant one. We certainly enjoyed having you here. I thank you for giving us as much time as you did, for your words at the church and your suggestions about the journey and other things.

I am very glad that we all know you. I think we all feel better about my going.

It must have been the pleasure of visiting with you that made us forget to offer you a lunch to take with you. I hope you will pardon the oversight.

You said that the word "Macedonia" was obnoxious to the Turk. Would it be better to send my Bible by mail rather than to take it? I do not want to lose it.

I presume I can take a few books in my trunk — a half dozen, perhaps, may accumulate before I go.

Will you please tell me once more the points you said to remember when purchasing a horse?

Sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton.

P. S. We shall all welcome you to Salisbury in September, though I cannot do it in person.

Salisbury, July 18, '03

AUG 20 1903

Ans'd AUG 26 1903

256.

Lakeville, Conn.
Aug. 20, 1903.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mr. Wiggin said to write for directions a week or so before sailing, therefore I am writing.

Can you give me a detailed plan of the journey so our people can follow me?

The address you gave me to which I was to mail my Bible is different from the one Mrs. Ussher gave for books &c. Yours was Hon. Thomas H. Norton. Hers was Capt. E. E. Tyrell British Vice Consul - Van - &c.

Does it matter to which one I send the books?

I believe in filling out the health blanks some months ago I was almost free of the ailments mentioned. I find that I now have a little sciatic rheumatism (according to my doctor) but I hope it will not be serious at all.

Sincerely yours,
Susan P. Norton.

Lakeville, Aug. 20, 1903.

Rec'd AUG 25 1903 2307

Lakeville, Conn.
Aug. 24, 1903

Ans'd AUG 26 1903

Dr. J. L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Some questions have occurred to me - Perhaps you would have answered them anyway but I venture to ask them -

Suppose that our boat lands at night at Liverpool, Constantinople or Batoum and that no one meets us then - Would we be allowed to remain on the boat until morning?

Will there be any way by which I will recognize Mr. Peet at Constantinople and the consular agent at Batoum? Mrs. Usher writes that the latter or the British Vice Consul will meet me at Batoum -

You said to stay on the boat at Constantinople until Mr. Peet should come, did you not?

Do the officials examine hand bags, chatelaines &c.?

Will there be more than Miss Wilson

and me in the state-room on the Carpathia?

If I should wish to send a package home from Constantinople would I have to pay duty on it?

My Bible will cost about $3.90 by mail, on account of written notes in it, so I shall run the risk of its being taken from my trunk.

Sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Lakeville, Aug. 24, 1903

258

Lakeville, Conn.
Aug. 27 - 1903.

Rec'd AUG 28 1903

Dr. J. L. Barton,

Dear Dr. Barton,

Just recently I have lost track of the book of maps which you sent. May I ask for another or for any small map which shows the situation of Van? I will thank you in advance as the time will be so short after I receive it -

Rec'd AUG 28 1903

We go down to New York Monday afternoon. My father and Martha and Charlotte are going.

Very sincerely yours,
Susan R. Norton.

Rec'd AUG 31 1903

Aug. 28, 1903

Lakeville, Aug. 27, 03

Rec'd AUG 31 1903

259.

Lakeville, Conn.
Aug. 28. 1903.

Ans'd AUG 31 1903

Dr. J. L. Barton.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The letters from yourself and Mr. Wiggin with enclosures have been received.

I thank you for making the arrangements and for all your assistance and interest.

It has been a pleasure to me to become acquainted with some of the people connected with the American and Woman's Boards and I am grateful for their interest.

I judge that Mrs. Corey will have room for us without notification or else that you have advised her of our coming.

Something has been said about a possible stopping at Athens and Smyrna. Do all steamers stop there and if not do you advise our taking one that does?

My father seems to think that we would better go right along as fast

as possible - but if it is advisable it seems to me that the opportunity of seeing those places is too rare to be lost.

How long a stay in London do you advise? It depends somewhat, I suppose, on the time the steamer leaves Marseilles and on our own pocketbooks.

I have had a short letter from Mrs. Usher. It will be pleasant to have a lady companion after Miss Wilson leaves.

Please give my good-bye and regards to the ladies of the Board rooms and accept them for yourself.

Very sincerely yours,
Susan R. Norton.

Fakenham, Aug. 28, '03

ABS'D NOV 16 1903

On board the "Medea" - 260.
Off Rizi - Oct. 28, 1903.

ABS'D NOV 17 1903

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I meant to write to you from Constantinople but the time slipped away and I did not do it -

We had a very pleasant sight seeing trip including London, Paris, Lucerne, Milan, Florence, Rome and Naples with favorable weather every day.

The people in Constantinople were very kind to us and we enjoyed meeting nearly all who are there - We did not get to the Girls College but we saw a great deal - One day we went to the Treasury and into two of the Sultan's Palaces, Dolma Baghtche and Beylerbey.

Mr. Sidney Usher, Miss Brinton of Philadelphia and I left Constantinople on Thursday - no Saturday, and we expect to reach Batoum tomorrow morning - I shall be glad to reach Van and get settled:

We have had very good weather on the Black Sea but for some reason I have not proved a good sailor on this voyage - I had not been at all ill before.

I am very glad you could go to Salisbury and Lakeville - Things look so differently in

Constantinople. People there had no thought of keeping us. There seemed to be no reason at all for fear.

Miss Wilson and I stayed at Mr. Charles Riggs' for two weeks and the rest of the time with Dr. and Mrs. Barnum in their own home. They were at the Riggs' house too.

Dr. Barnum hopes to go to Van next summer. It will be very pleasant to see him again.

With salutations to all, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Mr. Shipboards, Oct. 28, 03

Van. Turkey. 261
Feb. 13. 1904.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Rec'd MAR 17 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

Ans'd MAR 23 1904

You see what a bad influence missionary life has on me since I wait two months before replying to letters. It seems as though one could spend most of the time writing letters and then not write all she wanted to.

I did think that when I came to this out-of-the-way part of the world the social "whirl" would be less than at home, but I believe there is as much or more going on than there is in Lakeville, in one sense.

For instance, Wednesday evening, February third, the Ushers and Raynolds had a davet at Dr. Usher's house to which the Vali, Moavine, the consuls and others were invited. Thursday afternoon Mr. Usher addressed the Kindergarten mothers and later in the afternoon all the teachers were invited to a tea drinking by Mrs. Usher.

Friday afternoon after a prayer meeting with some of the girls, Mrs. McDowell, her boys, Miss McLaren and I took afternoon tea with Captain Tyrrell. After dinner there was the weekly prayer meeting of the church members which is

Dr. Shepard's Oct. 28, 03

held in our sitting room and after that letters were read at the Ushers' - Our post comes in on Friday these days.

Saturday afternoon Miss McLaren had the girls who are in one of her Bible classes in for games as one girl was to be married the next week -

Monday evening the girls gathered for simple festivities connected with the putting on of the henna on the hands of the prospective bride and after that we went to a home not far away where were exhibited for us the experiences of selecting a wife and bringing her home fifty years ago. This was particularly for Mr. Usher's benefit.

Tuesday the girl was married in our Chapel and we went to the bridegroom's house for the feast. So it goes.

Please pardon two half sheets. I thought my letter would not take more than one but I find it a difficult thing now to write short letters. There is so much to tell.

The mornings are usually spent in

studying and reciting Armenian and in playing the piano for half an hour in the Kindergarten. I enjoy the language study and several words have a meaning now that three months ago sounded like mere gibberish. I do not think the language is at all pretty but it certainly is most useful when you want to communicate with natives. What can be much more forlorn than to be alone with people to whom you cannot talk? I appreciate the value of language and of my own mother tongue in particular more than I did.

I enjoy Van, that is, all but the walled city. I am very glad our premises are out here in the Gardens. The views are beautiful and the plain near by.

You know that our circle is a delightful one (do I see you smile?) and I find the Armenian people very cordial.

Saturday Afternoon -

For a change we have been out to a dawet, namely, a native dinner which was served on the low tables. I enjoyed it. though I have not learned to like all the side dishes - zhazheek is one.

We are all glad that Miss McLaren can stay with us - We enjoy our home together very much. She has to manage most of the house keeping affairs on account of my lack of tongue. I keep the cash account.

My father took a kodak to the Board meeting in Manchester intending to give me an illustrated report of the meeting and his trip but the pictures were not good with two or three exceptions.

We are hoping that some will come soon to help Miss McLaren - I think the latter would very much enjoy devoting her time to village work.

Village trips do not do Dr. Usher good though I presume the people receive great help - He was out one night last week and came back looking very badly - He sleeps very little on such trips.

Mr. Usher and Miss Brinton have been waiting since Monday for the sailors to say that they would start for Bitlis - They agreed to go

today but I believe the travellers have decided not to start today.

My father says he enjoys reading the Missionary Herald more than he did formerly.

I was glad to receive a note from Miss Daniels yesterday. I enjoyed getting acquainted with her in Constantinople.

I received a letter from Miss Brown asking about Kindergartens which I will endeavor to answer next week.

With thanks for your kind letter and cordial greetings to you and to all I am

Very sincerely yours,
Susan R. Norton.

P.S. I have been much pleased with the letters of welcome which have come from other stations - Probably you have had similar ones.

Jan. 3, 1904.

Rec'd AUG 31 1904

Artemid, Turkey,
Friday Aug. 5. 1904.

Rec'd SEP 1 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

Shall I be pardoned if I do not use official paper or will it be a criminal offence? I wonder if I dare to mention the date of your last letter - perhaps I will risk it - It is March 23rd.

The variety of margins thus far proves to you that I was trying to make up for the lack of paper with a clearly defined margin and that I have not forgotten some advice given at the Board rooms, but I did not remember very steadily.

We are seated amidst flies and other things less impressive, I was going to say, but it isn't true, for Dorothy Usher, in a most bewitching mood is near by. Her language is very attractive but harder to understand than Armenian.

For the past two or three days Miss McLaren and I have spent the afternoon in one of the base-

ment drawing rooms (?) occupied by the Ushers. You probably know that they are using the lower part of our unfinished house. We are all eating here now. Miss McLaren and I are not only American Boarders but American Boarding mistresses - Sister Clara and the Ushers are the real boarders.

Miss McLaren, Sister Clara and I, otherwise the Spinsters have a tent and until today it served as bedroom, parlor dining-room, pantry, &c.&c. but we are glad to have the pantry and dining room moved to the house - It is not exactly ideal to have a pan of milk on the toilet table not to mention, cream pitcher, tooth mug, butter jar and soap dish in close proximity - We had a greater variety of scenery from our dining room there, however, for in the morning we ate at the west end of our tent, at noon in the tent and at night at the east end. It was easy too to reach the clean dishes while sitting at the table, or to use the bed for a sideboard,

trunks for seats &c. One disadvantage was that when a person sitting in one of the high camp chairs tried to reach anything north of her in ~~the~~ cupboard or on the ground it was necessary to have some one hold the south side of her chair.

During the day the heat is rather intense and so the house is more comfortable than the tent. The bathing is especially enjoyable. Some go in twice a day - I enjoy the morning bath most, between six and seven. The other time is just before dinner at night but the sun is still hot and I think I would rather stay in doors. Dr. Usher has superintended and helped to make a catamaran - I expect we must all learn to dive from it - Swimming is very easy in this water and is far more pleasant than the taste of the water. Dr. Usher actually meant to stay here three days in succession, but today he has gone to Hygatsore to reassure the people who have left their homes and crops because of an encounter

between revolutionists and soldiers in Nor Kiugh on Monday. It was not a large thing but shots were fired and I think one or two soldiers were killed - I am not sure about this. The Vali gave Dr. Usher a Zabtieh.

We wish Dr. Usher would take your advice - I cannot see how a man with his conscience can reason as he does and use up his strength - I dont see how he thinks he can do good work for the Lord with a tired-out body and weary nerves, but I dont suppose I half understand his position - only it does not seem to me that he takes the rest that he might. Dont tell him that I have scolded him behind his back - I have done as much before his face - I presume we try him with our solicitations for his health but it is not pleasant to see him so tired. We hope the vacation he is taking, if not continuous, will do him much good.

You speak of my former conceptions of life and work in Van and the present ones. I usually forget past impressions and it is so in this case. As for present ideas I am glad I am here. I like the little work I have been able to do and hope I can do more. There are many pleasant friends among the people and there are also characteristics which are trying. As for our circle you know them and have heard their praises sung. We enjoy the McDowells very much and we have very happy times all together.

It is too bad that newspaper people will make the home folks anxious and troubled about us when we are having picnics and good times. Of course there is some foundation for the reports but I wish the correspondents would not add on their own authority "This is probably the beginning of a massacre in Van".

We are expecting a visit from Dr. Norton of Harpoot within a few days.

The French Consul returning from Moosh and Bitlis yesterday brought a budget of letters. I have not heard what the Consul says about Moosh - excepting that one of our evangelists says he reports nine or ten thousand killed.

Our thoughts were with the Yarrows yesterday and in our evening prayers at the McDonalds tent Mrs. Raynolds voiced the prayers of us all for them.

Mrs. Ussher and Miss McLaren join me in greetings as the others would if they knew I was writing.

Dr. Raynolds comes down occasionally for the day. I wish he could get away from the people who come to his office. All are well excepting for slight discomforts from the heat &c. Dorothy has not been in her usual health but seems to feel better.

Very cordially yours,
Susan N. Norton.

P.S. In that affair at Nor Kiugh there was one life lost, - the soldiers killed a zabtieh.

A great many poor women beg Mrs. Ussher for help until she gets almost desperate - She thinks that some of them might learn to make lace and that we could sell it among our friends in America - Will you tell me what the custom laws are about such things. If we should send them in letters would that be avoiding the custom or are such small amounts allowed?

About the stamps on my previous letter, I felt chagrined to think I had made such a mistake but Dr. Raynolds says there was no mistake - so pardon me if I turn the laugh back. Dr. Raynolds says he had no five piastre stamps and gave me some of the same lot to put on the envelope when I should write again, which I will do.

S. R. Norton.

Susan R. Norton

Artamid, Turkey

Aug 5 - 1904

Rec'd NOV 30 1904

Van, Turkey,
Mon. Oct. 31, 1904.

Ans'd DEC 28 1904

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass,

My dear Dr. Barton,

This is Hallow e'en night but I do not think many pranks will be played on our gates and other movable, out-of-door furniture. We had our Hallow e'en party a week ago Friday night. We may be behind the times in some things but in the matter of Hallow e'en observances we were ahead. It was a party for Mrs. Usher and Miss McLaren whose birthdays come in October and we wanted to have it before Mr. McDowell went away for the winter. When the guests came in they were greeted with moans. The room was lighted by six jack o' lanterns made by the McDowell family. In this light we listened to some ghost stories. These were followed by bobbing for apples, some in water and some on strings, a brush game, a song by Mrs. Yarrow, refreshments, fortunes in walnuts and a birthday cake with sixteen or seventeen candles. You see how young Mrs. Usher and Miss McLaren have grown. Eleanor made music for Mrs. Usher at home so the latter could not attend the festivities.

Mr. Yarrow has put in a good deal of time sleeping since he came and the quotation which Mrs. Yarrow chose for him was as follows: "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound, You have waked me too soon I must slumber again."

I do not need to tell you that we enjoy Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow very much. Mrs. Yarrow is so bright and pretty and we ladies do enjoy her pretty clothes! Now you may laugh but you understand about it for I think you made a remark to me about a new missionary's clothes. I have heard Mr. Yarrow give a talk twice. Once he preached in church and the other time he spoke in our own Sunday evening gathering. I think he speaks with power. Our people at home thought he did not joke much but he does here. Some of their boxes came last week so they have put up pictures and gotten out books and other things. The things in those first boxes came very well excepting for dampness. Toward the last of the time when they were on the way there were six days of more or less rain. I heard today that Mr. Yarrow had gone to Avantz to identify their articles which had come by boat because the boxes were so broken. I have not seen him since he returned so do not know what he found. Their dishes were in these boxes I suppose.

Now, to resume about the stamps, let me again send you some (if Dr. Raynolds has them) and see if you will not be fully convinced by the 5 PARAS in English letters. I do not think you were quite convinced the last time.

Dr. Raynolds has not been feeling very well. He has had vertigo more than once and severe headaches. Dr. Usher and the others of us have felt that he ought to go away and the past two or three days the matter has been discussed seriously. Mrs. Raynolds, too, is very tired. They feel that it is almost impossible to go now, in fact, Dr. Raynolds says it is

impossible for Mrs. Raynolds and next to impossible for him and he feels that his health does not warrant it. Of course, while Dr. Usher has authority to send them away he feels that, in this case, he has said about all he can and, naturally, none of us who are younger can see things from the standpoint of Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds, neither can we insist on their taking a certain course of action. Dr. Usher has audited Dr. Raynolds' books but otherwise none of us know how to do his office work. We have wanted to help him but have not been able to. It would have taken much of his time to show us. He is going to initiate Mr. Yarrow for which we are very glad. Mr. Yarrow and Dr. Raynolds are planning to go to Argantz and the latter thinks this outing will be a benefit to him. There is just a possibility of his going to Europe. He and Dr. Usher feel that the revolutionists are pretty sure to do something in the Spring. They are insisting that the villagers arm themselves evidently thinking that the villagers will unite with them when the proper time comes but Dr. Usher says they will not dare to do that. You know the revolutionists excite the Turks to the point of frenzy and then slip out and the peoples have to bear the results. Dr. Usher says the revolutionists are not amenable to reason and he and Dr. Raynolds feel that the only thing that will influence them is one of two assurances from the European powers - either that no matter what the revolutionists do the powers will do nothing or, that the powers will insist upon reforms similar to those which are being carried out in Macedonia. Dr. Usher thinks that if Dr. Raynolds should go to some of the

European capitals and talk with the proper officials he might be able to accomplish something. Of course he would not go unintroduced. Dr. Reynolds feels that it would be sort of a "wild goose chase". As they did not wish to decide the question alone Dr. Usher is writing to the Constantinople missionaries for their advice on the matter. If they advise Dr. Reynolds's going he may go before long. If he does not go away now he takes as soon as he and Mrs. Reynolds might go in the Spring if they can. Dr. Reynolds may have written you much of this. I think Dr. Usher would write you but for many things which take his time. I will leave a place so that he can add a little if he wishes.

I have written fully to Mr. Peet and the committee ad interim and will ask Mr Peet to forward the letter to you. If Dr. & Mrs Reynolds take a rest there is hope that they will be able to continue in work for several years to come but if they work on till they collapse completely it is questionable whether at their age (65) they will be able to recuperate. It is in the highest degree desirable that the station should not be deprived permanently of their ripe judgement and advice. In many ways it would be nothing short of a calamity. It would be hard enough to stand for a year but we could work on with the hope that after so many months we could pick up some of the ends we had been compelled to drop.

However, aside from the question of Dr. R's health if there is a possibility that Dr. R. with his 35 years acquaintance with conditions here and fresh from the field knowing also the exceeding danger which threatens in the Spring can persuade the powers to take active measures either of reform or repression of revolutionists it seems to the entire station and the colonists of other nations it would be more than worth while. No time for more. Faithfully yours

C. D. Crabtree

(Artamedr house will cost between £160 & £175.)

Three of us have anniversaries this week - Dr. Washer will be five years old, Miss McLaren four, and I, one - according to the time of our coming to Van. The year has gone very quickly and happily - It has not been all sunshine but there has been far more sunshine than clouds which is Nature's way in Van and the way of the One who sends both clouds and sunshine. In some ways this year is harder than last because I have more work and know more about the people and I suppose I am passing through the missionary's second stage, though I am far from being thoroughly discouraged. I hope to enter the third stage soon when I shall not see so many of the faults of the people and shall love them a good deal more. (We are not at sword's points now!). I do not know that these confessions will be particularly edifying but I know you have an interest in the way missionaries look at things in their work.

I have had some personal talks with some of our girls and am glad to come into closer touch with them. We have some lovable, earnest Christian girls.

Miss McLaren is taking up Dr. Paton's life in the Sunday night prayermeeting with our boarders and they are much interested. She has the meeting once in four weeks. I am taking up general missionary news when the meeting is mine. Miss McLaren doesn't think that I ought to try to lead in Armenian yet so she or one of the teachers translates for me. I have four recitations a week in which I do use Armenian and I talk and pray in Armenian with the girls who come to my room but, of course, a prayermeeting is different.

I am continuing with Armenian lessons. I have done practically no teaching in the Kindergartens tho I have more of an oversight of both than last year. The children like the raming so much that they do not always understand me nor I them.

Miss McLaren is in her usual health. We find our home about the best place in Van. Dr. Ussher does not get the rest which we wish he might. I think his sleep is not always restful. Mrs. Ussher and Eleanor have been somewhat under the weather but both feel better, I think. Neville and Dorothy are well. Dorothy's language begins to take an understandable form. Both she and Neville understand the Armenian, of course. Mrs. Yarrow says Neville sometimes translates for Mr. Yarrow and the workmen on the windmill.

Mr. McDowell will probably leave this week. He is such a spiritual inspiration as well as a jolly companion. He led our thought last evening (Sunday) in the line of hope and encouragement. He said God was not discouraged with either the people or ourselves and why should we be. Of Psalms 16:8 he said "We put either ourselves or our trials before us and no wonder we get discouraged. We must put the Lord always before us".

Since I began this Miss McLaren has written two letters and retired but the paper she used was somewhat smaller than this. I see I have made a failure of the margin again, at least on half of the pages. Alas! when shall I learn?

Miss McLaren sends warm regards and so do I.

Very sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton.

P.S. Dr. Reynolds has no fine parah stamps. The Yarrows' dishes are pretty well broken. Ordinary bowls do not come well.

264.
ANS'D APR 17 1905

Van. Turkey.
Feb. 29. 1905.

ANS'D MAY 6 1905

r. James L. Barton,

Dear Dr. Barton,

I was glad to get your kind letter of December 28th. I am always glad of your letters. You make a person feel so good!

Isn't it nice to have people at home who believe in you and from such a distance look on your work with eyes that see only the best - because one in the world does not always wear rose-colored spectacles - you know how it is.

Thankyou for writing such good letters to our people at home - My father has written of receiving them when there was something unusually "interesting" being circulated in the papers. Wasn't that a choice bit in the Boston Advertiser a while ago? Mrs. Washer's Father sent the clipping to her. We patted ourselves on the back thinking how brave we were!

I suppose you have heard what good thorough work your Van missionaries have been doing in one line - namely tobogganing - Aren't you shocked to know that they have gone three times a week sometimes? Well if you are we are

labouring under a wrong impression for one day en route some one said, "Dr. Barton would be glad". I am sure you would be glad to go with us for we have lots of fun. I felt very virtuous one day when I succeeded in getting Dr. Usher out. He said if he could go two or three times a week he would get back some of his strength. We have been trying to be sick but no one has succeeded in making much of a sensation. Dr. Usher had a touch of pneumonia, Mrs. McDowell has had an ulcerated tooth, Philip and Robert McDowell have had tonsilitis and I stayed in bed most of Washington's birthday. My sickness was only sort of a make-believe grip - and staying in bed was something of a farce - but perhaps it was the ounce of prevention.

Mr. Yarrow gave a lecture this morning on "Air" with experiments. Miss McLaren and I did not go but I hear it was a success. Mrs. Yarrow was pleased because the audience was moved to laugh at his jokes. Perhaps you may think we did not show Mr. Yarrow

proper respect. But the post went out today and I sent only thirty three envelopes all but one having a letter or reports and some having both so it was not for lack of occupation that I stayed home.

There is a big beautiful rug on our floor waiting to have a price set on its head. I dont know whether we and the price will agree or not but hope we will. We have wanted a rug for several months.

We are planning to go tobogganing this afternoon. Dont you wish you could go too? We do.

Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow and Miss McLaren said greetings. They are the only members of the circle present but all would if they were here.

Cordially yours,
Susan R. Norton.

P.S. Mrs. Usher is launching a lace work among some poor women.
Thankyou for the Annual Reports and sermons. Miss McLaren and I would not quarrel if we had only one between us.

Van Turbergen
Feb. 24. 1910

[illegible] Mr. Yarrow
[illegible] Mr. Yarrow
[illegible] Mr. Yarrow

Artemid. 265.

Sunday May 28, '05.

J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass

REC'D JUL 5 1905
ANS'D SEP 6 1905

y dear Dr. Barton,

This is not
official paper and it is
going to have a proper
argin and it is not
itten for the files but
you to express my thanks
ough you to the Board
the appropriation for
Artemid house.
the people who appro-
iated the money and the
ple who gave it could
ve been here today I think
would have felt that
was well invested, but

as they cannot be here they will have to take the word of those who are here and who are enjoying and will enjoy the house.
It is an inspiration to be here and having the house we are able to come often. I wish I could draw a picture right here which would make you see the waves as they are roaring and breaking on the beach and against the rocks just now, the beautiful blues and greens which we have seen in the water these two days and the sky I saw at sunset last night. The sweep of the view is wonderful. We can see

for miles. Then the isolation of the house is one of its great advantages. It is so quiet and you know what that means to a missionary. It may not be true but we think we are about the most favored, as to natural surroundings, of all stations. Artemid is one of the reasons for our thinking thus.

Please come and see all these things for yourself and I think you will share my enthusiasm.

June 5. I wrote a letter a week ago but wanted to change it so that is why it is mailed today. I did not get it ready for last week's post.

Cordially yours,
Susan R. Norton

Susan R. Norton

Artemid - Turkey. May 28-05.

Van. Turkey.
July 3. 1905.

Rec'd JUL 31 1905

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Ans'd SEP 6 1905

Dear Dr. Barton,

You see I am going to try to do the proper thing as to paper re. this time.

Many thanks for your letter of May 6th. I think the conference for missionaries must have been very enjoyable and helpful. Mrs. Strong sent me a program.

There are Bartons in Salisbury too.

We are in the midst of a social whirl. I am sure I "whirl" as much as I did at home or more. We hope to take breath in a few days - at least Miss McLaren and I do - when we go to Antenid.

June 20 - 24 the Kindergarten received its friends and "parents" for two hours each day. It is quite a good deal of trouble to get the large room in the Boys' School ready for our closing exercises and it interferes with the exercises of the school more or less as a platform has to be constructed - otherwise the audience can not see what the children are doing - A platform is not an ideal place, either, for games - and it is made of boards and Kindergarten tables. So we decided to invite about fifty people for each day and have exercises more like those of every day - Though prolonged for five days - each day was less tiring

than the one day of the previous year, there was more naturalness about the exercises and the guests being few all could see well - I liked the plan! - The week following, that is, last week, there were three days of examinations in the Girls' School - in the Boys' too - There were graduation dresses which needed machine sewing, an evening at the Usher's to help celebrate their wedding anniversary and supper on the plain with our boarders - On Thursday our fifteen girls, 2 classes, in bright pink dresses read fifteen essays - most of them so low that only a few could hear - and we whiled (?) away three hours or more in their graduation exercises - I relieved my feelings later by jumping haycocks on the plain in company with some real boys - not "tom boys" like myself. I am not one all the time!

Friday we had sixteen teachers - those of the Girls' School and City School - to dinner, spent three hours at the Boys' Graduation (eight graduates), went to the reception for officials and one for graduates and finished the day by eating the left over ice cream.

Saturday a teacher was married in the church - She came in to the tune of the Lohengrin and went out to the strains of Mendelssohn's but I do not suppose she knew it.

Yesterday - but I didn't tell all of Saturday - There was a reception for the bride and groom at the Boys' School after the ceremony at the church and in the evening Miss McLaren and I wrote reports -

Yesterday the starch seemed to be lacking from my anatomy and I was lazy part of the day. Today our fifteen graduates minus one were here to drink tea and Miss McLaren had a prayermeeting with them. Tomorrow (the 4th) we go to Artemid for a picnic and Miss McLaren and I go to Capt Tyrell's to a dinner which he gives to the Russian Consul and wife - The latter are leaving Van.

Wednesday one of our graduates is to be married in the church and Wednesday or Thursday one of the teachers has a tea - Isn't Boston life slow compared to this? Do you wonder we are thankful for the Artemid house?

I shall be so glad to get down there where it will be more quiet mornings - People here begin life so early and as the road is just below our windows I do not always manage to stay asleep as long as I would like!

I have wanted to write to you about a friend of mine - a school teacher - whom I would like to have come out here. I wrote to her sometime ago asking her to come - There seemed to be no obstacle only she did not feel a call - She is a Methodist but sends part or all of her tithe to me for our work - not a bad recommendation? Her address is (Miss) Sylvia M. Barbite Ridgefield, Conn. She has taught the last year in Stamford, Conn. so the Supt. of Schools in that place could testify as to her ability - They have granted her the same position with increased

Salary for the coming year. So far as I know she is a successful teacher and an earnest Christian - I do not know of her ability in languages but do know that she has corresponded with some German girl in order to keep up her knowledge of German. Miss McLaren and I both feel that it would be well to have a Normal School graduate as teacher here - I mean as head of the school - and one who has had regular Normal training - not merely Kindergarten! What I thought was this: If you could write to Miss Bankite perhaps it would have more significance and she would feel a call to come. She is not a college graduate but is an intelligent, sensible, healthy young woman.

Dr. Raynolds gave the Sunday morning audience a week ago some thoughts from a letter Mr. Goddard sent out in our parish about the "Win One Way" Pos.

When this reaches you our Annual Meeting will be over I presume - We hear of no objections yet. George Buckley Yarrow was a week old last night. He has been following his Father's example and has slept a great deal - Mrs. Yarrow is very well. Mrs. Raynolds sprained her ankle last Tuesday. We think the enforced rest is providential - All the others are in their usual health. What do you suppose will become of us "youngsters" when Dr. and Mrs. Raynolds are away?

Very cordially yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Van-Turkey, July 25 1905.

Van, Mon. Nov. 20. '05.

Dear Dr. Barnum,

As Mr. Yarrow is not able to write this week I am writing to some of the stations to explain his inability. On Thursday Mrs. Yarrow, the French Consul and he were out on horseback. No one knows quite how it happened but he fell or was thrown from his horse (the black one from Mardin) his skull was fractured, the left shoulder blade broken and his lip and right eyelid badly cut. Mrs. Yarrow sent for Dr. Usher and one of our parts and Mr. Yarrow was brought home - He was not unconscious when he reached here and made light of his trouble. Dr. Usher took stitches in his head, eyelid and lip. Thursday night and Friday morning Mr. Yarrow was not entirely himself - talked a great deal and incoherently but since then he has been rational and has improved steadily - though yesterday he got pretty tired and feels tired today. There has been no inflammation and we feel that this is the Lord's doing - as was his escape from death and his rapid improvement - We are deeply grateful to Him for His mercy. Dr. Usher stayed with him the first two nights - Both slept some. Since then Mrs. Yarrow has cared for him at night - Others of us have sat with him at various times,

He talks of getting up soon but, of
course, he will have to be careful
Dr. Usher took out the stitches fr
the head today. A strong physic
and experience in football playing
have been in his favor. He has
severe knocks before this. His
head has been so tied up that a
of the time George did not recognize
him.

Mr. Franson expects to reach he
this week Thursday and to sta
three days. Possibly he can be p
suaded to stay longer. He will
doubt, send a letter or telegram
concerning the time he hopes to re
Harpoot. The notice of his comin
has been spread abroad and w
are hoping that some meeting
may be held in a Gregorian chu
or school. Some of the priests a
in favor of it.

Recently Dr. and Mrs. Usher hav
been calling on church members
in the evening - Three cottage pr
meetings are held each week b
sides the regular meetings of th
church - Every Tuesday evening w
have a meeting there for any who
wish to pray for a revival. Ba
Tavit works hard.

The last post brought letters fro
Dr. Raynolds written in Constantino

They were about ready to go to Germany via Philippopolis but Mrs. Reynolds was having malaria so they were going to delay a few days.

I dont know whether anyone has written about the new Russian Consul and family or not. His name is Theremin - He is a French Protestant descended from the Huguenots, and sometimes comes to our Sunday evening gatherings. When he does we use the Prayer Book. He seems to enjoy the service greatly. They are remarkably cordial and friendly - The Madame is an Orthodox Russian by belief but her grand father, I think, was an English man - Theremin's niece, Miss Melgounoff, is their governess for their three children of six, eight and ten years. They started to have an "At Home" every Wednesday evening but have just changed it to Friday night as our receiving day is Wednesday and preparations for their evening hinder them from coming here to call. Madame Theremin plays very well and I had a delightful evening playing duets with her not long ago. The French consul is also pleasant. He is rather quiet.

Captain Tyrrell left a week ago today in a rain. We hear there is a strike on the railroad between Tiflis and Batoum.

Later.

The wound in the skull is a fracture of the right parietal bone about three inches long and being a clean cut it united quickly. A piece was broken off the left scapula.

I went to see Dr. Usher so as to give more scientific statements in regard to Mr. Yarrow's wounds. He was not there but Mr. Usher gave me the above statements.

Mr. Yarrow slept two hours this morning and two hours this afternoon so feels better.

Cordial greetings to all the circle from all here in which Miss Paturley unites.

Sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton

Letter from Susan R. Norton to Dr. Bowman.

Tue. Tuesday. Nov. 20-1906.

Van, Turkey,
Nov. 21. 1905.

Rec'd DEC 15 1905
Ans'd FEB 22 1906

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Sept. 6th was received last month. I am disappointed that Miss Barbite is so sure she cannot come - but as Mrs. Goddard has often said "If the Lord wanted it to be He could overrule the decision".

We have had new proof of the way that God spares us sorrow! Last week Thursday Mr. & Mrs. Yarrow and the French Consul were out on horse back - Somehow - no one seems to know just how - Mr. Yarrow was thrown or fell from his horse - His skull was fractured, his left shoulder blade broken and his lip and right eyelid badly cut. He was unconscious at first but only for a few minutes, I think. He was brought home in one of our carts for which Mrs. Yarrow sent. She was very self possessed and told the Consul's carass what to do. Dr. Ussher took some stitches in Mr. Yarrow's head, lip and eyelid - Thursday night and Friday morning Mr. Yarrow was not altogether himself talked incoherently &c - but since then has not had that trouble. The wound in the skull was a fracture of the right parietal bone - three or four inches long - The cut in the eyelid is as long as the eyelid itself

goes to the bone. The eye is not injured. His recovery, tho not complete, yet has been marvellous - There has been no inflammation and he has improved steadily except for getting too tired on Sunday. His splendid physique and experience in football have been in his favor and the "good hand of the Lord has been upon him." He has been up more than once. He does not enjoy being an invalid but does not mean to be too hasty. Dr. Usher stayed with him the first night but since then Mrs. Yannow has cared for him at night.

Of course it delays office work and the semi-annual report will no doubt be late in reaching you - None of us could very well take hold and do it - for it would take weeks to understand matters.

Dont you wish every station could have an expert book-keeper? We do. It takes so much time from other work and it is so hard to do the book-keeping with all the other things that must be seen to - especially as there are constant interruptions - Mr. Yannow has not asked me to plead for one but we all feel the need. But I know if the money were at hand you would give half a dozen if needed.

Dr. Usher is writing Mr. Peet by this post about the orphanage sheep - 354 sheep & goats were stolen Oct. 27 from Voisdepag by Kundy - Some were village sheep - The government has done something but Dr. U. is not sure whether their report is bona fide or whether they are not bringing very hard - Some sheep & goats have

been returned but most are old, sick, weak
re and some will die - The orphange sheep
were a good kind - If full value is
counted for these that have been returned
there is still 183 £T difference - Dr. Usher
is asking Mr. Peet to notify our legation
and have the matter pushed.

We expect Mr. Fanson this week
Thursday for three days, possibly longer.
Some meetings may be held in a Gregorian
church or school. Cottage prayer meetings
are being held - B. Yanit, Dr. and Mrs.
Usher & Mr. and Mrs. Yannow have called
on church members at night.

Miss McLaren and Mr. Yannow have been
to two villages and Miss McLaren to
another. The latter trip was to ascertain
conditions before making an appeal for
relief funds.

The typhoid epidemic has quieted down.
There are many sick poor in the hospital.
Mr. Spörri takes his turn in preaching.

All the circle are in usual health except-
ing Mr. Yannow and S. Christiana. George
Yannow is a fine, strong boy.

The last post brought letters from Dr. R. from
Constantinople. Mrs. R. was having malaria.

Please accept our thanks for the papers telling
of the Am. Board meeting - I wish the money
could come in as it does for dog & cat shows
and other things of lesser value -

A Christmas season of peace and blessing
to you, your family and the Board family -

Cordially yours, Susan R. Norton

Iran-Turkey- Nov. 21-1905.

Van. Turkey
Mon. June 24, 1906

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

It is a long time since I wrote to you, more than six months, I think, and since then I have had two letters from you, one dated 23rd and one Mar. 7th, for both of which I thank you. Thankyou for sending the "Fortune" tainted money" to me. It has not come yet as the Monthly Statements are late but it will get here some time and I think I shall put it to the credit of the Girls' School. I turn most of the gifts that are sent to me now into that account so as to help save us from debt, if possible. I am glad to say this Semi-annual shows no debt on the account of the Girls' School. My good friend, Miss Barbite, sends her tithe money to me. The amounts received from her have amounted to about 12 £T. Isn't she a good Methodist? I wish she could feel that she could come out here. Miss McLaren expects to leave in July. We have written to various places asking for candidates for her position, asking that if there is one who would consider coming, she should write to you. I wish it might be possible for Miss McLaren to stay.

I want to ask a question about requests for money. Mrs. S. in Salisbury gives its money in various directions. Did notice sent to the Board any may not mean I said in some letter that if they perhaps I said [illegible] but I think not) have money they wanted to send we could make use of it. They sent me $61.00, some items being gifts from individuals, and I gave it to Dr. Russell.

Thankyou for the photo of which you have spoken. Miss McLaren sent you a letter.

Rec'd JUL 2 1906

Ans'd JUL 1906

for Relief. In December 1904 the Chur
sent $2.49 - a collection taken at a mon
concert. I quite last year I do
remember just it was - it may h
been before that I may be a
receiving the church collection! Now
have been naughty you may scold me. I
mean deliberately to break rules! I guess
it without quite thought of what the ru
were. .... I have just looked it up in the
book, page 11. But is it wrong for our
to send me money which they would n
send to the Board and if it is not wr
may I tell them so - because I wanted my fa
after I realized about the rule, not to send
more S.S. money until I found out whether it
proper or not! I suppose when people se
gifts which have been solicited we may
accept them, may we not? I think another
I should not give money to Relief but put
into some department of the Board work
I have a feeling that the regular work better be
on as well as ... We have debts eno
as it is. I suppose this subject has to
gone over and over by you so many tim
and it may give you a "tired feeling" to meet
again. I hope it will not. Noted it no
it advantage if ... should send me
which you otherwise would not get?!! And
people sometimes send money from
person would not give
"cause"? The person may an orphan in some
Now something else. Your report (annual
the Kindergarten made me smile.
got parts of your letter from our report
seems to find one of our girls now but the
of what I wrote was that in order to

the interest of the parents are mere obliged to
have public day — and you put it that the
interest was that we had to have
public days — sounds nicest but I am
afraid it will — later. My statement
does not mean — parents are not at all interested
et for they are, — you know they like
to "tomashaw" (day — remember the meaning of that;
and if there were — "exhibition" would probably
feel that the kinder — were not doing its
properly. I guess — come of them think so any-
way because the children do not speak lots of
pieces &c. We have — a number of the suggestions
tions as to what — ought to be in the exhibition
and what ought not — to be, and I reckon it is
good discipline for — Kindergartner tho she does not
agree with all of these and does not enjoy a session
two or three hours long for the purpose of "showing
off" the children! Both — Of course, if these people
are to learn what — Kindergarten is, and we do
want them to learn — no doubt these times have
their use. They may make suggestions when they
do not understand matters altogether but they certainly
are not remiss in making us welcome in their
homes. Calls and — social occasions have a very
humble influence I believe — I have used "Brown
pictures of scenes — Christ's life as aids to
elevation in the — last Friday evening
a "party" — teachers in our
and orphanages. — remembered about
— I think the
— letters
to be misspelled — distance
missionaries and — and these
to bind us — Would that
so full of the — Christ that there
need be any feelings — but as I sometimes

even in Christ's time all was not
and harmony. Of course it was
of love and that caused it. The
bound to be of opinion between
two persons a there will be
people of two no special "di
but to general condit
We have not awakening that so
people have various parts of
world. We may pray that we may
a cause for its But the there has
been a stirring, and manifestation, our
pastors, here and in the city are doing
sonal work and individuals are being
verted. Our boys and girls are nearly al-
ways ready for personal conversations, tho they
do not always talk a great deal themselves.

I think some letters sent to you from here
were lost for Dr. U. wrote one, certainly, about the
sheep. Other letters have gone astray too.

The first part of May Dr. Usher and I
to Mashgedag for a visit. One of our Bible women was
married to a man of that place. It is beautiful to
hear of and think of the influence she has among
those people. She is extremely modest but she is
evidently a power. Her face is inspiring and shows
a Christlike spirit within. She is continuing her work.

Baron Kapuriel, the city pastor, is another
and cause of rejoicing. He said to me some
ago "Sometimes I also so happy here it seems like
heaven and I wonder what heaven can be." He
his church members are a way of spending
time between Sunday School and evening
with men who are they find or seek, about
of eternal life. Then in the evening the
get together and the main experiences
with greetings from all. Mrs. U. mentioned
particularly.

Sincerely yours, Susan R. N.

Susan R. Norton

June 4-1906.

Subject: Van-Turkey.

Miss Miriam R. Platt
Varpoot.
Turkey.

DEC 21 1900
DEC 27 1900

270.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr. Barton,

These first days have been so full that I have waited until this week to write and tell you myself of my arrival here. You have already heard from Dr. Barnum I think. I also wish to thank you for your letter in Constantinople.

Our whole trip has been delightful. On the Atlantic we had bright skies and calm waters every day and we were none of us sea-sick. The days

of travel and sight seeing with Papa and Mamma were of course full of pleasure. We met Dr. and Mrs. Patrons and Miss Emma in Vienna and they have taken the best of care of me ever since. It was a great privilege to be able to travel with them. In Constantinople we visited the schools in Gedik Pasha and the Sentari college. The Black sea was like a lake and we enjoyed the trip to Samsoon very much. The araba journey was full of pleasant surprises. Every thing was so much better than I expected to find it. from what

I had been told. The araba itself was very comfortable and the roads good, and the khans as a rule very good. The views were beautiful and there were so many queer and interesting sights. We met hundreds of camels and squeaking ox carts. Enjoyed the stays in Massovah and Sivas for it was so pleasant to meet the missionaries there and see their work.

We had a royal welcome here many people coming out to meet us. The friends here had my rooms cosily furnished for me. I like this house very much.

It is pleasant to be together in this way. This certainly is a lovely circle of people with whom to live and work and I am very happy in my new home.
Everyone is so very busy that I hope I can soon be of real help to them.
As you told me there are plenty of children to work with. All the schools are full. There are eight rooms of kindergarten children, four of boys and four of girls. They have only one period in the day for real kindergarten work but they do very well. I visit them every day to learn what

they are doing and hope gradually to introduce some new methods. I cannot do much however until I learn the language. I have an Armenian lesson every day, but have not advanced far beyond the alphabet yet. Yashaper, the wife of the pastor at Perchenj called on me last week and told me how well your son could pronounce Armenian when he was only three years old.

Last Friday I took dinner and spent the evening at the girls boarding school. We played games

and there was a happy homelike atmosphere about the school. In the prayer meeting there Sunday evening they seemed very earnest and many took part.

I have commenced my riding on Mrs. Gates donkey, and Mrs Sammis mule. When my saddle comes I shall ty a horse.

If there are any questions which you wish to ask me or directions to give me I shall be glad to answer them.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely

Miriam F. Platt

Nov. 21. 1900.

Miss Miriam V. Platt, 271.
Harpoot.
SEP 26 1902
Aug. 26. 1902.

ear Dr. Barton.

I write to tell you
the decision, which has just
n made, that I better go home
America this fall. I have
er gotten very strong since
illness last winter & all
m to feel it is better for
to go home and rest.
r. She paid also recommends
I cant tell you how sorry
m to give up my work
fore I have really started, but
know it would not be right

to stay and possibly become a care to others. My earnest hope and prayer is that I may soon be able to come back again.

I have been very happy here and the more I know of the language and the closer I can come to the people the more I enjoy it. I am so glad Miss Hall has come back for she will assist a little in the school this winter. When there is so much to be done and so few to do it, it is specially hard to leave.

Mrs. Browne has kindly offered

to go to the coast with me though I am really not enough of an invalid to need care.

The past two weeks some of us have spent at Lake Gyöljuk. It is a most beautiful spot. I hoped I would grow so strong there it would not be necessary to go home.

After I have grown strong again I will go to Boston and hope to see you then. I will write you when I reach home.

Your sincere friend,

Miriam J. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt
Richfield Springs
Dec. 4. 1902.

DEC 5 1902

Dear Dr. Barton,

Ans'd JAN 13 1903

Thank you for your letter of welcome. I am happy to tell you that I had a very comfortable journey and am feeling ever so much better than when I left Harpoot. Mrs. Browne came with me as far as Sparsovan and from there I came to Constantinople with Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barnum. and was their guest for a week. They are such lovely people it was a great pleasure to be with them.

The rest of the way I was alone but it was so easy I

did not mind it. I took the Orient-express to Paris, train to Cherbourg, and "St. Louis" to New York. It is lovely to be at home again and we are a very happy family, but I am doing all I can to grow strong so that I may go back next fall if it is God's will. I am in Dr. Kimball's care and she thinks I will soon be well.

Just now I am visiting my sister and having beautiful times with my first little nephew, four months old.

I hope soon I shall hear the good news of a new president's being found for Harpoot. What a wonderfully

capable girl Emma Bauman is to carry the work on so well.

If you see Harold Browne please give him my love.

Please thank Mrs. Barton for her greetings and accept for her and yourself my best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely your friend.

Miriam V. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt,

Rec'd FEB 27 1903

Ans'd FEB 28 1903

Poughkeepsie. Feb. 25. 1903.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much for your two letters of Jan. 14th. and Feb. 20th. Indeed I was interested to hear of the appointment of Mr. Riggs as President of the College. It will be such a relief to Dr. Barnum and Emma who has really taken the responsibility of it all. I was much pleased too, to read in a letter just received from Mrs. Carey that she and Mr. Carey

were very glad about the prospect of Mr. Riggs' going to Harpoot.

I am very glad too about Miss Wilson's appointment for the work is certainly too large for Miss Daniels and Miss Huntington alone, and my work with the little children left little time to help them. I suppose Miss Daniels will soon be coming home for her vacation too. I know we always wished we were two people instead of one for there was so much work we longed to do for which we had not time or strength.

I have already written to Miss Wilson. Miss Daniels wrote me that the station had decided to

invite Miss Tracy and Miss Alice Browne, but I suppose the Prudential Committee thought it was better to appoint Miss Wilson.

I thank you and the Trustees very much for your action in regard to myself, for the sympathy and words of encouragement. I am slowly getting better and hope to be entirely well by summer time. Dr. Kimball assures me that I will be able to go back next fall and that is my earnest hope and prayer.

Please give cordial greetings to Mrs. Barton. I hope that she is keeping well this winter.

Thanking you again for your

Letters Sum.

Sincerely your friend

Miriam F. Pla

Miss Miriam V. Platt

Rec'd APR 8 1903

Ans'd APR 8 1903

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am expecting to spend next week Thursday, April 16th. in Boston and would very much like to have a little talk with you. If not too much trouble, will you please let me know what time will be most convenient for you to have me call upon you. If you would rather not have me come at all now. I hope to go to Boston again

278

in June.

Sincerely your friend,

Miriam J. Platt.

April 6. 1903.

Miss Miriam V. Platt 273

Rec'd JAN 13 1904

Ans'd JAN 16 1904

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Though I have not written to you in a long time. I have been thinking of Harpoot, and praying earnestly that I might be guided in making a decision about returning there.

I am so very well now and Father and Mother seem so well too, that it seems right for me to leave them.

and I am writing to ask
you if you know of anyone
who would be going to
Harpoot or Mardin or Siwas
in April or May. I would
like to go in April because
May will be such a good
month for the overland
journey and I can reach
Harpoot for the last weeks
of school. Then I shall
have all summer to rest
and study the language
before beginning my teaching.
I wish there would be a
family going to poor Mardin.

Father had such a pathetic letter from Mr. Andrus last week.

Of course if there is no one going this spring I suppose I shall have to change my plans for my parents would not wish me to make the overland journey alone. I think I shall have company on the ocean trip and perhaps to Constantinople.

I hope that you and Mrs. Barton are both well and I wish you both a very happy New Year. Sincerely yours.

Jan 11. 1904. Miriam J. Platt

Miss Miriam V. Platt 274.

Rec'd MAR 14 1904

Rec'd MAR 14 1904

Ans'd MAR 15 1904

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I want to tell you a little of my plans for going to Harpoot. Mrs. Prome suggested that some of the Sivas friends might be going to the Western Turkey Mission Annual meeting in Constantinople in May so I wrote to Dr. Henry Barnum about the date of the meeting and whether he thought the Sivas people would be there. He writes that the meeting will probably be held May. 15th. lasting a

week and he thinks I am safe on coming or going back with the Swiss people. To be doubly sure however I have written to Swiss asking Mrs. Perry to cable me whether or not they or someone will go to the meeting and if they are willing to let me travel with them. If I hear that they are I plan to start April 14th. or 23rd.

My uncle, Mr. Charles Bartlett, will go with me as far as Constantinople. Mr. Knapp has written from Harpoot that someone from there will go to Swiss for me.

By going now I shall avoid the heat and have the summer for rest and study and be ready to begin work the day school opens. I have written to Miss Tracy telling her that my Uncle and I would be happy to have her travel with us but she feels it is too soon for her to be ready. Aunt Cara Bush is now making us a flying visit and she thinks it would be lovely if Miss Tracy could go with us. She could of course remain in Marsovan for Mr. Riggs

to come for her.
Of course if no one goes from Iowa to the meeting I will wait until summer and make new plans later.
It is a great pleasure to have Aunt Cass here.
Please remember me cordially to Mrs. Barton.

Sincerely yours.
William T. Platt

Mar. 12. 1904

Miss Miriam V. Platt
April 1st. 1904.

275

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Rec'd APR 2 1904
Ans'd APR 2 1904

Dear Dr. Paton,

Thank you for your letter telling me of Mr. Peet's cable dispatch. I was much surprised to receive it, for I never thought of asking anyone from Harpoot to go as far as Samsoon to meet me. It certainly was most kind of Dr. Parsons to offer to come for me. The same day that your letter came I received a cablegram from Siwas in response to a letter

which I wrote to Mrs. Perry asking if they were going to Annual meeting and were willing to escort me back. The cable said "Yes", so you see it would not be necessary for Dr. Damm to go.

Circumstances have occurred, however now, which lead me all to feel that it will be better for me not to go now but wait till the summer or autumn. If Miss Bush goes in the autumn it will be a great pleasure to travel with her. I have cabled to Dr. Damm in Harpoot telling him of the change of plans and

am sending letters to Mrs. Perry and Dr. Henry Parsons.

I am sorry to appear so changeable but feel sure that it is better to wait here a little longer. I shall try to arrange to take some Armenian lessons here. Thank you for your kind offer of coöperation in my plans.

I would like to ask a question about purchasing Kindergarten Materials. I should like to buy some and send on in the May shipment. Mr. Homer has sent me a letter to the Milton Bradley Co. New York agents, but I don't know what to do

which I wrote to Mrs. Perry asking if they were going to Annual meeting and were willing to escort me back. The cable said "Yes", so you see it would not be necessary for Dr. Parsons to go.

Circumstances have occurred, however now, which lead me all to feel that it will be better for me not to go now but wait till the summer or autumn. If Miss Bush goes in the autumn it will be a great pleasure to travel with her. I have cabled to Dr. Parsons in Harpoot telling him of the change of plans and

am sending letters to Mrs. Perry and Dr. Henry Barnum.

I am sorry to appear so changeable but feel sure that it is better to wait here a little longer. I shall try to arrange to take some Armenian lessons here. Thank you for your kind offer of coöperation in my plans.

I would like to ask a question about purchasing Kindergarten Materials. I should like to buy some and send on in the Mary shipment. Mr. Homer has sent me a letter to the Milton Bradley Co. New York agents, but I don't know what to do

about the money to pay for the bill. The Woman's Board wrote me sometime ago that they had appropriated something over $100.00 for Kindergarten work in Harpoot but Miss Daniels said she did not believe I had any liberty to spend that. I have not been able to find out from her what it is meant for. Miss Daniels said that you would see that I had a little money to spend. If you will please let me know how much I am entitled to have and to whom to send the bill I will try to make my desires come within the limit.

Wishing you and yours a happy Easter tide. Your sincere friend.

Miriam T. Platt

Miss Miriam V. Platt 276.

Rec'd APR 7 1904

Ans'd APR 9 1904

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much for your letter of April fourth. I am sorry not to be able to answer your questions about the use for which the Kindergarten money was intended. The Springfield ladies have written to me and asked me first how their money would be used and I wrote and asked Miss Daniels for I knew nothing about the appropriation. Although I

have tried to make it very plain to Miss Daniels and have written three times I have not been able to find out from her anything satisfactory which I could tell to the ladies. so I have given them her address. If Miss Daniels is in Boston perhaps she will explain to you. She wrote me that it was not used for salaries, or for tuition, or for poor pupils. or for wood, or for janitor, nor yet for materials.

All the primary schools were formerly called Kindergartens so perhaps the money is for them.

I think fifteen dollars would probably be enough for the materials to carry us through the kindergarten for a year.

Thanking you very much for your trouble.

Sincerely yours.
Miriam J. Platt

April 6. 1904.

#132 granted for kindergarten at Neff

Miss Miriam V. Platt April 14. 1904.

277.

Rec'd APR 15 1904

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Paton,

I have you very much indeed for the arrangement you have made about the Kindergarten money. With such a generous amount we can not only supply our needs but buy some materials for the use of little children in some of the village schools. I will soon go to New York to make the purchases sending the bill to Boston.

Sincerely yours.

Miriam Vedder Platt.

Miss Miriam Blatt

REC'D MAY 2 1904

278.

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

ANS'D MAY 2 1904

April 29. 1904.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have been in New York today making Kindergarten purchases. Mr. Hosmer gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Crist, the Manager of the New York office of the Milton, Bradley Co. and he was very kind. When I asked him to send the bill to Mr. Higgin however he was disappointed for if the money is paid from Boston the Boston agents of Milton Bradley Co. have

to receive the money. I am afraid I cannot make it very clear to you, but since you offered to send me a draft instead of sending the bill to Boston I told Mr. Briat he might send the bill to me, and I would send him the money. Then his office gets the credit of the sale.

The bill is a little more than $20.00. I think. If you could send me a draft for $25.00 it will cover all and pay for a few other things for the school which I wish to buy elsewhere.

Mr. Briat is going to send the box of Kindergarten materials to

Mr. Hosmer and will mail him a list of the articles and values. There are four or five books in the box which I think better be taken out and sent by mail to Bonsal Norton if you please.

Hoping this arrangement for paying the bill is satisfactory to you. If not I will gladly have it sent to you.

Sincerely yours.

William J. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt

REC'D MAY 20 1904

May 18. 1904

279

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

ANS'D MAY 20 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much for the check which I received some time ago and for the pamphlets about Emphates College.

I have another favor to ask of you now. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson are very anxious to have me try to get a nurse to go out to Harpoot to assist in the medical work. Of course I don't know whether I shall succeed in finding anyone but I shall

try to do my best to interest someone. I am now in correspondence with two nurses.

I understand that the money to support a nurse must be secured from outside sources as the Board has no money for that work. The travelling expenses and money for outfit must be sended also I suppose. How much money do you allow for outfit and travelling expenses for a single lady to Harpoot? A nurse will make her home with Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson so but little furniture would be needed.

Does a nurse have to be regularly

examined and appointed by the Board? Or is it an independent arrangement?

If I should find a nurse who was well recommended and was eager to go would that be enough?

If a nurse could only promise to remain three or four years would it pay for her to go? I know the nurses which Dr. Livingston has had in Marsovan have only stayed a few years, but of course Marsovan is not quite so far as Harpoot.

I fancy it will be easier to find some one to go for a shorter time and then she might be persuaded to remain.

Ought a nurse to have a dipl
from some hospital? It se
to me she ought. I have a frie
here who is eager to go but
she has no diploma. She has
been a year in one hospital a
five or six months in each of
three other hospitals and has
done a lot of private nursing
She is well and strong and can
be spared from home I think,
but we both feel that perhaps
she ought not to undertake su
a work without more preparatio
If you can take time to
write me your opinion on th
questions I will be very mu
obliged to you
It was a great pleasure to Father
meet you in Buffalo.

Sincerely yours.
Miriam T. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt
June 2. 1904.
Rec'd JUN 3 1904 280.

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. Ans'd JUN 4 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

I thank you for writing so fully about the question of a nurse for Harpoot. I understand perfectly after reading your letter how necessary it is to have the Station take some action upon it for of course a nurse would enter into the life of the Station. I had the impression that in a circular letter which Dr. Atkinson sent out in the winter stating the needs of the Medical work at

Harpoot, he said at the close that he sent the letter with the full approbation of the station. One of the chief needs he spoke of was a nurse so I inferred that the station was in favor of having one. I have not that letter by me for I have lent it and I may be mistaken. I know before Dr. Atkinson came to Harpoot we often wished we might have a nurse too, and hoped that Sister Lehnsta, the dear Danish nurse who has died, might be persuaded to come to us. I have written to Harpoot and asked them to discuss it and cable whether they wished a nurse or not.

Of course we may not succeed in finding one. I enclose a letter from Miss Asbury, who is a district nurse in Waterbury Conn. We are trying to arrange a meeting to talk it over.

Of course if you or Harpoot wish the matter dropped I will gladly do so.

This Miss Asbury is recommended by Mrs. Bath, Directress of Nurses in St. Luke's Hospital New York City and is a friend of Dr. Grace Kimball.

I thought after talking with her I might send you her address and you would like to correspond with her.

About the money for her support, I have great hopes of securing it.

Dr. Atkinson has written that
he and Mrs. Atkinson would like
to have a nurse board with them
for six months of a year free of
charge or give the equivalent in
money to the nurse and let her
board in another family if she
they preferred. I don't know how
they still feel like doing this or not
In regard to furniture I should
think it would be cheaper for
to buy Miss Seymour's than to
all the way from here. But if
she cannot go or you do not
think it is best the furniture
question can wait.

How we all shall miss dear
Aunt Hattie Seymour from Harpoo

Sincerely yours.

Miriam J. P

Miriam V. Platt 281.

Rec'd JUN 27 1904

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Ans'd JUN 27 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have just heard from Miss Bush that Mr. Riggs expects to arrive in New York tomorrow on the "Lucania" and that dear Aunt Hattie is not with him, two facts which surprised me very much. Since Mr. Riggs has come so early I suppose he may be going back early. Will you please let me know as soon as you know what his plans are. Please tell me too what you think I ought to do about going, when

I ought to start so as to meet Mr. Riggs in Constantinople. I dread the overland journey in the heat of August, but if that is the only opportunity to go of course I must go then. Will Mr. Earnest Riggs and Mr. + Mrs. Margot go so early?

I would like to know as soon as possible for there are some preparations which I must yet make.

The music question is still unsettled. Miss Asbury is the daughter of an Episcopal Rector in Canada and feels that she could do her best work

under the Church Missionary Society. She has a very earnest spirit and seems to be an ideal sort of person for Her post. I enjoyed my interview with her very much, but I understand how she would miss the service having always been brought up in it. I am still looking but hope yet that Miss Sabury might change her mind.

Very sincerely yours.

Miron T. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt
July 12. 1904.

282.

Rec'd JUL 13 1904

Ans'd JUL 22 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

I thank you very much for your letter to Father about my going. We have had two very satisfactory letters from Mr. Riggs since Father wrote to you and he has told us all about his plans, and also that Mr. and Mrs. Margot will probably go two weeks later than he and Mrs. Riggs. He has written to Mr. Margot asking him to cable his plans to Boston. I have also written to the Margots asking if I may join them and go in their company.

My uncle, Mr. Bartlett, still expects to accompany me part way.
I thank you for the suggestion about Miss Lord, but it seems to me that as long as five people are going to Harpoot anyway it would not be right for me to ask anyone to come all the way from Harpoot to Samsoon to meet me a month later.
If the Mangots are going two weeks later as Mr. Riggs thinks then they would be taking the overland journey the first two weeks of September when the weather will probably not be so hot.
I think now unless we have any

further news on the subject that my uncle and I will sail about July 30th. and spend any extra days we have in sight-seeing. I had hoped to go to Boston but if I go so soon the days will be very full here at home so I think I will not go unless you wish me to for any reason. If you think I ought to go to talk over anything I will try to plan it.

I know you must be wondering about a nurse. I am very sorry to say that up to this time I have been unsuccessful in finding any nurse who was free to go. It is so late now that I think no one

could be ready by September o
I should surely wait till then
for one. Even yet if I hear of a
one I may change my plans. I
have been to four hospitals an
corresponded with others others an
have seen several nurses and fee
very sure than we shall succeed
in the end. I am to have an
interview in regard to one this
afternoon and will go to see anot
nurse tomorrow. Mary Daniels sa
she will escort a nurse in the
spring.

I hope that Mr. Riggs and Miss
Mary will have as bright a weddin
day tomorrow as this.

Sincerely your friend.

Miriam D. Platt.

Miss Miriam V. Platt

REC'D JUL 28 1904

283

24 GARFIELD PLACE
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

ANS'D JUL 2 1904

ANS'D JUL 28 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 25th. with all its good wishes. I am happy to tell you that today we have received definite information from Mr. Hagot that he will meet me in Geneva, Switzerland August 13th. So there is no time to be lost my uncle, Mr. Barton, and I immediately secured passage on the "New York" of the American line sailing Saturday.

I should have written to you

before but we could make no plans until we heard from Mr. Margot. Doubtless you have received a letter from Dr. Keegan telling of my call upon him yesterday. At that time we had only a cable from Mr. Margot saying "Date unknown". This was so very unsatisfactory for we did not know whether it referred to the time of his going to Marpoot or of Mrs. Margot's going, that I asked Dr. Keegan to ask you please to cable Mr. Peet to have Mr. Margot wait for me in Constantinople as he seems to be my last chance of a travelling companion.

When I reached the hotel for

much. I thought that perhaps Mr. Margot might have sent you more satisfactory news so I telegraphed to you. Mr. Aggs wrote me that Mr. Margot would cable you his plans.

After I got home last night from New York Father thought we better cable to Mr. Margot again and he this morning sent the very satisfactory answer which I have told you.

I am afraid this long story may not be very clear.

I am very happy in the thought of returning to Harpoot and so thankful to be well again.

I am sorry not to see you
and not to meet Mr. Davis
before I go.
I have the promise of $10.00
a year toward a missi salary.
and have $35.00 now which
I will send to Mr. Higgin.
Please give cordial greetings to
Mrs. Barton and bid her good
bye for me.
Thank you very much for all
your kindness and interest
and help to me while I have
been at home.

Your sincere friend,

Miriam J. Platt

July 26. 1904.

Miriam V. Blake

Rec'd SEP 12 1904

284.

Geneva.

Aug. 30. 1904.

Ans'd DEC 10 1904

Dear Dr. Barton,

I want to send you just a little note to tell you what a very happy time I have been having here in Switzerland. Mr. Margot very kindly consented to wait two weeks before starting so my Uncle and I have spent the time in Chamonix, Interlaken, and Lucerne, all beautiful places as you know. We come here Saturday evening to meet Mr. Margot and leave on Monday for Marseilles, but on account of the strikes no steamers can leave there.

We then thought we could sail from Genoa today but my trunks were all in Marseilles and could not reach Genoa in time, so

we have sent for them to come here, and will go to Julich sometime tomorrow. From there we will take train for Constantinople.

I speak of these things for they have been trying for Mr. Margot and he has been so perfectly lovely about it all, so very kind and patient. I am sure I shall enjoy my journey with him very much. If you have never met Mr. Margot I hope you will have the opportunity to do so sometime. I feel sure he will be a great acquisition to our circle at Harpoot.

If you see Mr. Browne or Miss Daniels will you please tell them of the change in our plans.

Very sincerely yours.

Miriam J. Platt.

REC'D MAR 22 1906

Harpoot.
Turkey.
Feb. 22. 1906.

285

ANS'D APR 1 1906

Dear Dr. Barton,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of sympathy to me about my illness. As you probably have heard I had a very light form of the disease and was only in quarantine two weeks. Miss Wilson took beautiful care of me and we really had a good time reading and visiting together. I have a new sympathy now for the poor little

REC'D MAR 22 1906

Harpoot.
Turkey.
Feb. 22. 1906.

285

ANS'D APR 1906

Dear Dr. Barton.

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of sympathy to me about my illness. As you probably have heard I had a very light form of the disease and was only in quarantine two weeks. Miss Wilson took beautiful care of me and we really had a good time reading and visiting together. I have a new sympathy now for the poor little

children who suffer from small pox for I was ill enough to realize what a dreadful disease it can be.

I am having a very happy winter of work with my little ones. They are a constant joy and pleasure. I enjoy the eight older girls too, who compose my training class. Next year I think we shall have to double the size of our kindergarten for I already have a long list of applicants for admission. The new kindergarten in Jane Tagh seems to be a real success.

The last time I was over there the parents spoke so appreciatively of it.

Of course our greatest joy this winter is the awakening among the students and people. I believe Dr. Pammen is sending you Mr. Knapp's letter about Daibekii. It seems sometimes as though the Lord had sent this special blessing this winter as a comfort and encouragement to us amid the deep sorrow which has come to our circle.

All the work of our Girls' School

has gone on smoothly and
happily this year. Miss Dame
seems completely changed, so gentle
and self-controlled. It is a pleasure
to work with her and I am continually
glad that she came back to us.

I would like to ask your advice
about my work for the future.
I have had Pitts very much
on my heart for a long time.
The Misses Ely are getting older and
no one has been sent there
since Miss Grace Knapp went
away. I was wondering after
next year when my training c

has completed the course, if it would seem best to you to have me go to Pitts. My thought was to have Miss Huntington go too. I think Father & Mother would be happier about it if another young lady was with me. I have written to Theresa Huntington about it but there is not time yet for her answer to come. I have not talked with the station about it at all, but while I was writing to you I wanted to know what you would think of it.

It seems as if my girls ought

Miriam E. Platt

Harpoot Turkey. Feb. 22-1906.

Maria B. Poole

Hotel Metropole,
Naples, Sept. 28th 1905

Ans'd NOV 2 1905

My dear Dr. Barton.

Just a little personal
ote on behalf of Miss Bush
nd myself to let you
now that we landed
afely in Naples this morning.
e had a very pleasant
nd comfortable voyage.
nd were both well. The
eather was beautiful
ost of the time. We went
shore at the Azores and at
ibraltar and Enjoyed
e trips immensely. Now
e are comfortably settled
ere until Saturday morning.

Miss Bush has been giving me Armenian lessons, and I have been enjoying my first attempt at the language very much. My great stumbling block is the impossible ghad (I think you will know what I mean, though that may not be the way to spell it.) But I shall master that some day.

With the pleasantest remembrances of you and the other friends in Boston, and knowing that you will remember us before God, I am,

Very sincerely yours
Maria B. Poo

Rec'd NOV 14 1905

Marsovan, Oct. 20th

Ans'd DEC 27 1905

My dear Dr. Barton.

We reached here yesterday but had not time to get off a letter for the post which left yesterday afternoon. Our trip on the Black Sea was none too smooth, though Aunt Caro says it can be much worse than it was during the storm last Sunday. We were not sorry to leave it. We spent Monday in Samsoun preparing for our land journey and left Tuesday morning, reaching here yesterday (Thursday) noon, and are to remain until Monday. Aunt Caro and

I are at Mr. and Mrs. White
We are all well, I am glad
to say, and I think we are
all very happy, - I know I am
I have enjoyed the wagon
journey so far, and the
khans are so much better
than I expected that I have
been agreeably disappointed
And what a fine station
Marsovan is! I tell Aunt
Caro she must offer strong
attractions in Harpoot or I
shall be staying here. Last
evening we attended the
missionary prayer meeting at
Dr. Tracy's and met all
the circle. This morning we
went to chapel at the College

and visited the Girls' School and the Orphanage. The missionaries are all so cordial and so kind to us. We were royally entertained in Constantinople, but I felt no desire to remain there. The moment I got here I felt so differently, there was a different atmosphere, a homey feeling, a feeling of freedom with the missionaries that I had not felt before. Perhaps it is because the workers here are all together and not scattered as there, and thus there is more of an *esprit de corps*. I do not want to give the impression that I did not admire the missionaries in

Constantinople, but I wanted to give my impressions of Marso

I am so enjoying my study of the language. Of course it is not systematic & is nun interrupted, but I have a grammar and am learning to pick out the letters of the alphabet in the Testament, an as we jog along in the wago Aunt Caro teaches me words and my vocabulary is growin

We hear today by telegram from Samsoun that the Americ consul for Harpoot reaches her tonight so we assume that he and his party will accompany us the rest of the wa

Of course you know that Aunt Caro is a host in

herself. She has to bear the burden of conducting our party, since she only knows the language, and I am so sorry that I cannot be of more help to her. She has kept very well, and we try to have her rest some every day, so that we hope she will keep strong. I have learned to love her and depend on her so much, and I hope the time will come when I can be a help to her. She may wish to add to this letter, but I thought I would write lest she should not find time.

Very sincerely yours,

Maria B. Poole

(over)

P.S. Oct. 21st Consul Young a
wife arrived last night a
are to travel with us. They w
quite unprepared for the
journey as to bedding, pr
etc., so the missionaries
helping them out and they
to board with us.

Thomas Cook

Kanazawa. Oct. 20-1905.

288
Rec'd DEC 18 1905
Ans'd DEC 27 1905

Harpoot, November 21st 1905

My dear Dr. Barton:

The busy days have slipped by so rapidly that I can scarcely realize that I have been here over two weeks; and still no letter has gone to you. But Aunt Caro wrote you of our arrival, so you have not been in total ignorance concerning us. So greatly did I enjoy the land journey that I was in no hurry to reach Harpoot. The beautiful scenery, the fine air, the strange, new sights, and the pleasant companionship of Aunt Caro (its hard for me to call her anything else now, even on paper) all tended to make the journey a delightful one. Even the khans were so much better than I expected that I scarcely minded them. But Aunt Caro, having as she said the only "tongue" in our party of eight, had a busy time of it. I am glad that she stood the journey so well in spite of her arduous duties as conductor of the party.

Since our arrival there has been much to do to get unpacked and settled, there have been many letters to write, and many native callers

to see. I was always so glad when those came who could speak English, otherwise I had to sit and look pleasant while they commented on me to Aunt Caro. One afternoon the teachers from the girls' school came in a body; on another occasion the men teachers were asked to meet us at tea at Mr. Knapp's; and on another afternoon we met the theological students at Mr. Cary's. Last Friday we had dinner at the girls' school and I sat on the floor in true native style and aired my Armenian to the best of my ability. A social evening with the teachers followed in Miss Daniels' room. Saturday we went to Mezreh to call on the German and Danish friends, and also on Consul and Mrs. Young.

I have begun the systematic study of the language with two native teachers. One gives me three lessons a week in reading and speaking, and the other two lessons a week in writing. My typewriter came in perfect condition and I am to help Mr. Knapp by writing orphan letters. I long to be able to go on a tour with Aunt Caro, and hope I can in the spring. She hopes soon to go to

Malatia.

I am glad to say that all my boxes came safely and in good condition, and I am very well settled. Have had three horseback rides but can hardly say I enjoy them yet. The missionaries have been very kind to me. But everyone is so busy that we do not see much of each other. There is a great desire for a deeper spiritual life in the schools. To that end prayer circles have been formed, one meeting Tuesday and one Thursday evening.

I have not visited the schools yet because I have had so much to do and have felt that I could visit them at any time. I hope to go before long.

Aunt Caro and I have made out our expense accounts, but please say to Mr. Wiggin that we will not send them in till we hear from Mr. Emrich. Aunt Caro paid the bills on the land journey and we all settled with him, and until Mr. Emrich is heard from we cannot safely close our accounts.

Aunt Caro sends kindest regards and we both join in the season's greetings.

Very sincerely yours, Maria B. Poole

Harfoot. Turkey. Nov. 21-1905.

Rec'd APR 23 1906
Ans'd MAY 14 1906

Malatia, March 30th 1906.

Dear Dr. Barton;

I will send a few lines with Miss Bush's letter just to say that I am enjoying our stay in Malatia very much. I believe my coming here has been a good thing for me. I am studying here without a teacher. Miss Bush does not like the pronunciation of the teachers in the school here, and with the foundation that I now have I can get along very well with Miss Bush's help. Then I hear so much more Armenian here than in Harpoot. We have many callers and I go about with Miss Bush to the houses. At the last two women's meetings I have said a few words in Armenian. Today I wrote an Armenian letter for Miss Bush. She told me what she wanted to say (in English) and I translated. It is rather difficult to understand the rapid speech of the natives, but I find I can understand a great deal more than I could a little while ago. It takes patience and plodding.

Miss Bush will tell you all the news about the work here, so I will not write more.

It has been a joy to me to hear from my

friends in America that my personal letters about the life and work in this land have been used in many missionary societies, and I hope that in this way I have been of some service to the cause during the apparently fruitless days of language study.

With kindest regards,

Maria B. Poole

Malatia, Turkey.

Mar. 30 1906

Malatia, April 3, 1906.

Rec'd MAY 2 1906
Ans'd MAY 14 1906

Dear Dr. Barton:

Miss Bush wishes me to send you the enclosed letter for Rev. Mardiros Geragosian. She would like you kindly to arrange it so that any money which he collects shall be sent to you and by you be forwarded to Harpoot, so that it shall not come here and get into the hands of his son-in-law.

As we wrote you by last post I think there is nothing more to write at present.

Sincere regards from us both,

Maria B. Poole

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Maria B. Poole

Maria B Poole

Malatia - Turkey Apr. 3-

Harpoot, Turkey, Asia

Hogh, April 22d 1907.

Rec'd MAY 24 1907

ANS'D SEP 5 1907

Dear Mr. Bell.

Miss Bush and I are away on a tour. Your note of March 21st was brought to me two days ago. The enclosure was, as you see, merely a receipt for my life insurance premium which is paid by the Board. It will be best to open all communications coming to me from the New York Life Insurance Company as they probably be either notices of premiums due or receipts, which of course should be kept

Marked to Dr. Barton where it belongs.

at the Board rooms. I return the receipt to you.

"I have now been in this land a year and a half and during the past year Miss Bush and I have visited (34) cities, towns, and villages, sometimes spending several weeks in a large city and again only a day in a small village. We came today to this village of Hogh, being the seventh place we have touched on our present tour. I am glad that I have a working knowledge of the language so that I can now do house to house visiting and

take part in women's meetings.
~~Yes, as you say~~, The poverty is appalling, and I sometimes think we expect too much of these people when we are disappointed that they are not more zealous in spiritual things. What should we be in their place?

We have travelled by wagon and on horseback, by ox cart and on donkeys, sometimes taking a journey of two or three days and sometimes of a few hours. As I look back over this first year's work I have a feeling of disappointment that what I have done has been so poorly done, often in dis-

courageement and lack of faith; but my heart overflows with gratitude to God for all His mercies." He has spared my healt He has protected us on all our journeys, He has helped me wi the language, He has given me a loving friend and helper in Miss Bush.

I wish you could visit our field, as you suggest. It's not easy to reach the interior of Turke but we should be so happy if t Board would send us a deputation.

Sincerely yours,

Maria B. Poole.

Mrs. A. A. Pier

Boston, Mass.

Miss B. Poole

5

Rec'd OCT 5 1908

Maria B. Poole
Harpoot, Turkey,
Sept. 4th 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

It is a long time since I have written to you, I fear, but you have been away a great deal and I know from my office experience how many letters await a busy man's attention on his return from such trips. I knew that you could hear of me through the Woman's Board

if you wished.

You may imagine that it is a great sorrow to me that Miss Bush is going home this fall. For three years we have roomed together, toured together, shared each other's joys and sorrows, and been like mother and daughter. It is clear that she ought not to continue the touring work, which is a great strain even on those who are strong, but I had hoped that she

might remain here and take up some work in the school. I think it was Dr. Ward's expression of opinion that she had better go that decided the matter, and as our Harpoot winters are trying perhaps it is best. It has been decided that I shall go with her to the coast and bring back Miss Cattin. We may start in days or two weeks from now, but we have no definite news of the time of Miss Cattin's sailing.

I have enjoyed the tour
work with Miss Bush thoug
the horseback riding has proved
a little hard for me and
I have not felt as strong
for the past year. As Mr.
Browne will probably be
spending this winter with
the Wards in Diarbekir an
there will be no one to tou
with, and also on accoun
of my health not being
quite what we could wi
we have thought that i
might be best for me
to remain at home thi

winter and help Mr. Knapp with the orphan correspondence, and do such other secretarial work as I can; and it has been suggested that I should take charge of the lace work in Mrs Atkinson's absence, giving special attention to personal religious work for the girls and women engaged in the work. I do not want to give up the touring work permanently and hope that I can go to the near

villages this winter as I may have opportunity, but I feel that this winter will decide whether I am going to be able to go on with that work or what I had better do. I want to try to study Turkish this winter so that as opportunities offer I may call, as Miss Bush has done, in the Turkish homes. I have been to such houses with her and have been impressed by the cordial ~~reception~~ welcome received and the eagerness of the women

to hear the Testament read.
From Miss Bish's recent leaflet on the subject you will see what remarkable visits she has had in these Moslem homes. Now that these political changes have taken place we hope that this work will open up more and more.

But if all goes well you will soon be seeing Miss Bush face to face and that will be far more satisfactory than hearing about the work by correspondence.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Maria B. Poole

MAR 20 1909

(Copy)

Harpoot, Turkey, March 22, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Strong:-

Thank you for your good letter received not long ago, and for the clippings which you sent about Chapman meetings in and around Boston. Special prayer for those meetings was made by at least one of the circle here in Harpoot, and it was very gratifying to read of the good results. May they be permanent.

About a month ago Mr. Ehmann sent word that he was going to the village of Hooeloo, about three or four hours from Harpoot, to spend Sunday and hold special meetings. The preacher there had expressed a desire that some lady should come with him and he asked if I would go. I felt that this was an opportunity and so I at once said that I would go. Mr. Ehmann remained two days and had six very helpful meetings and I trust fruitful ones, though no special evangelistic appeal was made. I remained ten days, holding meetings and making calls in Hooeloo and three other near villages. I was entertained in the home of the young preacher and his wife, both graduates from our College and the former from our last theological class, and I was very much pleased with their earnest work there. The women were wide awake and ready to ask questions about spiritual things and to talk about their personal spiritual condition. I enjoyed my meetings there very much. The women have an organization and a committee to call on the sick and on those who do not attend church. The preacher and his wife are also the teachers of the boys' and girls' schools so they are very busy. There is a kindergarten there taught by a graduate from Mrs. Carey's training class.

The people are still struggling to complete their church building. Miss Bush has often written about the miserable place in which they worship and the great need of funds to complete the new building. They have done very well and have no debt, but they still need some 200 liras to complete the church. I wish there were some way to get it for them for they are an earnest people.

Besides spending a day each in Garmuri and Perchenj, visiting the houses and holding meetings, the second Sunday that I was away, after my women's meeting in Hooeloo in the morning, the preacher's wife and two of the good women of the church and I went to a near village where we have no Protestant work. I had been there twice with Miss Bush but on a week day, and we had made a few calls but had not found it possible to get the women together for a meeting. We asked if we might have a meeting in the Gregorian church and they said yes if we would not preach "Protootune," or Protestantism. I assured them that we were only going to preach the Gospel, so they opened the church and called the women together by striking the iron which is used as a bell. It seemed as though practically all the women and girls of the village came to the meeting. As I saw them coming in,- poor old blind women being led by the hand, and younger women with their babies in their arms, and girls for whom there is no school,- I thought, "Truly these are as'sheep not having a shepherd'", and I thought I could understand just a little of the compassion that the Master felt for the multitude. I was glad to speak to them on "God so loved the world," and then Yester (Esther) the preacher's wife spoke a few words, the other women who came with me led in prayer, we sang some hymns, and I hope our little effort was not in vain. On the way home the preacher's wife expressed her intention of going often to that village to hold a meet-

ing. She had not been there before.

During the Easter vacation I am planning to take Miss Catlin with me on a little tour of some of our villages. She wants to go and I think it will help her in her language study to be where she will hear it constantly. She can be away about two weeks and I shall probably remain a little longer.

It is needless to say that I missed Aunt Caro very much on this little tour, and yet because I was alone God seemed to give me special joy in the work such as I had not known before. Mr. Knapp's orphan correspondence will fall to me entirely while he is home on his furlough, but I mean to plan the work in such a way that I can get away every little while for such tours as this, at least to the villages on the plain.

I am glad that Aunt Caro seems so comfortable and contented, and, so far as I can gather from what she and others write, so much improved in health. In her last letter she spoke of a pleasant visit in your home.

You asked if I had really taken up the study of Turkish this winter as I planned. I have done some work on that language but I am sorry to say not as much as I wanted to. There has been so much else to do that the study has been rather crowded into the background. But I feel that I have at least made a beginning and perhaps this summer I can work at it more earnestly. I am glad that I can use Armenian quite freely now. During the ten days that I was away I scarcely spoke in English. Miss Catlin is working hard on Armenian and I feel glad that I have passed the stage where I have to dig at the language which I constantly have to use.

With kind regards to Dr. Strong and your daughter,

Lovingly,

M. B. Poole

Rec'd APR 20 1909

Maria B. Poole

6294

Harpoot, Mar. 22, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Realizing that I have not written to you since just before I started to the coast with Aunt Caro, I venture to enclose a copy of a letter which I am sending to Mrs. Strong, just to let you know that I have not forgotten that you requested me to write to you occasionally.

Of course I see your letters to the men of our circle and do not expect to hear from you personally very often, for I know from experience in Mr. Nott's office

how many letters a man in your position has to write. We are sure of your unfailing interest in all that concerns Harpoot,

Yours sincerely,

Maria B. Poole

C. H. Pratt

295.

JUL 23 1900

Mardin June 25, 1900.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Among my unanswered letters I have two from you and I fear they tell a true story of remissness. I do keep in touch with the Board through correspondence with Mrs. Strong, but I acknowledge that I ought to have sent you more frequent messages. Your kindness in arranging to have the "Missionary Herald" sent me by the way Mr. Dewey's comes has been the means of my receiving a copy regularly, and I thank you heartily. I have paid for the periodical for a year and shall ask that any copies arriving after I leave Mardin be handed to Miss Gray. Your last letter was sent just before New Year's & mentioned my trip to Sert with Dr. Shorn. I send you a copy of my report by which you will see that this is my first trip to Sert since '95. You know very well what a pleasure it was to see our dear Sert people again. We spent one day in Kerboran on our return, but I was too tired to do more than visit the boys' school. I very much wished to spend a week or ten days there, but before we left Mardin it had been decided that I must not be there alone, so I

came on with the Doctor to Midyat, where I stayed some time after he left for Mardin. Then I came on to Kudleth where I worked for more than a week & then to Mardin. For the week of prayer pastor Jurjis & I went to the villages near Diarbekir. We suffered from the cold, but were cheered by the work. In all the way when I was not with Dr. Thom I had a soldier for protection, and the necessity for such escort was proved by the Doctors experience with robbers on the way from Darike when he came without one. I could not go to Nisibin, Jezireh & Azakh without one of the gentlemen, so after visiting Gachie & Benabeel I settled down to work in Mardin. There is much work in this city, enough to keep one missionary lady busy the whole time. By visiting the hospital I have become acquainted with Jacobites and Catholics, & there is no end to calls and meetings among all sorts of people, but there is a limit to time & strength, and tho I have been wonderfully kept all these 11 years I have not done anything like what I wish I might have done. Yet really Dr. Barton I think our work for women is "looking up" & I would like to stay on and help turn the wheels instead of going to America: but my great

longing to see my home friends & relatives, a feeling of shrinking from the exertion another years' work would require, my need of spiritual & mental refreshment, the fact that Nellie Thom will be here soon after I leave & other minor reasons seem to me to make it advisable that I take a year "off" now. So many favorite horses are open to me in every place from field that I feel I need new vigor to do harder work. I "cried" for an associate in my touring work when I returned from America you may remember, but perhaps the work did not really need more than one.

These are the days of cooperation meetings, estimates &c, then comes the garden, picking up for the journey to America & possibly two or three weeks time in September when I may visit two of the near villages.

It is a pleasure to write to one who knows just what our work is, & will be a greater one to visit with such a one, though will try to bear in mind that you are a very busy man & not stay too long.

With loving greetings to Mrs. Baton

Yours sincerely

Clarissa H. Pratt.

Miss Clarissa H. Pratt.
Sterling Junction
Jan. 16. 1901.

296.

JAN 19 1901

Dear Dr. Barton

I received your joyful announcement duly and desired to answer immediately, but other letters were pressing & I could not. I sent your letter to Mardin, tho I don't doubt they heard from you direct. It will be a happy day for them when they hear. I will write to Miss Clarke in a day or two. They ought to supply themselves with winter clothing now when prices are low & woolens are out. If they wait until the regular time for taking their outfit money it will be no time to buy what they will need for another winter.

I was writing to Mr. Andrus, so sent them word of the appointment of Mr. LeRoy & lady. May they go in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel.

I very much wanted to have another visit with you when I was in Boston, but could not bring it about.

Mrs. Dewey writes that Miss Gray is better, can work a little & endure more. I suppose she will have to come home as soon as there is anyone coming from that region, & probably some one will come in the spring or fall.

A New Years- new century's greetings to your wife & yourself

Clarissa A. Pratt.

Address me at Sterling Junction until
the end of Feb. then 41 King St. Worcester.

Rev. J. L. Barton.

Miss Clarissa H. Pratt,

APR 4 1901 297

Smithbridge Apr. 3, 1901

Dear Dr. Barton-

APR 25 1901

In the mail with yours came letters from Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Thorn & Miss Gray. The latest was from Miss Gray dated Mar. 10. She said that they expected to be in Beyrout the following day. If she lands in Boston I want to go and meet her. Will Dr. Creegan be informed if they land in N. York?

Miss Chambers has with her a blind girl whom she is taking to England, so they cannot come by Naples as we did. Probably it will be better for

Miss Gray not to have so long a sea voyage. I found it very tiresome & I doubt if the Atlantic will be any more polite to travellers now. A shorter sea voyage, with more scenes & people will be more favorable for her I think.

Miss Gray's letters were very like her old self – I hope she will be in pretty good condition when she reaches home, i.e. that she will be in a normal mental condition so as not to distress her friends. I am very grateful for her improvement.

I have engagements to speak about once a week right along & find it much less tiring than I expected it.

I expect to be in Providence Apr. 9. Miss Stanwood has list of my engagements.

Sincerely yours

Clarissa H. Pi

Rec'd DEC 30 1907

298

Van, Turkey,
Nov. 22. 1907.

Dr. James L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

We are glad you are home again and were glad to hear from you.

You must find more than enough to do, to keep you out of mischief! Missionaries, whether in secretary work or on the field do not have to hunt far for something to do.

We are happy in having Miss Rogers here. She is taking hold well and studying diligently. Today we have a reception so that she may meet some of the people.

Christmas greetings to all,

Sincerely yours,
Susan R. Norton

Rec'd APR 23 1908

299

Van - Feb. 8, 1908.
(Mailed Mar. 2)

30

Dear Dr. Barton,

This is not official! I will send an official letter later - but just a note to tell you something. Please dont scold me, will you, for making trouble for you people there and those here - but somebody has offered me another position and I have accepted - You have heard of such doings before, have you not?

This somebody is Rev. Charles Stewart of Urumia - I am truly sorry to leave the American Board fold but

I see no way out unless
Mr. Sterrett enters in a
that does not seem possib
I am deeply grateful f
the privilege of being con
nected with the Board
for these few years in
this way & in this city.
May I ask you not to
speak of this matter
outside of the Board
circle - just at present
I write you thus early
(I dont know whether Mr
Sterrett has received my
answer yet) because I kno
it is often a difficult matte
and one requiring muc
time to find the one
you want to fill a vacan

N. B. M.

May I put in a plea for Dr. Ussher? He does not know I am doing it. He has been ill and it is apparent that his vitality is low so we do hope and pray that some one may come speedily to take his place for he feels that he cannot go unless some one comes.

I left it to the station to decide as to the time of my departure - this summer or next - & they expressed the opinion that it was right for me to go whenever it seemed best to Mr. Sherrett & me - I cannot form definite plans until I hear

from Mr. Stewart - I know he is expecting to take his furlough this summer. As there is a possibility of my leaving this year it would be very nice if some one could be here by Autumn. I know this is a hard thing to accomplish. Some of our circle have possible candidates in mind and have written and will write to them. I hope to write to Mrs. Strong soon -

Cordially yours,

Susan R. Norton

Mar. 2. I have kept this letter hoping that a letter would come from Mr. Sterrett - but posts in winter are slow things out here. A recent letter from Urumia to some one else took seven weeks in coming.

I will send this on so that you may be thinking of the matter and looking for some one but I will ask again that you will not mention it outside the rooms - If I should go home this summer I shall anticipate seeing you & the people at the Rooms.

Sincerely yours,
Susan R. Norton

Dr. Usher is doing h
work as usual bu
needs his vacation.

Miss Rogers is well.
taking hold nicely.
Did you receive her
cablegram - "All well".
No further fighting sin
Feb. 6th. - Susan R. Not

Rec'd Feb. 13

Susan R. Norton

Tom. Sunday. Feb. 8. 1908.

JUN 24 1907
Susan P. Norton

Van Lunkeys
May 20. 1907.

Dear Dr. ~~Strong~~,

Dr. Usher wanted me to write Miss Rogers about coming via Alexandretta and Dr. Reynolds thought it would be well to write to the Board too - Dr. Usher expects to go to Aintab this summer & to be there July 23-30 for a medical conference. If Miss Rogers could reach Alexandretta about Aug. 1st - not much later - Dr. Usher could meet her easily and bring her back & so save the trip to Tiflis or Erzroum which would be longer. I have written Miss Rogers about it - Dr. Usher would try to meet her when she lands. But I suppose there is an American or English Consul, there, is there not? - in case he should fail to reach there just on time.

There is not a great deal of time for Miss Rogers to make final

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There is not a great deal of time for Miss Rogers to make final

arrangements and handy time for us to hear from you by letter before Dr. U. will leave. We thought it would be well if the Board would telegraph Mr. Peet in some such way as this: "Rogers, Escanderoon, such a date." Then Mr. Peet could notify Aintab & Van, — or if the Rogers were omitted we would understand what it meant. This latter is my idea - not Dr. Ussher's. I know cable grams cost. We will write Mr. Peet what to do in case he receives such a cable from you.

We hope very much that she can come this way and save the hard trip to Russia.

We sympathize with all of the Rooms who are having extra work in the absence of the workers and trust that

add

ength may be given.

Sincerely yours,

Susan R. Norton.

Dr. Strong

301.

Van. Turkey,
Aug. 7, 1906.

Dr. James L. Barton, REC'D SEP 4 1906
Boston, Mass,

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of July 9th was received today. Are you not sorry to have me answer it so promptly? Then you will owe me one, but you need not feel obliged to answer as promptly!

It is not Miss McLaren's fault that this report is so late. The city teachers handed in their accounts late. I received the last one July 25th as we were on our way to meet Dr. Raynolds and party. After that there was something to think about or do part of the time and I had waited so long

that I had gotten over my hurry - I have been down at Asteriid most of the time since July 18th and it is very hard for me, at least, to accomplish much there. Everything seems to make one lazy and I yield rather easily to "everything"! That place is such a blessing to us, and we are grateful to the givers.

Speaking of prayer, I have thought perhaps some one was praying for me on July 10th the day Miss McLaren went away. For a day or two there had been a burden on me but that day as we were returning from seeing her off it was lifted and has been borne for me ever since, and although there will be enough

to do this coming year. The thought of it does not burden me - I know the Lord can do and does do beautiful things like that ~~but~~ without our prayers but I have thought perhaps some one was "helping thy prayer". You probably know the selection "One Little Day".

The Boards have lost a good deal in the going of Dr. and Mrs. Smith but what a happy reunion for them. I am glad you are corresponding with Miss Hopkins and hope that if she does come she can come this fall so as to be studying the language.

Dr. Reynolds' coming was a joyful occasion - sort of a triumphal entry. I have meeting friends in Turkey

is rather more fun than going to R. R. station in America, don't you? Some Armenians went out early on horse, S. Clara went out in Dr. Usher's cart and had lunch for them when they reached Lake Urmiah - Philip & Robert McDowell chaperoned - four or five Armenians and were on foot when we met them and, at least, three groups of Armenians met them on the way home. At the last there were nine or more on horse and five vehicles - The orphan boys were lined up in the yard and sang as Dr. Raynolds on horse followed by Mrs. R. in a cart entered the yard. Large German and American flags were hung from a rope between the buildings. We ate all together for a few meals and it was very

The last passengers were behind - of course.

pleasant. Later Mrs. Reynolds took Pastor Lehman, Mr. Tavel and Dr. Bauman of Constantinople who came Saturday July 28th, and the following Tuesday Mr. Spörri's wife and daughters and two German ladies went to Surp Kirkor.

We have much to be thankful for that the Reynolds have returned in safety and without hindrance from the government.

Don't you suppose there is some one in America whose business it is to announce periodically a "terrible massacre in Van"? I wonder how much he gets for it — and I wish you could catch him & tell him he is behind the times or ahead of them, I hope, the former.

The one to arrive last on July 25th was Sydney Raynolds Usher - a 9½ pound boy - Mrs. Usher was down to lunch today and the boy is doing well -

(Please don't measure the margin on parts of this sheet!)

Two girls who are with us at Antamid go to the village on Sunday and have had some Turkish women and girls as ~~interested~~ listeners to Bible reading &c.

A letter was received today from Miss McLaren written in Munich - She is probably in Switzerland now and

will go with a party of Americans, some of whom are friends, to France and England.

It was very hard for her to leave and we hope she can come back soon.

Mr. Ehmann of Mezreh came last week Thursday and we expect his Doctors Post of Beirut & Constantinople this week. We plan a trip to Varak to see the sunrise on Mt. Ararat.

A German Vice Consul from Mosul is camping at Arteniid - altogether our European circle is quite large.

With greetings to all and thanks to yourself for your letters, labors and prayers

Miss Susan R. Norton

Van, Turkey Aug. 7. 1906

c/o Dr. Hocking,
Knoxville Iowa.

Aug. 10, 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Not knowing who takes Dr. Barton's place I address my letter to you and ask you to please read & hand to Dr. Barton's substitute.

I have been expecting to hear from the Board concerning my return to Mardin as it has been nearly a year since I left the field. I hear from Mrs. Andrus that she and her husband are planning to leave America about the first of October, and I would naturally return to Mardin with them. But Mr. Dewey of our station wrote me some time since

that a vote from Mardin station concerning my return was being passed around the mission and was to come to the Prudential Committee. While letters from the ladies in Mardin mention my return as if it were a matter of course, I have heard nothing from the mission or the Prudential Committee.

I am ready to return with Mr. Andrus and his wife, and would like to hear from the Board as to their wishes in the matter.

If possible I would like to hear very soon that I may begin to make necessary preparations. The time is short and I am far from the place where I shall make

final purchases & shipment.

Hoping I may hear with as little delay as possible, and with cordial greetings to yourself and Mrs. Smith and the daughter, I am

Yours sincerely

Clarissa H. Pratt

Direct c/o Dr. Hacking.

Miss C. H. Pratt

Knoxville, Aug. 10. 1901

Filed Aug. 26.

Miss C. H. Pratt MAY 5 1902 363.

Southbridge Mass.
May 2, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I thank you very much for sending on Dr. Dewey's letter so promptly, and I am very glad to have seen the letter itself instead of a brief of it as you might have sent. By it I see that the ground of their position is not, as I supposed, Miss Gray's experience, but the fear of detriment to the work, & looking at the matter from their standpoint they could not do otherwise than they have done. They leave the matter to the Prudential Committee, but I could not return in any case after having received this expression of their wishes, and I am sure the Prudential Committee would not advise it.

I wish Mr. Dewey had not written as he did in the latter part of the second paragraph of his letter. I am certain it was not necessary. There is no mention of my letter having been received, but I do not doubt it was.

The positive tone of the letter was something of a shock when I first read it, and yet that made my next move much simpler. I had felt that their position might have been modified with the lapse of time, and that they might propose something which would require careful consideration on my part, or that they might even accept my proposal. As it is there is nothing to be said. I cannot return under the restrictions they impose, and must write them so. Only the fact that I am sure I am right could make it possible to

give up my work thus. I had the struggle when I wrote to the station in Feb. and was prepared to take this final word with some degree of calmness. I am very grateful to have had twenty years of work in one place, and at such a work. It has been a privilege to praise God for through all eternity. I shall miss the work and my associates - probably you can appreciate how much.

I am greatly indebted to you for all your frank consideration of my question in this crisis. Every word you have said or written has been only helpful and kind, while some in your position might have thought they had a right to be tried with my what they would have considered crankiness.

I wish Miss Stanwood might see Mr. Dewey's letter and this also if you so please.

I hope to be in Boston next week, and see you all.

Mr. Dewey's condition is very sad. I must say I fear for him, for this trouble has been upon him for several years.

With sincere regards

Clarissa H. Pratt.

Miss C. H. Pratt

MAY 21 1902 304.

Southbridge May 20, 1902.

MAY 21 1902

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I was away all last week, and on returning Saturday I found the enclosed letter from Dr. Dewey. I want you to see it because it is so kind in its tone, and makes so clear just how he feels in the matter.

Probably nothing would change his mind but an experience of healing in himself, and I do wish he might have it, not so much to give him a new view of the subject as for the uplift that he would experience, and relief from bondage.

If he and the station feel

so strongly opposed to these views it seems to me they ought to have taken me in hand long ago. But I cannot say anything - I have enough sins of omission of my own to answer for.

I had a postal from Miss Gray a few days ago in which she says that the ladies of the Interior Board advise her to spend another year in America. I am very sorry that Mardin should be so left ~~at~~, and wish some of us might return this fall. To me, my way is clear, as far as Mardin is concerned - I have no light in any other direction now, but it will

come in the right time. If I am to spend many more months in America it must not be at the expense of the Board. I shall have more to say about that by the end of May.

Will you kindly return Mr. Dewey's letter as soon as possible. If you wish any part of it to refer to I am willing that you should have it copied.

Cordially yours

Clarissa H. Pratt.

Miss Clarissa H. Pratt,

JUN 5 1902

Southbridge Mass.

June 3, 1902.

Dear Mr. Barton:—

Thank you for returning Mr. Andrus' journey letter, and Mr. Dewey's. Do you know where the Deweys are? I would like to write to them.

I promised to write you at the end of May as something might have appeared by that time to throw light on my next move. Now I have nothing to report, and cannot find it in my heart to force anything in any direction. I would rather spend another year in America waiting for the right opening, than

hurry myself into a place not meant for me. So I ask whether it is right to expect the Board to support me though the time that I ~~would~~ might be in America were I to go to a field the coming fall - say until Sept-1st or Oct. 1, when if no field offers I will resign to care for myself until another opportunity for foreign service presents itself?

Though a legacy $100. has come to me which I could use this summer if the Board wishes me to resign now - but I do not think it well to take up work to support myself during July and August, & if I am to spend another

year in America I shall need this sum when I do resign.

I enclose $5.00 for "the debt."

As ever, yours -

Clarissa H. Pratt

Miss C. H. Pratt, SEP 28 1902 OCT 1 1902 306.

518 Main St. Room 24.

Worcester Mass.

Sept. 25, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Your letter of Sept. 18 came Monday morning. I wish I had spared you the necessity of writing it by sending my resignation earlier as I thought of doing, but I was delayed, as I thought unavoidably.

Thank you for your kind thought in wishing you could do something more for me. I must hold to it that I did right in deciding not to return as matters stood and my Master will not fail me in taking care of the consequences. He has sent me a hundred dollars in this emer-

gency, and He will arrange everything else in the right time.

I do not know how to write out a formal resignation! Will not this letter take its place? If anything more is necessary please send me a form to copy or possibly you have a printed one which I may sign.

Since you are on the same floor with Miss Studley may I ask you to hand her the enclosed in which I inform her of my resignation so that she need not send me an allowance this month. Will you also kindly inform Miss Stanwood of my step.

I do not at all feel that this

concludes my service in the foreign field, but I do think the Lord wished to bring me to a relinquishment of my own will in the matter — even as far as this. He has not got thro with me I am sure & I sink down into His will to quietly wait, while keeping busy in what presents itself.

I am much indebted to the Board for all its kind dealings with me, and for furnishing me support until I am able to take up work of some kind, as I am now.

Sincerely yours

Clarissa H. Pratt.

Miss E. H. Pratt

OCT 8 1902

307

578 Main St. Room 24

Worcester

Oct. 7, 1902.

Dear Dr. Barton: -

Your acceptance of my resignation came duly, and I thank you very much for your kind words.

I really do not fear for the Mardin work. Miss Ferenga is a very capable girl, & Miss Gray is getting into splendid condition to return - then Diantha Dewey and Minnie Thom both wish to return there I hear. So I believe in time my place will be well filled, and I shall be so grate-

ful, for the work was really very dear to me. I do not know of any other work in the world which I would have preferred to that which I have been permitted to follow for twenty years in Mardin.

Now the Lord has something else in mind for me, and in the right time He will make it plain.

I want to express most hearty and grateful appreciation for all the dealings of the Board with me from first to last. The workers in the Mission Rooms I shall always count among my best friends.

Yes I shall always be a missionary. It is the Lord's appointment for me, and He is not through with me yet I know. I am more grateful than I know how to express to have been called to such a work. I feel like reiterating Mrs. Howard Taylor's expression, "I am so sorry for the people who cannot be missionaries"!

Thank you for your offer of help if I need it. I may call upon you sometime.

Remember me to Mrs. Barton and the children.

Cordially yours

Clarissa H. Pratt.

OCT 28 1902
OCT 28 1902

Miss Clarissa H. Pratt
518 Main St.
Worcester Mass.

Oct. 25.

Dear Dr. Barton

I think I mate you that the Lord had provided me with money enough to keep me for a long time, & lately I have heard of another larger sum which will be available sometime during the winter, & which I had supposed was used up long ago.

Nevertheless I cannot see it to be His will that I remain idle, and since I believe that He separated me to the foreign work when I was a young girl, even before my conversion, I think it right that I make a mov & get as near to it as possible. So I write to ask you if there is a vacancy at the Mission Rooms in any department, which it would be possible

for me to fill. I do not doub
you have many requests - or a
plications of this sort, and I d
not wish you to feel troubled
the slightest if you are oblige
answer that you know of no
place. There are other openin
where I can enter, but I thoug
it best to give this the preferen

I feel certain that our Mast
not through with me as a fore
worker, tho I can see that He
some training for me which
probably wishes me to get in
country. The way will yet ope
the foreign work.

I make bold to thus reques
you to make enquiry as to a p
for me at the rooms since yo
offered to assist me in any w
I might need. Cordially yours

Clarissa H. Pratt.